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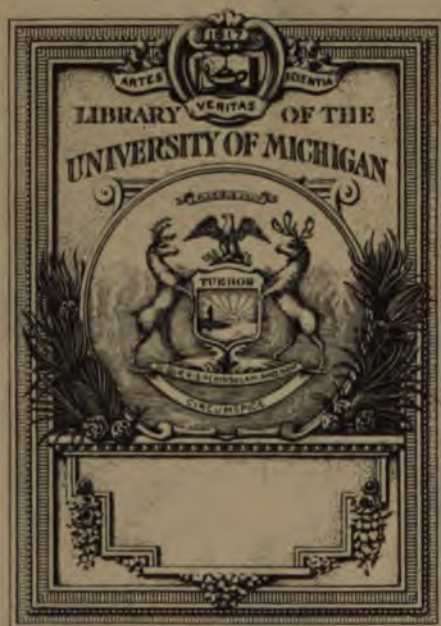
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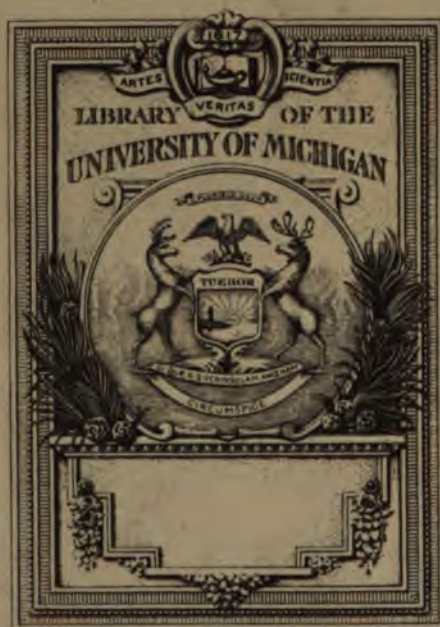
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MANUSCRIPTS

RELATING TO THE

EARLY HISTORY OF CANADA.

FOURTH SERIES

Edited Under the Auspices of the Literary and Historical
Society of Quebec.

*Historical documents
Vol. 4*

Quebec :

PRINTED BY DAWSON & CO., SHAW'S BUILDINGS

1875.



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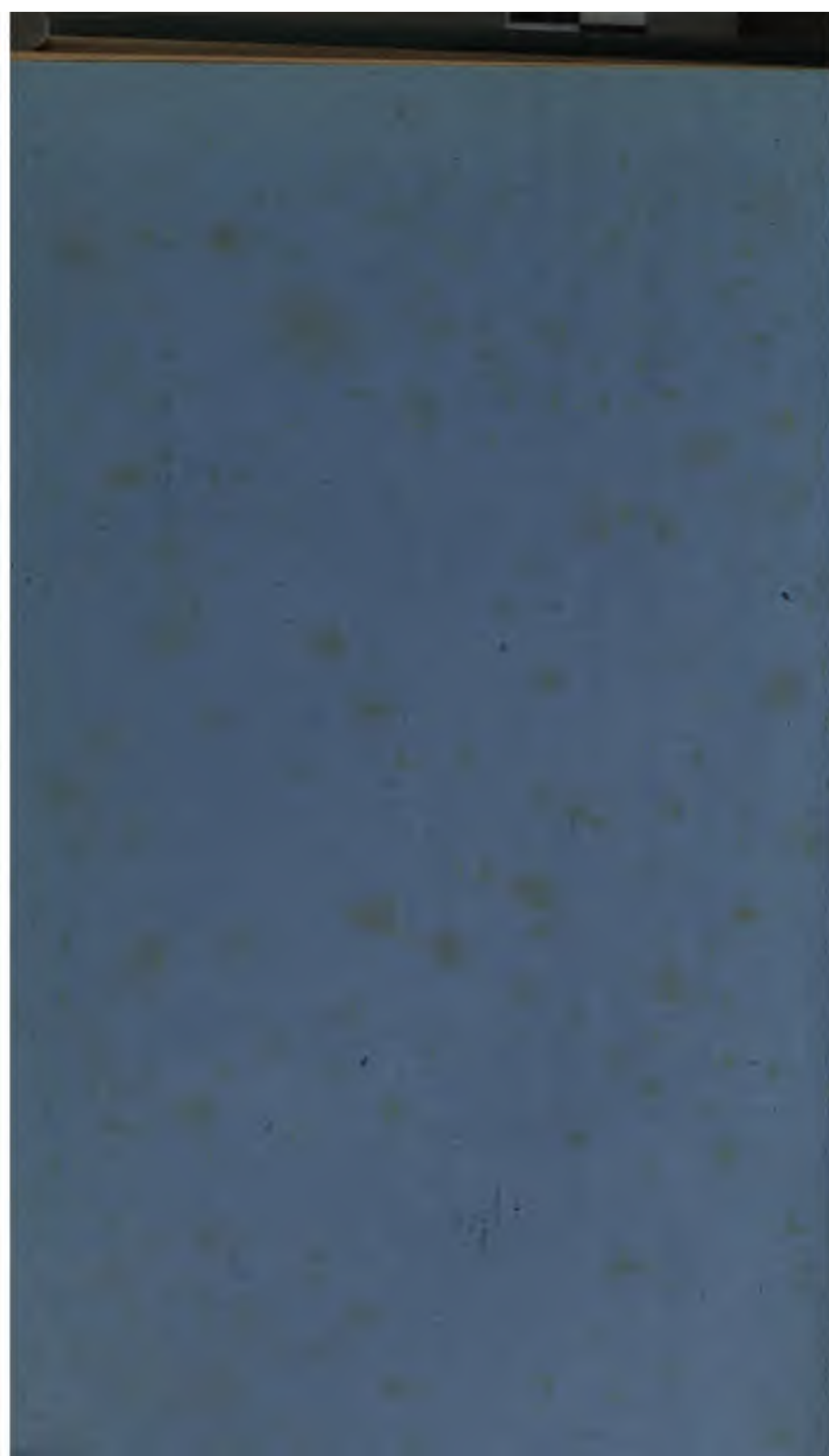
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INDEX

TO MANUSCRIPTS PRINTED IN 1875.

- No. 1.—A Journal of the Expedition up the River St. Lawrence.
- No. 2.—General Orders in Wolfe's Army during the Expedition up the River St. Lawrence, 1759.
- No. 3.—Journal du Siège de Québec en 1759,—Par Jean Claude Panet, N.P., témoin oculaire.
- No. 4.—Journal of the Siege and Blockade of Quebec by the American Rebels, in Autumn 1775 and Winter 1776,—(by Hugh Finlay?).

The Original of this MS., now in the possession of J. M. LeMoine, Esquire, of late President of the *Literary and Historical Society*, was presented to him on 23rd October, 1867, by Charles Aylwin, Esquire, N.P., of Cap Santé, a brother of the late Mr. Justice T. C. Aylwin, J.C., Q.B. It was found amongst the papers of the Allsopp family, with whom Mr. Aylwin is connected by marriage, and was originally the property of the late Honb. George Allsopp, their ancestor, who had at one time been Private Secretary to Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester. Col. Guy Carleton was Quarter-Master-General to Major-General Jas. Wolfe, at Louisbourg, and was present at the battle of the Plains of Abraham.

J. M. LEMOINE.

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*Literary and historical society of New
Historical documents. Ser. 4, no.*

A JOURNAL

OF THE

EXPEDITION UP THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Perth Amboy, May 8th, 1759.

The regiment embarked and sailed about 5 o'clock. Capt. Coxe's, Capt. Darcey's, and Capt. Gardner's company on board the Lawrel transport got aground about two miles from the town.

May 9th.—Fleeted at 6 o'clock at night, came to an anchor in Prince's Bay.

May 10th.—Came to sail at 6 o'clock, grounded in about an hour in attempting to turn to windward. Fleeted at 5 in the afternoon.

11th.—Sailed in the morning. Came to anchor at the Hook, the Scarborough with a number of transports for Boston.

12th.—Continue at anchor. 13th.—The Diana came from N. York to an anchor.

14th.—Remain at anchor, the wind contrary. 15th.—Continue at anchor.

16th.—At six in the morning came to sail 12 ships under the convoy of the Diana frigate; 24th arrived at Louisbourg. Capt. Mercer died at sea the 16th instant.

June 1st.—An accident arrived, that Guadaloupe is intirely in the English possession.

4th.—Sailed from Louisbourg. 11th.—Entered the mouth of the River St. Lawrence.

18th.—Came to an anchor at the Isle of Bic.

The Original of this MS., no
Esquire, of late President of
presented to him on 23rd October
of Cap Santé, a brother of the
It was found amongst the papers
Aylwin is connected by marriage
late Honb. George Allsopp, the
Private Secretary to Guy Carleton
Carleton was Quarter-Master-General
Louisbourg, and was present at

19th.—Weighed and came to anchor again ; the wind blew very hard.

20th.—Weighed, gained about 10 leagues; came to anchor near Green Island.

21st.—Blew fresh and a strong tide of ebb; continue at anchor.

22nd.—Weighed, came to anchor under Hare Island.

23rd.—Weighed, came to anchor at three or four leagues short of the Isle of Coudre.

24th.—Came to anchor near the Isle of Coudre. 25th.—Weighed at 3 o'clock, gained about 2 mile, anchored on the tide of ebb. The tide excessively rapid. Weighed with a fair wind, passed the Isle of Coudre, come to anchor towards evening near Cape Torment.

June 26th.—Weighed and came to anchor under Cape Torment.

27th.—Weighed with a fair wind, came to anchor opposite the Isle of Orleans, about three leagues from Quebec. The whole army landed. A violent gale of wind and rain which did great damage to many of the transports; they lost above ninety anchors and cables. One ship, with some baggage of Kennedy's regt., went ashore and was lost; the baggage saved. A Ranger killed and scalped, and a stake drove through his body. The whole army encampt.

28th.—At 4 o'clock a violent squall of wind; further damage done to the transports.

29th.—The enemy sent down at 10 o'clock in the morning five large fire ships; but by the vigilance and good management of the Navy, they were towed ashore, that none of the fleet suffered any damage. At 12 o'clock at night, Genl. Monckton crossed the river to the main with the 1st Brigade to take post at Point Levi. Marched in the morning the 3 Louisbourg Grenadier companies to the point of the Island

opposite to Quebec. The Genl. published a manifesto inviting the Canadians to lay down their arms, promising his protection and the free exercise of their religion.

June 30th.—The Rangers with Col. Monckton killed and scalped three of the enemy and took three prisoners; had one of ours mortally wounded and two slightly.

July 1st.—Marched; Townshend's Brigade had two or three men wounded by a party of Indians from a copse of wood; came to our encampment about 12 o'clock opposite Quebec. This morning there was a skirmish with a party of Genl. Monckton's Brigade, in which we lost a few men. The Indians killed and scalped two of Whitmore's Grenadiers out on a foraging party.

The French encampments appear very extensive. They fired from some floating-batteries on Genl. Monckton's encampment by which several men were killed; some frigates who got into the Basen soon silenced them. The Admiral with some capital ships near the entrance of the Basen. A shot thrown from the town to Genl. Monckton's post, by which it appears a Morter Battery at Point Levi would annoy them.

July 2nd.—A skirmish near Genl. Monckton's encampment, in which the enemy had the disadvantage. Capt. St. Leger, a Capt. of Light Infantry, behaved remarkably well. Two redoubts thrown up for the defence of their encampment.

3rd.—A strong Fort begun on the Isle of Orleans for the security of the magazine of provisions and stores. The enemy fired from the town and from their floating batteries on a boat reconnoitring yesterday. Some old men, women and children brought in, which were taken prisoners on the south side of the river. Numbers of the inhabitants, especially the women and children, are gone back into the woods where they have driven their cattle by order of the Commander-in-Chief; as appears by some intercepted letters from Monsr. Vaudreuil; they live on flesh and milk, but

without bread. Genl. Wolf gives these prisoners liberty to go where they please. Otway's regt. joined us this day.

July 4th.—A Flag of Truce went to Quebec with a number of prisoners.

5th.—Four mortars and 6 thirty-two pound cannon were landed at Monckton's encampment.

6th.—A boat that went to sound between the Island and the South Shore, belonging to one of the Bombs, with a Lieut. on board who sounded the narrow pass between the Island and the enemies encampment, was cut off by a party of about 40 or 50 Indians in four Birch canoes, and carried off one sailor who was wounded; they landed and took before any assistance could arrive, the Lieut. and the rest escaped.

The enemy's floating-batteries fired on the Bombs and a frigate, who hailed as near the shore as the shoals would permit, in order to destroy a floating-battery, but no execution done on either side. The Porcupine sloop-of-war went down at low water and anchored near the Falls of Montmorency, was fired at from some batteries the French had on the beach, but did no damage.

July 7th.—A deserter from the enemy, a Canadian.

8th.—Marched at 9 o'clock at night, Townshend's Brigade with the Light Infantry of the army, the Grenadiers, except two companies, and some companies of Rangers, opposite to the Montmorency, where we found the flat-bottomed boats that had been sent round in the afternoon ready to receive us, began to embark about eleven o'clock, and landed the whole just at day break; and to our great surprise, met with no opposition. Took some few prisoners in the skirt of the wood with a number of sheep.

July 9th.—About 11 o'clock, the Indians attacked Capt. Danks's company of Rangers, killed and wounded twenty odd of them; the Capt. himself slightly wounded. Capt. Armstrong, like to loose his leg; some of the Light Infantry

who pursued were likewise killed and wounded; we had killed and wounded about thirty. Three Indian scalps were taken from the enemy. The enemy, from a mortar battery at Beauport, obliged our men-of-war to hall farther off.

10th and 11th.—Otway's and Anstruther's regts. joined us. Made a strong redoubt opposite the Fall of Montmorency. A very hot fire from the town on our battery at Point Levi, which has not yet began to play. Three men wounded by a shell.

12th.—Began a redoubt near our encampment on the edge of the hill, capable of containing about a hundred men. The French and Indians from the other side of the Fall kept a constant fire of small arms; one of the Light Infantry only wounded.

July 13th.—The battery of cannon and mortars began to play at nine o'clock at night from Point Levi; the town appears to have suffered considerably from it. Little damage done from the fire of the town, some few men wounded. Discovered a battery on the opposite side of the Montmorency, which enfiladed the whole encampment; the guns not mounted; some field artillery was brought against it, which soon rendered it unfit for service.

14th.—Begun a battery to oppose that of the enemies on the hill, of five guns. Another of five guns, in a line with the enemies on the water side, but a little above them; both of them finished. Employed in halling up cannon and stores. The enemy began to work again on their battery; our cannon and Howitzers, after playing about an hour, have entirely demolished it.

July 15th.—The enemy in their floating-batteries, with some Indians in canoes, attempted to cut off some boats that were passing; the fire from our cannon on the pitch of the hill of Montmorency, from Point of Orleans and from a frigate, obliged them to retreat. Two of our boats were a little damaged, and an officer of the Navy had his leg broke.

16th.—Begun several small redoubts to keep up a communication for the security of the artillery and stores. Last night at dusk four companies of Grenadiers of Monckton's Brigade passed to the Isle of Orleans. The town set on fire by our shells from Point Levi, ten or twelve houses were burnt before it was extinguished. About 12 o'clock at night, we gave the enemy two salvos of all our Howitzers, Royals, &c.; which I imagine did damage, as it obliged them to move their nearest encampment.

17th.—At four this morning a Fascine party was attacked by the Indians; three killed and a number wounded. Mounted four 24-pounders on the lower battery.

July 18th.—Continued to strengthen our post here.

19th.—Last night about 12 o'clock Capt. Ron's in a 50 gun ship with a frigate and some transports with Lawrence's battallion passed the town, it was a surprize on the enemy; they had no cannon pointed for them; they fired about 40 shot from the town, but without doing any execution. The Diana frigate got ashore near Point Levi, which was to have gone with them. Some of the enemies' boats were burnt. In the evening cannonaded the entrenchments across the Fall of Montmorency.

20th —This evening eight companies of Grenadiers crossed over to Pt. Orleans.

21st.—This morning a detachment of Marines and 150 men under the command of Major Hardy joined us. Employed these two days last past in fortifying our camp and reembarking some of the artillery and stores. Last night a detachment of the army landed above the town on the Quebec side, and met a considerable body of the enemy who, after the first fire, threw down their arms and fled; we took two Indian scalps, about 100 head of cattle; a Jesuit was taken prisoner and a man who engages to pilot the ships up the river where there are some frigates and some store ships; Major Provost wounded. This evening the Light Infantry

crossed to Point of Orleans. Anstruther's regt. removed to their encampment. Lascelles took up Anstruther's ground. Otway's divided, and part took up the ground of Lascelles.

July 22nd.—This morning the town was on fire from a carcass thrown the last evening; it burnt furiously all night; about 100 houses burnt in the town.

23rd and 24th.—Eight Canadians brought in prisoners by the company of Rangers, with a number of cattle and sheep.

25th.—About 200 prisoners, men, women and children, with a priest, brought into Monckton's encampment. Genl. Wolf sent a note to Monsieur Vaudreuil, intimating that he acted the part of an assassin in employing Indians to pick off his sentries; an answer came that he could not suppose that note came from the Genl., as both armies employed savages; a report was spread that the Indians intended to burn three Royal American soldiers. A Flag of Truce was sent in threatening reprisals; no answer as yet arrived. Landed two hundred of the Light Infantry. A Ranger taken prisoner.

July 26th.—At 2 o'clock this morning the Light Infantry, Bragg's and Otway's regts. marched to reconnoitre the country. Otway's, with Genl. Wolf and Brigr.-Genl. Murray, went up the river Montmorency, and Bragg's down the village towards St. Joachim. Landed about 200 Marines. By accounts from deserters, the Indians have lost eight men killed and twenty wounded, since our landing. A volley of small arms fired from the other side of the water; Mr. Bell, the Aid-de-Camp, was shot through the arm very near the Genl., and an officer of Otway's shot through the body; it is feared his wound will prove mortal, besides several soldiers wounded. About 12 o'clock the regt. was attacked at the ford where the enemy have thrown up entrenchments. The enemy were driven back with a considerable loss. Our loss was about 40 killed and wounded, among whom, was Capt. Fletcher and Lt. Hamilton, killed.

July 27th.—Bragg's regt. that went towards St. Joachim returned and brought with them about 70 head of cattle and near 200 sheep. Their flanking party that were in the woods were attacked; they had two killed and three wounded. The party took two Canadians prisoners. The Royal American picquet on the left had one killed and one wounded from the other side the water. A large number of fire floats were sent down by the enemy, but no mischief done by them. A new six gun battery opened at Point Levi. It is reported that Monsieur Vaudreuil threatens to give no quarter to officers or men that fall into his hands, if his Canadians are ill-treated.

28th, 29th and 30th.—Nothing very material. A deserter who had been in the Pennsylvania Provincials, taken prisoner last year and obliged to serve with the French. He says the Canadians are greatly distressed on account of their hay harvest which they expect to loose.

July 31st.—About 12 o'clock the Centurion, a 50 gun ship, came down at high water with two transports, which last were laid ashore opposite the enemies' batteries. A cannonading began from our encampment at Montmorency on the enemies' lines, and from the shipping on their batteries; the Grenadiers of the army, with two battalions of Monckton's Brigade, and a detachment of 200 men of the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans, were ranged in boats ready to push ashore at low water. The five regiments here were under arms. The enemies fire from their batteries on the beach did considerable damage to the boats; they wounded several officers, and killed and wounded a good many men. About 5 o'clock the Grennadiers landed, and the troops followed; we marched across the Falls, viz.: Townshend's Brigade, Otway's, Anstruther's regts., with the Light Infantry, who first had reconnoitered the ford and found no enemy there. On our march a heavy clap of thunder brought on a violent shower of rain, with a high wind directly in our faces, which retarded the part of the army from this place for about a quarter of an hour; when ^{it} cleared up, it appeared the

Grenadiers marched before the rain and took possession of a battery and a redoubt on the beach ; but the heavy fire from the entrenchments, on the top of the hill obliged them to retire. The rain had made it impossible to mount the hill, or rather precipice, in the face of their lines, on which the General ordered a retreat. The enemy cannonaded us in our retreat, but with little damage. The two armed transports were set on fire. We lost in the whole action about 30 officers, one only of whom killed on the spot, and 400 men killed and wounded. The impetuosity of the Grenadiers and their not waiting for orders, it seems, in the opinion of the General, occasioned our repulse.

August 1st.—A deserter from the French regulars came in, had left their camp a day before the action.

2nd and 3rd.—A Flag of Truce from the town with a letter from Monsr. Vaudreuil, giving an account that he had buried 50 of our men, had taken an officer, Capt. Ouchterlony, prisoner, badly wounded. A letter from Capt. Ouchterlony, in which he says—"he owes his life to a French Grenadier, who saved him from the cruelty of the Indians, that he is taken good care of." The officer who came with the Flag of Truce, acknowledges that they had thirty-two killed and mortally wounded by the cannonading the 31st of July.

4th.—Lt. Meach of the Rangers, and one man killed and another wounded, on a marauding party. A deserter came in.

5th.—The Genl. sent 20 guinies to the soldier who saved Capt. Ouchterlony's life. Last night Otway's regt. marched and marauded ; returned this day with 4 prisoners who had got, each of them, a back burden of powder and shot, which they were carrying to a party of 150 men left in the woods to observe our motions, and to take care of the women, children and cattle in the woods behind us. Brigr. Murray with 1400 men passed by the town on some design up the river. A great fire from the town without damage.

August 6th.—Lascelles' regiment marched at 9 o'clock at night, went to the village Chateau Richer, where they burnt a number of the enemies' battoes; the country finely improved for ten or a dozen miles on this shore.

8th.—An Indian at night came across the Falls at high water, advanced upon a sentry on the beach with a scalping knife in his hand; the soldier presented his bayonet to him, when he fell upon his knees and made a sign for quarter. No body understands his language.

9th.—At one o'clock this morning the lower town on fire, and burnt furiously till ten. Last night a party of about 80 men made a feint to pass the Falls, and drew a large body of the enemy into the entrenchments, when a canonnading began from our encampment, which must have killed a number of the enemy. The ships above the town gone up the river with Brigr.-Genl. Murray.

10th.—The General, with the 2 Grenadier companies of the Royal Americans, went by water to the village St. Joachim; there were about 70 men in arms on our landing; and preparing to attack them, they fired and wounded four of Capt. Porter's Grennadiers, and then fled into the woods.

August 11th.—At about seven o'clock this morning the working party were attacked; our loss was about 40 killed and wounded, among the wounded was Lieut. Mountain in the arm. A serjeant of Otway's missing, supposed to be made prisoner. One of the enemy, a Canadian, was killed; and not more that we know off. Genl. Murray, by advice from him, has had three different skirmishes with the enemy above the town, in each of which he had the advantage; our loss is about 100 men killed and wounded; among the latter are Capt. Delaune, Major Irwin; and Major of Brigade Maitland, Brigadier, was opposed by Genl. Levi with 4000 men. The Leostaff frigate, and Hunter sloop, with some transports and some armed sloops, were to have passed the

town, and neglected the finest opportunity they could possibly have had ; there was only a small schooner passed, at which the town fired from all their batteries.

August 12th.—A gale of wind at N.E. with much rain. Received advice that Capt. Gorham's detachment had burnt the village St. Paul, about 50 houses, with the loss of one killed and two wounded. A deserter from the enemy says there is great dissatisfaction among the army ; that our shot did great execution when the town was on fire.

15th.—A shot from the battery below the hill set fire to the powder in a floating-battery, by which she was burnt ; as she burnt down a number of shells burst. A brigantine fell down the narrow pass betwixt this and the Isle of Orleans towards St. Joachim. A detachment of 200 men from Point Levi attempted to join Genl. Murray, but did not succeed ; about 9 o'clock the town was on fire, but soon extinguished.

16th.—A corporal came into the French camp ; he says their allowance of bread is reduced ; confirms the uneasiness and distress of the Canadians.

Mr. Cameron, a volunteer in the 47th Regiment, with a party of 1 serjeant, corporal, and 20 men, was attacked by about 200 Indians ; he retired to a house and defended himself till relief came ; he had one killed and one wounded ; he killed four of the Indians, one of which, supposed to be one of their chiefs, was scalped.

August 18th.—A few houses burnt on the Isle of Orleans and at Point Levi every day for these two days past. A detachment of the Highland regiment have taken post at St. Joachim.

19th.—Two companies of the Louisbourg Grenadiers joined us, relieved by Capt. Porter's company and some Marines. In the night the other company of the Louisbourg Grenadiers came over.

20th.—Marched the Grenadier companies above to take post at L'Ange Gardien and along this shore, to prevent the peasants getting in their harvest. Yesterday five men were killed at Point Levi by the fire from the town. Working at a new battery of eight pieces of cannon.

The detachment under Capt. Gorham returned ; besides the village of St. Pauls (Bay ?) they burnt a village at Malbay, the village of St. Anne (de la Pocatière ?) on the South Shore, and a number of other houses, and landed upwards of 200 head of cattle and sheep on the Isle of Coudre. The Indian that was taken prisoner made his escape from the Admiral's ship ; t'is not known in what way.

August 22nd.—A detachment of Light Infantry and Rangers, about 240 men, went in boats to St. Joachim, where the enemy have taken post in a house near the one occupied by the Highlanders.

23rd.—This morning a field six-pounder and a Howitzer were sent to St. Joachim. The village of St. Joachim on fire.

24th.—A Flag of Truce from the town giving an account of Capt. Ouchterlony's death. An officer of the Royal Americans badly wounded in the leg as he was mounting the quarter guard. Yesterday seven sailors who were marauding on the South Shore were attacked, two of which were killed and scalped and five wounded.

The party that went to St. Joachim under the command of Capt. Montgomery,* met the enemy and had a skirmish with them, of whom they killed and scalped about twenty ; we had three men slightly wounded. From thence they marched by land along the shore towards our camp, and burnt all the houses, viz. : the village of St. Anne, Chateau Richer, L'Ange Gardien is now burning. The corn is too green to take fire.

* Capt. Alexander Montgomery, of the 43rd, (see M. Fraser's Journal.)

August 26th.—A messenger from Genl. Murray with an account that on the 20th instant he attacked and, without any loss, took possession of a magazine of ammunition and provision at (Des) Chambean, to which he set fire ; the baggage of five battalions which was lodged there was likewise destroyed ; he burnt the village of St. Antony with many other houses, and is returned to Point Levi. He took some prisoners with a great number of cattle. The prisoners report that on the 10th of July, the Fort at Niagara fell into our hands ; that the French attacked the camp ; that 1300 of them were killed and scalped, and we had made about 700 prisoners ; that 500 Indians in the French interest had joined us, and scalped their commanding officer, Montigny ; they say that Genl. Prideaux and Col. Haldimand are killed. A deserter of Otway's passed the Falls in broad day light and got clear, notwithstanding the fire from the cannon at the lower battery with grape shot and the musketry from the hill. Eight pieces of cannon with ammunition were carried off this evening.

August 27th.—At 9 o'clock at night the Leostaff frigate, and Hunter sloop, with three transports with provisions and ammunition passed the town. About 11 o'clock at night some of the enemy fired on the church and some houses near it, where the Louisbourg Grenadiers and detachment of Highlanders were posted ; one man killed and another wounded.

30th.—A detachment of 200 men left this camp to join Capt. Gorham at Point Levi, who is to be employed on the South Shore to burn and destroy the country.

August 31st.—A deserter came over the Falls at 9 o'clock this morning ; he had got far on his way unperceived by the enemy, who thereupon did not fire at him ; he says that the allowance of bread in their camp is reduced, that many of their Indians have left them. That two officers and four Indians with a message from Genl. Amherst were intercepted, and are now prisoners on board a frigate up the river.

Sept. 1st.—Last night and this morning all the cannon and stores shipped off except two pieces. About 9 o'clock last night, the Sea Horse man-of-war, some transports and some armed sloops passed the town; the fire from their batteries was very great, but did no damage.

2nd.—About 1200 men passed the river to Orleans at night, all the tents were sent off, and the remainder of the army here lay upon their arms in the redoubts.

3rd.—About 10 o'clock in the morning we set fire to the remainder of the houses here, and made our retreat to the boats with two Royal Howitzers in our front, and met with no opposition; we past to Point Levi in our boats, about 2000 men, and were cannonaded from two batteries of cannon and two mortar batteries without receiving any damage. Encamp on a hill opposite Quebec, viz.: Bragg's, Ottways's, Lascelles', Anstruther's.

September 4th.—A messenger from Genl. Amherst in 26 days from Crown Point which, with Ticonderoga, is in our possession; he, with five other men, came by the way of Kennebec River. A confirmation that Niagara fell into our hands in July last and of the joining of the Indians.

5th.—The Light Infantry, the Louisbourg Grennadiers, with Bragg's, Ottway's, Lascelles' and Anstruther's regiments, marched from Point Levi and embarked in the transports lying above the River Etchemin; they fired from a battery they had on the North Shore as we forded that river. The flat-bottomed boats passed the town last night without being perceived.

Sept. 6th.—Joined us towards evening—600 Highlanders, Amherst's and Kennedy's regiments; the whole about 1200 men; all the Generals arrived with this division.

7th.—Came to sail this morning with the tide of flood; the wind contrary; gained about three miles. Came to sail and ran up as high as Cape Rouge. Yesterday a little schooner came up with the tide, the wind contrary, and passed the

whole fire of the town with very little damage. This evening's tide, one transport and some small vessels came up.

8th.—A settled rain ; continue at anchor.

9th.—About 6 o'clock 1500 men landed at St. Nicholas on the South Shore. Removed our berth about one mile higher up.

10th.—Remain at anchor. In the evening landed at St. Nicholas, Lawrence's battalion and a number of the Light Infantry, in the whole about 700 men. By some deserters who have lately come in, we are informed that Monsr. Levi has marched with 4000 men up the river. Genl. Wolfe and Monckton went down the river to reconnoitre.

Sept. 11th.—The troops on shore ordered to hold themselves in readiness to reembark to-morrow morning.

12th.—Early in the morning the troops reembarked on board the transports. The troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness to attack the enemy. A soldier of the Royal Americans deserted from St. Nicholas; a French one deserted to us ; he says he came over the river with 50 others to attack us in the village. About 10 o'clock at night, 2000 of the troops embarked and fell down the river in the flat-bottomed boats with the tide.

13th.—Just at day break landed in the face of a five gun battery, and mounted up a hill which being almost perpendicular, was unsuspected by the enemy, who had, therefore, only posted a Captain's guard of about 100 men, (this was about 2 short miles from the town). When the alarm was given, the enemy fired from the hill and the bushes, or the boats, and killed and wounded a few of our people. The Light Infantry, under the command of Col. Howe, led the way ; and on their gaining the summit, the signal was loud huzza, which was joyfully answered by the troops that followed ; when the 2000 were landed, the boats were dispatched for the remainder on board the transports. T

Light Infantry drove the enemy from the battery, a detachment of which took post there. The 48th Regiment and Monckton's regiment, soon joined us from Point Levi.

When the whole were landed, they amounted to 4600 men. As soon as it was broad day, we perceived the French in motion; the part of the army at Beauport marched on the first alarm. About 7 o'clock they appeared very numerous between the town and our little army, and we observed they had artillery with them. The General immediately disposed the troops in order of battle: his right occupying the brow of a small eminence; the left covered by a few houses in which were thrown some troops. Two battalions were extended from these houses, and covered the rear and left flank, as some part of the enemies' army made a motion that way. The enemy soon began to cannonade us; and their irregulars and Indians advancing among bushes and little hillocks in our front, galling us very much. At length we got up two short six-pounders, which played on the enemy, who were by this time formed into three columns in our front, having detached a large body to fall on our left flank. The two armies remained in this position for some time. Gen. Wolfe having delayed attacking, in hopes of being able to get up 8 short sixes which were landed; but the enemy either willing to deprive us of this advantage, or fearing we might be reinforced, or perhaps from a contempt of our numbers, advanced with their columns, and when within fifty paces of our line, they began to fire from the head and flanks of their columns. Our troops stood firm and received their fires; nor were the wounded even heard to groan; with surprising coolness and by command, they threw in their whole fire, and advancing briskly with their bayonets, soon put the whole of the enemy into confusion. Their flight was precipitate, and they were closely pursued under a constant and heavy fire to the gates of the town. Those who attacked our flanks were repulsed in like manner and driven over the River St. Charles. A detachment posted in our rear was likewise

attacked by Buckamveal (Bougainville) and was repulsed. Thus ended this action, wherein the French Commander-in-Chief, the Marquis de Montcalm, received his death wound. Brig.-General Drouetorgue (Senezergues) and two others killed. About 30 officers killed and wounded, and as many made prisoners; two pieces of cannon taken, and 1500 privates killed and wounded. A glorious advantage gained, but dearly purchased by the loss of Genl. Wolfe. Brigdr. Monckton wounded, and many other officers; some few killed, and about 500 men killed and wounded.

The enemy disheartened by their defeat, and in want of provisions of all kinds, having made a shew of defence for a few days, capitulated on the 17th (18th?) instant; and from their ready submission, had the honours of War allowed them, and were transported to France. The broken remains of the army who escaped the 13th, have joined Genl. Levi, who still keeps the field about twelve leagues distant.

A LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE ON THE HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM, NEAR QUEBEC, SEPT. 13TH, 1759.

Genl. Wolfe.....	Killed.
Brig.-Genl. Monckton.....	Wounded.
Col. Carleton.....	} Wounded.
Major Barry, Adj.-Genl.....	
Capt. Smith, Aid-de-Camp...	
Brigade Major Spittle.....	

Regiments.

Amherst's.—Killed.....2 Privates.

Wounded..... Lieuts. Maxwell, Senr. and Junr.
Skirn and Ross. 5 serjeant's and
52 Rank and File.

Bragg's.—Killed.....Lieut. Cooper, 1 Serjeant and 3
Privates.

Wounded.....Capt. Cordy, Span, Milbank;
Lieuts. Evans, Ruxton; Ensign
Fairfax; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drum-
mer and 39 Privates.

Regiments.

Otway's.—Killed.....Lieut. Mason and 6 Privates.

Wounded.....Capts. Mansell and Gardiner;
Lieuts. Gore, Maturin, Allen,
Cockburn; 1 Serjeant and 25
men.

Kennedy's.—Killed.....3 Privates.

Wounded....Ensign Jones, 2 Serjeants and 18
Privates.

Lascelles'.—Killed.....Lieut. Seymour and 1 Private.

Wounded.....Capt. Gardner; Lieuts. Peach,
Gwinnett, Ewor, Henning;
Ensigns Dunlap and Fance;
1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, and 26
Rank and File.

Anstruther's.—KilledEnsign Tottinham, 1 Serjeant and
6 Privates.

Wounded...Capts. Bird and Ruttall; Lieuts
Thomson and Grant; Ensign
Danity, 3 Serjeants and 60 men.

Lawrence's.—Wounded.....2 Privates.

Frazer's.—Killed.....Capt. Ross; Lieuts. McNeal and
McDonnell; 1 Serjeant and 14
Privates.

Wounded.....Capts. McDonald and Frazer;
Lieuts. McDonnell, Archibald
Campbell, Alexr. Campbell,
Jno. Douglass, Alexr. Frazer;
Ensigns McKenzie, Gregorson,
and Malcom Frazer; 7 serjts.
and 131 Privates.

Whitmore's } Killed.....Lieut. Jones and 2 Privates.
Grenadiers. } Wounded....26 Rank and File.

Regiments.

Hopson's Grenadiers.—Killed.....1 Private.

Warburton's do. Wounded..Capt. Cosnan, Lieuts.
Pinhorn and Nevin.

Artillery.—Killed.....1 Gunner.

Wounded.....1 Gunner.

Monckton's.—Killed5 Privates.

Wounded.....Capt. Holland ; Lieuts. Calder,
Jefferies and Straw ; Ensigns
Cameron and Stool ; 2 Serjts.,
1 Drummer and 50 men.

Total Killed.—1 General ; 1 Captain ; 6 Lieutenants ; 1
Ensign ; 3 Serjeants ; 45 Privates.

Wounded.—1 Brigadr.-General ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel ;
the Adjutant-General ; 1 Brigade Major ;
14 Captains ; 26 Lieutenants ; 10
Ensigns ; 25 Serjeants ; 4 Drummers,
and 506 Rank and File.

The original of this MS., now in the possession of J. M. LeMoine, Esquire, of late President of the *Literary and Historical Society*, was presented to him on 23rd October, 1867, by Charles Aylwin, Esquire, N.P., of Cap Santé, a brother of the late Mr. Justice T. C. Aylwin, J.C., Q.B. It was found amongst the papers of the Allsopp family, with whom Mr. Aylwin is connected by marriage, and was originally the property of the late Honb. George Allsopp, their ancestor, who had at one time been Private Scretary to Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester. Col. Guy Carleton was Quarter-Master-General to Major-General Jas. Wolfe, at Louisbourg, and was present at the battle of the Plains of Abraham. The document is printed with its peculiar orthography.

J. M. LeMoine.

[Published under the Auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.]

His Town and Academy to. Ser.

GENERAL ORDERS IN WOLFE'S ARMY

DURING THE

EXPEDITION UP THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, 1759.

Louisbourg, 16th May, 1759, Wednesday.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Generals and Officers to serve in the army commanded by Major-Genl. Wolfe :

The Honble. Brigr. G. Moncton, } Col. Carlton, Quarter-Master Genl.
The Honble. Brigr. G. Towneend, } Major Barrie, Adjut.-Genl.
The Honble. Brigr. G. Murray, }

Majrs. Brigade, { Capt. Gwillam. Aids de-Camp, { Capt. Smith, of
 { Capt. Spittal. Amhersts.
 { Capt. Maitland. Capt. Bell.

Assista. Qur. Mastr. Genl. { Capt. Leslie.
 { Capt. Caldwell.

ENGINEERS.

Major Mackellor, Sub Direcr.
and Chief Engr.
Capt. Lieut. Debbeig.
Capt. Lieut. Williamson.
Lieut. Montresor.
Capt. Derrvine, Capt. of Minors.

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ACT AS ENGINEERS:

Capt. Lieut. Holland.
Lieut. Tongue.
Lieut. Goddard.
Lieut. Benzol.
Lieut. DeBarre.

The ten Regiments or Battalions in this service in three Brigades, viz. :

	{ Amherst's.	
	{ Kennedy's.	
	{ Anstruther's	
	{ Fraizier's	
1st. {	Brigadr.-General Moncton.	
	Major Brigade Spital.	
2nd. {	Brigadr.-General Townshend.	{ Braggs.
	Major Brigade Gwillam.	{ Laselles.
		{ Moncton.
3rd. {	Brigadr.-General Murray.	{ Otway.
	Major Brigade Maitland.	{ Webb.
		{ Lawrence

The three companies of Grenadrs. taken from the ga
Louisbourg, viz. : Whitmore's, Hopson's, and Whar
are commanded by Lieut.-Col. Murray. Three com

Light Infantry, one from the garrison of Louisbourg, and 2 others to be formed from the army, to be commanded by Major Dalling. The 6 companys of Rangers are to be commd. by Major Scott. These 3 corps do not encamp in ye line. The 2 companys of Light Infantry commanded by ye Capts. Delaune and Cardin, are to be formed by detachments of well chosen men from the Light Infantry of every Regt. and Battalion in proportion to the strength of the corps. Every Regt. furnishing 1 sub-officer and 1 serjt.

ORDER OF ENCAMPMENT OF THE ARMY IN THE LINE.

2nd Brigade.			3rd Brigade.			1st Brigade.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Laselles.	Moncton.	Bragg.	Oway.	Lawrence.	Webb.	Kennedy.	Fraizier.	Anstruther.

ORDER OF BATTLE IN TWO LINES.

Six Battallions in the 1st Line.										Grenadiers of Louisbourg.							
Four Battallions in the 2nd Line.																	
By G. Murray.					By G. Moncton.												
Col. Carleton Grenad. s. of the 2nd Line.	{	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	{	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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BRIGADE-GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

A Company of Major Scott's Rangers.							Major Dalling's Light Infantry.		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
			Laselles.	Moncton.	Fraizier.	Bragg.			
			Two remaining compys. of Rangers.						

The detachments of the army will be generally made by Battall'ns, Companys of Grenadrs., Picquets or companys of Light Infantry. The Picqt. of every Regt. shall be in proportion to the corps, but always commanded by a Captain. If the General thinks proper to order entrenchments to be thrown up in the front or rear of the army, the corps are to fortify their own post.

Halifax, May 5th, 1759.—As the fleet sails from Louisbourg in 3 Divisions: The 1st Brigade is the White Division; the 2nd Brigade is the Red Division; the 3rd Brigade is the Blue Division. The Grenadrs. of Louisbourg and the Rangers are to be appointed to one or others of these Divisions. If the Regts. here have time to put a quantity of spruce-beer into the transports, it would be of great use to the men. Weak and sickly people are not to embark with their Regts. Measures will be taken to bring those men to the army as soon as they are perfectly recovered.

Halifax, May 7th, 1759.—Major General Wolfe will fill up all the vacancys in the army when he receives Genl. Amherst's commands. A proportion of tools will be delivered to each Regt. The corps are to have 36 rounds of ammunition, some loose ball and flints pr. each man. Casks of ammunition will be put on board small vessels ready to be distributed if wanted.

As the navigation in the River St. Lawrence may in some places be difficult, the troops are to be as useful as possible in working their ships obedient to the Admiral's commands and attentive to all the signals. No boat to be hoisted out at sea but on the most urgent occasions.

Halifax, May 9th, 1759.—After the troops are embarke the commanding officers will give all necessary directio for the preservation of the health of their men. Guards m mount in every ship to keep strict orders and to prevent When the weather permits, the men are to eat upo and be as much in the open air as possible. Clean

the births and bedding, and as much exercise as their situation permits, are the best preservatives of health.

When the troops assemble at Louisbourg, or in the Bay of Gaspie, the commanding officers of Regts. are to make reports to their respective Brigadrs. of the strength and condition of their corps.

If any arms, ammunition, tools, camp equipage, and so forth, are wanting, it is likewise to be reported that orders may be given for a proper supply. A report is to be made at the same time by every Regt. and corps in the army, of the No. of men their boats will conveniently hold. Gorham's and Danks's Rangers will be sent to join Mr. Durrell, as soon as any ship of war sails for the river. These 2 companys are to be embarked on board of schooners and sloops of the 1st that arrive, removing the soldiers into larger transports. If any ship, by accident, should run on shore in the river, small vessels and boats will be sent to their assistance. They have nothing to apprehend from the inhabitants on ye North Shore, and as little from the Canadians on the South. 50 men with arms may safely defend themselves till succour arrives.

If a ship should happen to be lost, the men on shore are to make 3 distinct fires in the night, and 3 distinct smokes in the day, to mark their situation.

Halifax, 10th May, 1759.—The troops are to embark as soon after the arrival of the transports as they conveniently can, and as there are many more transports than will be wanted, if they all arrive, they are to have a good allowance of tonnage.

When the Regts. arrive at Louisbourg, they are to give in a return to the Adjutant-General of the No. of men they have lost since the reduction of Louisbourg, and of the No. of men recruited since that time. The companys of Rangers to give the like returns. Capt. Gorham's compy. of Rangers to embark to-morrow morning.

Louisbourg, May 17th, Thursday, 1759.—Major of Brigade of the day for to-morrow, Major Dobson.

The Regts. are to give in a list of their volunteers according to their seniority and service.

Captain Cramhaie, of General Amherst's Regt., is appointed to act as Deputy, Judge, Advocate, to the expedition. Lt. Dobson, of Genl. Laselles' Regt., is appointed by General Amherst, a Major of Brigade in the army.

Louisbourg, May 18th, 1759, Friday.—As the Regts. arrive, they are to have fresh beef delivered to them, and in general while the troops remain in this harbour. They are to be furnished with as much fresh provisions as can be procured. If there are any lines or hooks to be had from the shore, Captain Leslie will distribute them to the troops.

Bragg's Regt. the Grenads. and Rangers, are to be ready to embark at a day's notice. Besides the 36 rounds of ammunition, every soldier is to be provided with a quantity of cartridges in casks, shall be put on board each transport.

Louisbourg, 25th May, 1759.—Commanding officers of Regts. are to make reports to-morrow morning to the Admiral, the condition of their transports, if any, are judged unfit to proceed, or if the men are too much crowded, proper directions will be given thereupon. It is particularly necessary for the service of this campaign, that the Regts. be provided with a very large stock of shoes before they sail, as any supplies hereafter will be very uncertain. Kennedy's Regt. are to get their Muster Rolls ready immediately. That Regt. is to furnish 20 Light Infantry to complete Capt. Delaune's company.

The Adjutants are employ'd every morning with the Regts. at exercise, the orderly hour is for the future at one of the clock.

26th May, 1759.—The regiments are to give in as soon as possible monthly returns to 24th May.

Louisbourg, 27th May, 1759.—The three Louisbourg companys of Grenadrs., and ye Grenadr. companys of the regts., arrived with the Light Infantry, companys of the whole are to parade to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, at the mill behind the Grand Battery.

Louisbourg, 29th May, 1759.—When the troops are fixed in the transports for the voyage, every regt. and corps must give in a return of their flatt bottom'd boats, whale boats, and cutters, all which are provided by the Government, independent of the transport boats.

Every regt. and corps may be provided with lines and hooks by applying to Capt. Leslie. Q. M. General to-morrow morning.

Louisbourg, 30th May.—The effects of the late Captain Mercer, of Lasselles regt., will be sold on Friday next, at 4 o'clock in ye afternoon, at the house of Mr. Poore on ye parade.*

Louisbourg, 31st May.—A detachment of artillery, equal to that which went from Halifax with Admiral Durrell's squadron, is to be left here out of the 3 companys intended for the expedition, and to be sent by the first convenient opportunities to Halifax.

A sub-officer and a serjt. shall be left with the sick, which are to be taken out of the hospital-ship and be brought to town. Amherst for this duty.

To prevent the spreading of distempers in the transports, the Hospital-ship will receive any men that may fall ill on the voyage. When the troops receive fresh meat, they are not at the same time to demand salt provisions. As the cutters and whale-boats are meant for the service of the army, they are not to be given to any of the men-of-war,

without an order in writing from ye Admiral. Complaints having been made that the transport boats are often detained by the officers who come on shore, so that the masters of those ships cannot possibly get them watered. The General insists upon the officers paying the strictest obedience to ye orders given by the Admiral upon that stead.

Louisbourg, 1st June, 1759.—The troops land no more. The flat-bottomed boats to be hoisted in, that the ships may be ready to sail at the 1st signal.

When 3 guns are fired from ye saluting battery, all officers to repair on board.

The regts. and corps are to send to-morrow at 8 o'clock to the artillery stores for tools in the following proportions, giving proper receipts :

	PICK AXES.	SPADES.	SHOVELS.	BILLHOOKS.
Amherst.....	50	20	10	10
Bragg.....	60	20	10	10
Otway.....	80	30	10	10
Kennedy.....	70	30	10	10
Laselles.....	70	30	10	10
Webb.....	80	30	10	10
Anstruthers	50	20	10	10
Moncton.....	50	20	10	10
Lawrence.....	50	20	10	10
Fraizier	100	40	20	20
Grenadiers.....	50	20	10	10

The Nightingale, man-of-war, will be ordered to carry 60 invalids to England, The regts. to send returns of their No., that ye proportion may be regulated.

The ammunition of all ye regts. to be immediately compleated to 36 rounds ready for service, and as much in cask; spare ball will be given out hereafter. The regts. that want camp necessary's, will be furnish'd by the corps

that have it to spare. The undermention'd regts. are to furnish 100 men to the Bedford and Prince Frederick ships of war :

	SUBS.	SERJTS.	MEN.	
Otway.....	1	1	24	} Bedford.
Webb.....	1	1	26	
Kennedy.....	1	1	24	} Prince Frederick.
Fraizier.....	1	1	26	

They are to embark to-morrow morning. The regts. are to clear sea, pay and arrears as far as they have money.

Louisbourg, 2nd June, 1759.—The Admiral purposes sailing the 1st fair wind.

The commanding officers of transports are to oblige the masters as far as they are able to keep in their respective divisions, and carry sail when the men-of-war do, that no time may be lost by negligence or delays ; they are also to report to the Admiral all difficiency's in the ship, least the master shou'd neglect doing of it, and direct that the flat-bottom'd boats be washed every day to prevent their leaking. An orderly serjt. to attend Major M'Keller.

The Admiral will order the Nightingale man-of-war into Louisbourg to receive 60 invalids ; these men are to be landed, and their subsistance paid to the town Adjutant. The Nightingale will likewise take the two officers of artillery.

The regts. are to receive provisions for no more than three women per company, and 4 women per co. of 1 hundred.

Moncton's Brigade.—Otway, Webb, Kennedy and Laselles to give a boatman each to the Engineers.

Louisbourg, 3rd June, 1759.—Fresh provisions will be drawn to all ye regts. and corps to-morrow morning, at 5 o'clock at Point Rockport. The Quarter-masters of Amherst, Anstruthers, Lawrence, to attend Capt. Leslie, D.Q.M.G., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. June 4th sail'd from Louisbourg, and the elev'th made the Bay of Gaspee.

27th June, 1759.—The General has directed tho' not in publick orders that no woman be permitted to land with ye troops, and yt no insult of any kind be offered to the inhabitants of ye Island. Each regt. is to have a sloop or a small vessel to carry close into ye shore spare ammunition, bedding, and what light articles the officers may want immediately. Their heavy baggage is to be left in the transport ships.

On board the Richmond Frigate, 27th June, 1759.—Capt. Danne will range ye transports in proper order along the shore of ye Isle of Orleans this afternoon, and to-morrow about 6 o'clock the signal will be made for landing. The sloops and schooners yt have Rangers on board are to draw close in shore the six compys. of Rangers, and Capt. Cardin's Light Infantry are to be landed first to reconitre the country.

The flat-bottom'd boats only will be employ'd in landing the men; they are to assemble at ye low staff at 4 in ye morning, and from thence will be sent first to the Rangers and so forth, &c. Then to Amherst's regt., then to the other corps, according to their ranks or the convenience of their situation. . . . The men are to take their napsacks, tools, camp necessarys, and 1 blanket of their ship bedding, besides their own blankets, 36 rounds of ammunition, and all the tools and 4 days provisions. The Rangers and Light Infantry are not to take their baggage on shore in ye morning, 2 days provisions and a blanket only.

As ye weather in ye months of July and August are generally very warm in Canada, there are to be no more than 5 men to a tent, or if ye commanding officer likes it better and has camp equipage enough he may order only 4.

Otway's, Webb's and Highland regt., who are each in No. equal to two Battallions, are to encamp their compys. in double rows of tents, that they may have more room and more air in their encampment, and consequently be more healthy.

The 2 pieces of artillery in ye Russell are to be landed after the troops are on shore, or sooner if their be occasion.

The officers must be contented with a very little baggage for aday or two, until it can be conveniently carried on shore. An officer of a compy., if they please, may go on board each transport to see if their baggage is put on board the sloop.

In each flat-bottom'd boat there will be an officer of ye men-of-war and 12 seamen, and no more than 70 soldiers are to be landed at a time ; these will help to row the boats.

The provisions of ye troops are to be for the future full allowance.

Morning Orders, 28th June, 1759.—A party of the enemy having landed last night on ye east end of ye Island, with an intent to carry of some prisoners, no soldier is to stragle any distance from ye camp upon any account whatsoever.

The commanding officer has ordered yt ye roll of each compy. be call'd by an officer 4 times aday, and a report made to him if any are absent. The long roll will beat for the men to turn out at 12 and at 4. This order to be read to each compy. by an officer.

28th June, Point of ye Isle of Orleans.—All reports to be made to the Brigadr. of the day. All detachmts. of Light Infantry or compy. of Rangers when posted in ye front, rear, or flanks of ye army, is out of sight, are to acquaint ye officer commanding the Brigade, or choirs nearest them of their situation.

The detachmt. which was under Col. Carleton's commd., is to return their tools and spare ammunition immediately to the commanding officer of ye artillery. Whenever ye regts. sends for straw or any thing else they may want, proper officers must go with the men to prevent such irregularities as the General saw yesterday, and will be obliged to punish very severely.

No detachmts., either with or without arms, are to be sent to any distance from ye camp without the knowledge of ye Brigadr.-General of the day. Regt. or detachmt. when cantoon'd must always have an alarm post or place of assembly.

Its order'd once for all that soldiers are to keep close to their encamp., are not to pass without the out guards or wander through ye country in ye disorderly manner yt has been observed here.

The army must hold itself in constant readiness, either to march or fight, at the shortest warning, when ye 10 company's of Grenadrs. of the line are call'd as one corps, they are to be commanded by Col. Burton, with Major Morris to assist him. When ye Light Infantry of ye line are form'd into a corps, they are to receive their orders from Col. Howe, who has Major Hussey to assist him. The Grenadrs. of Louisbourg and Major Dalling's Light Infantry, are to receive their orders from Col. Carleton.

The last corps, two compys. of Rangers, the Qr.-Masters and camp colourmen of ye army, and a Hatchman with a falling ax from each regt., are to assemble at Major Dalling's cantoonmt. to-morrow at 12 o'clock, in readiness to march under Col. Carleton's commd. Capt. Debeig, Engineer, to go with the detachmt.

Major Scott to order immediately a compy. of ye Rangers to take care of the cattle for ye use of ye army.

All seamen found straggling from ye beach up the country, are to be taken up and sent to the cantoonmt. guard at Head Quarters. Four days provisions for the troops will be landed this day, the Rangers will receive for 6 days.

Camp on ye Isle of Orleans, 29th June, 1759.—All detachmts. and outposts yt are placed for ye security of ye camp, are to fortify themselves in ye best manner they can, either by entrenching, planting pallisadoes, or by cutting

down trees, or make ye best work with ye trunks, with ye branches thrown forward. In this situation a small party will be able to defend itself till succour arrives, or, at least, will give time for the army to get under arms.

No sentrys are ever to be planted within point blank of musquet shot of a wood, unless behind stones or trees, so as not to be seen in a woody country. Detachmts. must never halt or encamp in ye little openings in ye woods, nor ever pass through them without examining them.

Secrets with all imaginable care and precaution next to valour. The best quality in a military man are vigilance and caution.

If the provisions can be landed and the carts brought up, the army will march to-morrow by the left by files in one column, and in ye order in which they shou'd have encamp'd. The General beats at 4, assembly at 5, and the army march at six.

Col. Howe's corps of Light Infantry with ye Qr.-Masters and camp colourman is to proceed the march of the army 2 hours, and post detachmts. in all their suspected places of ye road, to prevent the columns being fired at from behind the trees by rascals who dare not shew themselves.

When Capt. Carlin's compy. of Rangers which is appointed to guard the cattle and closes ye march of ye army and has past the nearest of Col. Howe's detachments. That detachmt. and the rest as they go along fall in behind the Rangers and become a rear guard.

The carts of every regt. are to follow their respective corps. Their must be no firing of musquets, but in a soldier-like manner, by order of the commander of ye corps in ye middle of ye day. Major Scott will give directions to the body of Rangers upon this head, because the practice is most common among them.

As the musquets are soon loaded upon any alarm, the regts. are to avoid the waste of ammunition, and frequent mischiefs yt happen by musquets loaded in ye Bell Tents, covers for ye hammers of ye musquets be provided yt ye arms may not go of and do harm.

The 1st soldier who is taken beyond the out-guard, either in ye front, rear, or flanks of ye army, contrary to the most positive orders, shall be tryed by a General Court Martial.

Any soldier who is found with plunder in his tent, or returning with plunder to the army of any kind not taken by order, shall be sent directly to the Provost in irons, in order to be try'd for his life.

Any inclosed place being necessary near ye camp for ye security of ye cattle of ye army, the soldiers are, therefore, forbid to break down any fence for firewood or other purposes where ye cattle are shut in.

Those regts. who have not been able to find their sloops or small vessels allow'd to them for ye light baggage, are to take ye smallest of their transports for yt purpose, orders to that effect have been given by the Admiral.

The officer who commanded the detachmt. of Kennedy's regt. upon ye water side, and left his post without order, in circumstances where the presence of such a detachmt. might have been particularly, and by falling in with ye out-posts without ye least notice, occasion'd a false alarm in ye camp, is put under arrest and will be try'd by a General Court Martial as soon as it can conveniently be assembled.

Camp on ye Isle of Orleans, 30th June, 1759.—Col. Howe with ye Light Infantry of the whole line as now encamp'd, is to proceed the march of the brigade as directed yesterday, and at the same hour.

Col. Howe in posting the necessary detachmts. on his march, will place ye Light Infantry of Otway's and

Lawrence's nearest to their camp. When Capt. Cardin's compy., who are to guard the cattle as directed yesterday, passes ye furthest post given to ye Light Infantry of Otway's and Lawrence's, those companys are to return to their own camp, drawing of their several detachmts. as they pass.

Otway's and Lawrence's regts. to hold themselves in readiness to embark when ordered. Bragg's, Lasalles' and Lawrence's regt. are to receive provisions this afternoon to 4th July.

Point Isle of Orleans, 1st July, 1759.—Lt. M'Alphin's compy. of Rangers to be reliev'd by 1 Captain and 50 men from ye line. Those regts. yt have baggage behind to send detachmts. for it. An officer from ye line to commd. ye whole.

The commanding officers of ye different corps will be able to judge the No. of men necessary for this duty, as they shou'd know by this time what quantity of baggage is behind. These detachmts. to be sent without loss of time in ye front of Anstruther regt.

2nd July, Point of Orleans, 1759.—A serjt. and 15 men from each regt. in camp are to parade at magazine, to receive orders from an Artillery officer and remain with yt corps. Each regt. to send this evening to head-qrs. a list of 5 good Faschine makers if they have such.

All the birch cannoes yt may be found, are to be taken care of and carried to General Townshend's qrs.

3rd July.—The regts. and corps will receive provisions to-morrow to ye 8th instant. Otway's, Anstruther's, 3 compys. of Grenadrs., Rangers, Artillery and Carpenters at 6 in ye morning; Bragg's, Monchton's and Lascelles' at 4 in ye evening.

3 Captains and 7 subs. with 350 men to parade to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock in ye rear of Bragg's for the Engineers. They are to relieve as usual.

The Grenadrs. to parade at the same time. Magazine guard, 2 subs. and 50 men to parade at 8 o'clock in ye rear of Bragg's. General's guard—Moncton, Adjutant Otway.

4th July, 1759.—Whenever rum is to be issued out to the troops on acct. of the badness of the weather or their having suffer'd extraordinary fatigues, any soldier who is known to have disposed of his allowance to another, or any one who will make any agreement on receiving such allowance, shall, by order of ye commanding officer of ye regt., be struck entirely out of ye roll when rum is delivered out, besides ye punishmt. which may be inflicted for such offences by a Court Martial. The commanding officers of regts. are to enquire in their respective regts. for some serjt. who is well qualified for a Provost, and send his name and character to the Adjutant-General.

If any of the Patroles from ye out-posts shou'd perceive any boat or canoe newly brought over from ye other side, or hid near ye shore in such a manner yt gives room to think yt ye enemy is lurking in ye woods and intends it as a retreat. They are immediately to give notice thereof to the officer of ye next post, who is immediately to dress a proper ambuscade for them, and report ye same directly to ye officer of ye picqt.

5th July, 1759.—Brigadr.-General Townshend's Brigade to be ready to embark at a very short warning; they must leave their tents standing and a proper guard to take care of them.

The line is never to turn out but when expressly ordered. The qr. and other guards and out-posts to turn out to the Commander-in-Chief only with shoulder'd arms, and but once a day. They are to pay the usual compliments to ye Brigadr.-General.

After General Orders, 5th July.—Orders and Regulations.

The object of ye campaign is to compleat ye conquest of Canada and to finish ye war in America. The army under

ye Commander-in-Chief will enter ye colony on ye side of Montreal, while ye fleet and army here attack ye Governour-General and his forces.

Great sufficiency of provisions and a numerous artillery is provided, and from ye known valour of ye troops, ye nation expects success. These battalions have aquired reputation in ye last campaign, and it is not doubted but they will be careful to preserve it. From this confidence ye General has assured ye Secretary of State in his letters that whatever may be the event of ye campaign, His Majesty and ye country will have reason to be satisfied with the army under his command.

The General means to carry ye business through with as little loss as possible, and with ye highest regard to the safety and preservation of ye troops, to yt end he expects yt ye men work chearfully and dilligently without ye least unsoldier-like murmur or complaint, and yt his few but necessary orders be strictly obey'd.

The General purposes fortifying his camp in such a manner and to put it entirely out of ye enemy's power to attempt any thing by surprise, and yt ye troops may rest in security after their fatigues.

As the safety of an army depends in great measure upon ye vigilance of ye out-guards, any officer or non-commission officer who shall suffer himself to be surprised by ye enemy, must not expect to be forgiven.

When any alarm is given, or when ye enemy is perceived to be in motion, and yt it be necessary to put the troops under arms, it is to be done without noise or confusion. The Brigades are to be ranged in order of battle by ye Brigadr. Generals at the head of ye camp, in readiness to obey the orders they may receive.

False alarms are hurtful in an army and dishonourable to those yt occasion them. The out-posts are to be sure ye enemy is in motion before they send their intelligence.

Soldiers are not to go beyond ye out-guards, ye advance centinels will fire at all who attempt to pass beyond ye proper bounds.

It may be proper to apprise ye corps yt ye General may perhaps think it necessary to order some of ye light troops to attire before ye enemy at times, so as to draw them nearer ye army with a view either to engage them to fight at a disadvantage or to cut of their retreat.

The Light Infantry of ye army are to have their bayonets, as ye want of ammunition may sometimes be supply'd by yt weapon, and because no man shou'd leave his post under pretence yt all his cartridges are fired. In most attacks of ye night, it must be remember'd yt bayonets are preferable to fire.

That ye service of ye campaign may be full as equal as possible upon ye whole. The corps shall do duty for their real strength ; no change shall be made in ye 1st regulation, unless any particular loss shou'd make it necessary.

All cattle or provisions taken by any detachmt. of ye army is to be deliver'd into ye publick Magazine for ye use and benefit of ye whole. Mr. Ware, ye Commissary, will give receipts for it.

No churches, houses, or buildings of any kind are to be burned or destroy'd without orders.

The peasants yt remains in their habitations, their women and children are to be treated with humanity ; if any violence is offer'd to a woman, the offender shall be punish'd with death.

If any persons are detected with robbing ye tents of ye officers or soldiers, they will be, if condemned, certainly executed.

The commanders of regts. are answerable yt no rum or spirits of any kind be sold in or near ye camp when y

soldiers are fatigued with work or wet upon duty. The General such refreshment as he knows will be of service to them, but is determined to allow no drunkenness or licentiousness in ye army.

If any sutler has presumption to bring rum on shore in contempt of ye General's regulations, such sutler shall be sent to ye Provost in irons, and his goods confiscated.

The General will make it his business, as far as he is able, to reward such as shall particularly distinguish themselves; and on ye other hand, he will punish any misbehaviour in an exemplary manner.

The Brigadr.-Generals are desired to inform themselves if ye orders and regulations are properly made known to the soldiers of their respective Brigades.

Point of Orleans, 6th July, 1759.—Serjt. Prentice, of Kennedy's regt., is appointed Provost Marshall to this army, and is to be obey'd as such.

Whenever any body of troops marches from this camp, no woman are to go with them or follow till further orders; they will be subsisted here.

7th July, 1759.—Bragg's, Lascelles', Monckton's, ye Light Infantry, and Rangers, are to receive 3 day's provisions immediately.

Bragg's, Lascelles', Monckton's, the Light Infantry and Rangers, are not to march to-morrow.

After orders, 9 o'clock.—Bragg's, Lascelles' Monckton's, Light Infantry and Rangers, and ye 3 companys of Grenadr., are to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow at 10 o'clock. They are to take $\frac{1}{2}$ their tents with them to ye water side, and those yt are not yet provided with 4 day's provisions, are to do it immediately.

8th July.—As the ships yt were to cover ye landing cannot fall down to their proper stations this day, the troops are not to embark, but are to hold themselves in readiness.

Brigadr. Townshend's Brigade to give 400 men for work immediately, and to be relieved as usual.

General Townshend's Orders, 8th July, half-past one.—The Brigade of Bragg's, Lascelles' and Monckton's, ye 3 company's of Grenadrs. and Light Infantry, are to strike ye rear half of their streets of tents before 8 o'clock, and be ready to march at eight.

After orders, 5 o'clock.—Order of march of the troops yt are to embark—Light Infantry, Grenadrs. of ye 1st Brigade, Grenadrs. of Louisbourg, Grenadrs. of Brigadr. Townshend's Brigade, Bragg's, Monckton's, Lascelles.

All these corps to be told of into detachments of 60 men. The whole to march by ye right by files.

Montmorancie, Monday, 9th July.—A subaltern and 20 men of ye picqt. of each regt. is to lay in ye front of ye camp, and ye whole line to be ready to turn out if it shou'd be found necessary. A third of each regt. and corps, except ye Louisbourg Grenadrs., are to parade for work at day break, and to be relieved as usual.

A serjt. and 12 of ye Grenadrs. of ye 1st Brigade to mount ye General's guard immediately, and to be relieved to-morrow morning at eight by ye same number of yt corps.

10th July.—A serjt. and 12 men from ye picqt. of each regt. to lay in ye front of ye camp this night. The remainder of ye picqts. to be ready to turn out.

A third of ye regts. and 1st Brigade of Grenadrs. to parade to-morrow as usual for work. Louisbourg Grenadrs. to work as usual.

11th July.—When any men are kill'd or wounded, ye officer commanding ye corps they belong to, is to report to ye Adjutant-General.

Third of ye regts. and corps are to parade to-morning as usual.

A serjt. and 12 of each picqt. to lay in ye front of ye camp ; ye remainder to be ready to turn out at a moment's warning.

12th July.—In order to preserve the health of ye troops, each regt. and choirs are to make new necessary houses, at least, every third day, and through some earth into them daily. They are to be made by ye front line as far advanced as they conveniently can, and those of ye 2nd line as far in ye rear of ye whole encampmt.

The qr. guards of ye front line are to be advanced at least 100 yards ; and, if necessary, are to throw up some little works to defend them.

Bragg's Grenadrs. to mount as a guard in ye new redoubt to-night, and remain their till after break of day.

1 serjt. and 12 from each picqt. to lay in ye front of ye camp as usual.

Third of ye regts. and choirs to parade in ye morning for work as usual.

13th July.—As ye enemy has been observed to work at a battery on ye other side of ye water to cannonade ye camp, it is necessary to extend to ye right to avoid their fire. The Light Infantry is, therefore, to take post in ye wood. Bragg's and Monckton's are to decamp and go to the ground assigned them by the Qr.-Master General. Otway's are to occupy the houses where ye Light Infantry now are. A compy. of Grenadrs. to encamp in ye redoubt ; ye artillery to be brought close under ye hill.

Two posts to be fortify'd, 1 before Monckton's, 1 before Bragg's. A battery of 6 pieces of cannon to be marsh'd out immediately to oppose ye enemy's fire, and as soon as it can conveniently be done. Another battery of 4 guns shall be immediately erected upon ye summit of ye hill over looking ye fall and commanding ye ground on ye other side.

In case where ye security of ye camp must be immediately alter'd, the troops must expect to meet with extraordinary

fatigues ; and as they go through them with alacrity and spirit, the General will not be sparing of such refreshment as he thinks will conduce to keeping them in health.

When any sentry of an out-post challenges and is answered "friend," he is to say, with a clear voice, " advance with ye countersign"; when ye person advances, the sentry is to receive him in a proper posture of defence. Surprises may be prevented without risking ye lives of our own soldiers.

14th July, Montmorencie.—The troops having lost provisions when they landed here, and having gone through some fatigue, the General has order'd them 1 day's fresh provisions. Extraordinary great care is recommended for the future, as such indulgence will not be granted, but upon very uncommon exigencies.

The regts. and corps may send to ye Point of Orleans for 1 woman per compy. The picqt. of Bragg's on ye left to be reliev'd at 6 o'clock by a picqt. of Monckton's.

The picqt. of Otway's on ye right to be relieved at the same hour by a picqt. of Lascelles.

The picqt. on ye left is to be very attentive to ye opposite shore, and ye Grenadr. compy. on ye redoubt is to detach a subaltern and 20 men to be posted among ye stones to ye right of this picqt. Grenadrs. for redoubt Kennedy.

Any out-post or camp guard situated within musquet shot of ye enemy, are to take no notice of a general officer.

15th July.—It is recommended in ye strongest manner to ye commanding officers of corps to take very particular care of ye ammunition. When any part of it is rendered unfit for immediate service, it is to be deliver'd into ye artillery.

The 1st Brigade of Grenadrs. is to beat ye water side at 9 o'clock to-night with all their baggage ; when they arrive at the opposite side, Capt. Leslie will provide them with carts for their baggage.

The provision guard is to be immediately augmented to 30 men with an officer. The officer commanding is to fortify his post with all expedition in ye best manner he can.

The troops to receive 4 day's provisions to-morrow to 20th inclusive. The picqt. of Monckton is to be relieved at 6 o'clock by a picqt. of Otway. The picqt. of Lascelles on ye right to be relieved at ye same hour by a picqt. of Bragg's.

Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Lascelles. The party at the landing place to be relieved to-night by a sub. and 30 of Anstruther's.

16th July.—The provisions must be moved from ye present inconvenient distance to a spot under ye little redoubt, which ye Assistant Qr.-Master General will pitch upon. The six Grenadr. companys of ye line are to be at ye water side to-night at 9 o'clock with all their baggage; Capt. Leslie will attend on ye opposite shore and provide them with carts. The party at ye landing place is to be relieved this evening by a sub. and 30 of Monckton's.

Otway's Grenadrs. to be relieved from ye General's guard at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by a serjt. and 12 of Anstruther's battalion.

The Grenadrs. are not to embark this night, but wait for further orders.

After general orders, 5 o'clock.—The relief of Otway's Grenadrs. and General's guard is countirmanded. The picqt. of Otway's on ye left is to be relieved by a picqt. of Lascelles at 6 o'clock. The picqt. of Bragg's on ye right to be relieved at 6 by a picqt. of Monckton's. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt this night Anstruther's.

Morning Orders, 17th July.—Otway's regt., ye Grenadrs. of ye line, ye Louisbourg Grenadrs. and corps of Light Infantry under Col. Howe, are to do no duty this day after 12 o'clock. They are all to parade in ye front of Otway's at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Col. Howe will leave a detachmt. of 50 men in his camp, and post ye picqt. of Monckton's, now on ye right, in such a manner as he thinks best for ye security of it.

, 17th July, 1759.—The detachments order'd to cut ~~fashines~~ are to have escorts of Light Infantry: notice must be sent to Col. Howe in time, yt a body of men are to be employ'd in yt service at a particular hour; and ye working party are not to go into ye woods until ye Light Infantry are posted.

The General has order'd two sheep and some rum to Capt. Cosnam's compy. for ye spirit they shew'd this morning in pushing those scoundrels of Indians; it is, however, recommended to the officers to preserve their people with caution, least they shou'd be drawn too far into ye woods and fall into an ambuscade.

Any regt. or corps yt have left any spare ammunition on board their ships, are to report it to ye Brigade Major of ye day, naming the ships and specifying ye quantity.

The picqt. of Lascelles on ye left is to be relieved at 6 o'clock by a picqt. of Bragg's. The picqt. of Monckton's on ye right is to be relieved at ye same hour by a picqt. of Otway's. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Monckton's.

The provision guard of Monckton's at ye water side is to be drawn of, except a serjt. and eight, who are to go immediately to the place where ye provisions now are; this guard to be relieved this evening by a serjt. and eight Bragg's.

18th July.—The usual manner of placing sentrys in a wood gives ye enemy frequent opportunities of killing single men at their posts. It is, therefore, order'd yt when a covering party is order'd to take post in a wood, yt it be divided into squads of at least 8 men in each, and placed within convenient distances of each other, so as to be able to communicate. Half of these squads are always to have their arms ready, which will not be very fatiguing, since they are

relieved in ye same manner the working partys are. When ye strength of ye covering party will admit of it, there shou'd be a reserve behind ye center, and ye partys upon each extremity, shou'd be double ye No. to ye rest.

All ye out-posts are to be placed double sentrys in ye night, and they are to be so near the guard yt they can retire to it if attack'd. The regts. of Bragg's, Lascelles' and Anstruther's, are to be under arms this evening at 5 o'clock on ye ground in ye front of Otway's. They are to receive their orders from General Townshend. Some mollossos and a gill of rum per man to be delivered to the troops this day. The picqt. of Bragg's on ye left to be relieved by a picqt. of Monckton's. Picqt. of Otway on ye right to be relieved by a picqt. of Lascelles. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Bragg's.

19th July.—The regts. and corps to be drawn out this afternoon at 5 o'clock at their alarm posts, yt every person may know where he is to be posted in case of an alarm.

The regts. in ye front line to march up to ye parapit in ye front. Capt. Caple with ye 2 companys in ye post upon ye right, is to be drawn in yt post. Anstruther's regt. order'd to support Col. Howe's corps, is to be drawn up, one half to ye right of it, 1 half towards ye left, and to dress even with ye rear of ye Light Infantry.

Otway's regt. to post 1 compy in each of ye two lower batteries, and 40 men at ye entrenched white house. Col. Fletcher with ye remainder of his regt. marches up ye hill and dresses in a line, with his left to ye redoubt and his right to ye entrenchmt.

Lascelles' regt. to form with its left to General Townshend's quarters, and its right to ye house occupied by Capt. Caple. Before ye regts. of ye front line march to their alarm posts, they are to strike their tents and lay them flat, that ye troops may be able to march with as little difficulty as possible.

The Louisbourg Grenadrs. are to be in and about ye huge redoubt. The commanding officers of corps are to take care to prevent ye soldiers destroying ye parapit by taking out ye timber to burn. When wood is wanted, a No. of men may be sent to cut it with a proper escort to cover them. The troops in ye redoubts and fortify'd posts are to have 70 rounds of ammunition; they must put it in ye safest place they can. Soldiers are not to be permitted to swim in ye heat of ye day, only in ye mornings and evenings. The picqt. of Monckton's on ye left to be relieved at 6 o'clock by a picqt. of Otway's.

The picqt. of Lascelles on ye right to be relieved at 6 by a picqt. of Bragg's. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Otway.

Provisions will be deliver'd out to ye troops to-morrow to 24th instant.

On firing 2 cannon shot very quick from ye right of Bragg's, the whole line is to repair forthwith to their allarm posts.

20th July.—The guard near ye water side are to take up any soldiers yt may be seen swimming between ye hours of 9 in ye morning and 5 in ye evening. This order to be read to ye men.

250 men to parade this evening at 5 o'clock at ye artillery ground. They will receive their orders from Major M'Kellar; when Major M'Kellar has establish'd ye posts in ye front of ye quarter guards, an officer and 18 men of each guard are to advanced to ye post assigned them, leaving ye remainder of his guard in its present post, who will be reinforced if necessary.

The order of yesterday forbidding ye taking of wood from ye parapit, is to be read to ye men at roll calling.

The picqt. of Otway's on ye left to be relieved by a picqt. of Lascelles. Bragg's picqt. on ye right to be relieved by a picqt. of Monckton's. Grenadrs. for ye redoubt Lascelles.

21st July.—The picqt. of Lascelles on ye left to be relieved by a picqt. of Bragg's. Monckton's on ye right by one of Otway's.

1 capt., 2 subs. and 50 men of Major Hardy's detachmt. to be posted in ye redoubt at night ; 1 sub. and 30 men of yt corps to be posted every evening at ye batterys where ye Grenadrs. were posted. The regts. to parade 1:3d of their men for work as usual.

22nd July.—The Light Infantry to be ready to march at a moment's warning. The regts. and corps to send for a gill of rum per man, which ye commanding officers will order to be distributed in such a manner as they judge proper. The picqt. of Bragg's on ye left to be relieved at 6 by 1 of Monckton's. Otway's picqt. on ye right by one of Lascelles.

1 capt., 2 subs. and 50 men of Bragg's regt. for ye redoubt to-night. Major Hardy's detachmt. is to post a sub. and 20 on ye batterys, and a serjt. and 12 on ye point.

As it is impossible at present to move to better ground, great care is to be taken to air ye tents and dry ye straw and ground.

23rd July.—Lascelles to take ye post lately occupied by Anstruther's. The regts. are to take care yt ye butchers and others who kill meat, always bury ye offall. Anstruther's regt. is always to furnish any working party upon application made, with such a No. of men as may be necessary to cover them.

Picqt. for ye left Otway's, for ye right Bragg's.

The troops to receive provisions to-morrow to 28th inclusive.

24th July.—As fresh straw cannot be conveniently got for ye troops, it is recommended to ye commanding officers to direct ye cutting spruce bows for yt purpose. Picqt. for ye redoubt Lascelles.

For ye right Otway, for ye left Monckton. For ye house formerly occupied by Anstruther's, Bragg.

The provision guard to be augmented to 16 men at night and remain so till morning, at which time ye No. added may return to camp.

The serjt. of this guard is to post 4 sentrys on ye beach, and all pretty near one another.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The commanding officer having observ'd that there is much swearing and indecent language used amongst ye men, such as is unbecoming gentlemen and soldiers, desires the commandg. officers of companies to confine any man so offending, and make an example of who ever is a disgrace to the service in genl. and the corps he belongs to.

Mountmorency, 25th July.—Picqt. for the house Lascelles, for ye right Monckton's, for ye left Lascelles, for ye redoubt Monckton.

Genls. provision and Provost guards now taken by Otway's, are to be reliev'd at sunset by Lascelles. Those guards to be taken to-morrow by Monckton.

26th July.—The house now occupied by the picquet of Lascelles, to be taken by the mareens landed this day.

Picqt. for the right Lascelles, for the left Monckton's, for the redoubt Lascelles.

One subn. and 50 of the mareens who are posted in the house are to parade at the Artillery park at 4 o'clock this afternoon for work. Genl. provision and Provost guards Lascelles.

Otway's and Bragg's not to parade their men for work at 4 o'clock. Each regt. to give one-third of their men for work.

Montmorency, July 27th, 1759.—The Genl. strictly forbids the inhuman practice of scalping, except when the enemy are Indians, or Canads. dressed like Indians.

The officers commanding the two companies of mareens are to dispose of their men as they were directed yesterday, the company which gives the pickt. every night is to furnish 10 men for work to-morrow, the other 1 serjt. and 30, both to parade at 4 o'clock in the morning at the Artillery park and to be reliev'd every four hours.

Picket for the left Otway's, for the redoubt Monckton's, Genls. provision and Provost guards Monckton's.

25th July.—The troops are to be ready to turn out at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and take their posts as shall be directed.

When recover'd men join their regiments, they are to be kept of duty for a week or ten days, as the surgeon shall think best. Picqt. for ye left Bragg's, for the redoubt Lascelles. Genls. provision and Provost guard Otway's.

The mareens to send the same number for work to-morrow as this day. The troops to receive provisions to-morrow for ye first of August inclusive.

Montmorency, Sunday, 29th July, 1759.—The regts. are to be under arms this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the head of their encampments, and to wait their till sent for to their respective alarm posts. The rest of the Light Infantry returns this night from the Island of Orleans to this camp.

Colonel Howe will take his former post. Anstruther's, Otway's and Lascelles' will incamp upon their former ground.

Great care to be taken by the regiments within their respective incampments, and in their neighbourhood that all offall and filth of every kind which might taint the air, be buried deep under ground; and the Genl. recommends, in the strongest manner, to the commanders of corps to have their camps kept clean and sweet.

Strict inquiry to be made in this camp, at the Point of Orleans, and at Point Levie, concerning the conduct of the

cutlers and followers of the army, and who are known to sell liquors that intoxicate the men, are forthwith to be dismiss'd and sent on board their ships.

The regimt. are not to call in their working parties, as they must exert themselves to finish the business of this post, that further operations may take place.

The mareens to work as usual till they receive orders to the contrary. Picket for the left Monkton's, for the redoubt Otway's. Genls. provision and Provost guards Otway's. Cattle guard Lascelles.

R. O.—In case of an alarm Capn. Spikes and the Majors comy. are to go in ye redoubt next the water. Capn. Gardner's and Capn. Spittal's are to occupy the ditch of the same. The commanding officer in ye redoubt will keep a reserve of a serjant and ten men in ye center of it, to reinforce any part that may be particularly attacked. The Lieut.-Cols. and the Genls. companys are to march into the upper redoubt. Capn. Cox's and Capn. D'Arcey's into the ditch of the same. The colours are to be carried, one into each redoubt, the disposition of ye men is to be the same as this afternoon.

July 30th.—The picqt. for the left Lascelles, for ye redoubt Bragg's. Genls. and Provost guards Otway's. Provision guard Monckton.

July 31st.—Picqt. for ye left Otway's, for ye redoubt Monckton's; both those to march immediately.

Genls. and Provost guards Otway's. Provision guard Monckton's.

Wednesday, Augst. 1st, 1759.—The check which the Grennadiers met with yesterday, will, it is hop'd, be a lesson to them for ye time to come.

Such impetuous, irregular and unsoldierlike proceeding, destroys all order, makes it impossible for their commanders to form any disposition for an attack, and puts it out of ye Genls. power to execute his plan.

The Grennadr. could not suppose that they alone could beat the French army, and, therefore, it was necessary that ye corps under Brigader. Monkton and Brigr. Townsend should have time to join, that ye attack might be general. The very first fire of the enemy was sufficient to repulse men who had lost all sense of order and military discipline. Amherst's and the Highland regts. alone, by the soldierlike and cool manner they were form'd in, would undoubtedly have beat back the whole Canadn. army if they had ventured to attack them.

The loss, however, is inconsiderable, and may be easily repaired when a favourable opportunity offers, if ye men will shew proper attention to their officers.

The Grens. of Louisbourg are to remain on ye Island of Orleans till further orders. Lieut.-Col. Murray is to comd. on that Island.

The comps. of Grens. of ye Batts. encamp at Montmocy. are to join their regts., and those belonging to ye regts of Genl. Monkton's corps, are likewise to join their regiments.

The Highlanders are to go over to ye camp. Lawrence's Grens. to join ye camp at Montmorency.

After this day the men are to begin to work at six o'clock in ye morning (except on particular occasions) and continue till ten, then leave off till two (or perhaps three o'clock) in case of excessive heat, and work from that time till six or seven.

Picket for ye left Anstruther's. For ye redoubt Bragg's. Grens. provision and Provost guards Otway's.

The troops to receive provisions to-morrow to ye 5th inclusive.

R. O.—Those orders to be read to each company by ye commd. officer of it, at which time they can be most conveniently assembled.

Thursday, Augst. 2nd, 1759.—Every regt. and corps is to send a return to ye Adjutant Genl. the day after to-morrow of their officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men that have been kill'd and wounded in course of the campaign to ye last day of July inclusive ; specifying as far as they can learn the day or night and place where it happened, and upon what occasion ; for ye time to come reports of any losses are to be made as soon as possible.

Anstruther's regt. gives no men for work to-morrow morning. Brag's none in ye afternoon. Picquet for ye left Lascelles, for ye redoubt Otway's. Provision guard Otway's.

Friday, 3rd Augst.—As the Government has provided good store of rum for the men, half a jill may be delivered out regularly every day, and a jill when the weather is wet and cold, or when the men are much fatigued with work or duty.

The ground within the three redoubts that are in front of the line of battle is to be kept as clear as possible from tents and other obstacles that might hinder ye movement of the troops.

All horses that can be collected and that may hereafter be driven in by our parties, are to be carried over to the Island of Orleans, and turned to graze in ye meadows opposite to this camp. Cattle that are taken must likewise be carried over to that Island for the use of ye sick and wounded soldiers.

The new redoubt to be occupied this night by the Grens. of Brag's. Picquet for the left, Anstruther's.

One subaltern and 20 men of Monckton's picqt. to occupy the redoubt where ye whole picqt. us'd to be.

Provost guard, Otway's. Genls. guard to-morrow, Grans. of Lascelles. Provision guard, Otway's.

Saturday, 4th Augst.—The six companies of Grens. are to be under arms at six o'clock this afternoon in ye front of ye camp. The two companies of mareens are to be out at exercise as often as they conveniently can, and near their respective posts.

Any persons to whom Capt. Fletcher and Lieut. Hamilton, late of Otway's regt., are indebted, must send in their accts. to Major Morris of ye said regiment. Persons who are indebted to those officers, are also desir'd to acct. with Major Morris.

Any person having found a double-sighted compass (maker Adams,) is desir'd to return it to Serjt. Large, of Otway's regiment, and he shall receive two dollars' reward.

The new redoubt to be occupied this night by the Grens. of Otway's. Picket for ye left, Monckton.

Detachment of one subn. and twenty men for ye large redoubt, the picket of Brag's. Detacht. of one subn. and twenty men to-morrow at break of day near Capn. Hassing's post, the picquet of Otway's.

Genls. guard to-morrow, Grens. of Anstruther's.

Provost guard to-morrow, }
Provision guard to-night, } Otway's.

The subs. commandg. ye two detachts. from the picket, are to come to headquarters this evening for orders.

Sunday, August 5th.—When a deserter comes in from ye enemy, the officer who commands ye guard or post who takes him up, is immediately to send him to headquarters, and not permit him to be examined by any person whatsoever, until he is presented to the Commander-in-Chief.

A subaltern and twenty of ye company of mareens on ye right is to relieve ye parti of mareens at ye lower battery this evening. The two companies are to take this duty alternately. The company on ye left is always to give ye serjant and nine for the Point.

In case of an alarm the officer commanding the partie of twenty is to return to ye redoubt above ye battery, leaving such a number with ye artillery officer as he may want.

The provision guard in yt case is also to retire to ye redoubt just above ye provisions.

Grennads. for ye redoubt Anstruther's. **Picket** for ye left **Lascelles.** Detacht. for ye large redoubt, 1 subaltern and 20 picqt. of Lascelles. Detacht. of 1 subn. and 20 men near Genl. Townsend quars. picquet of Anstruther's.

Capt. Porter is to reinforce this detach. with a corpl. and 10 men at sunset, the latter to return to their post at break of day, but ye officer and 20 goes to ye edge of ye hill, near **Hazzen's** post, and remains their till dusk ; he is to take up all soldiers and others stragling beyond their posts.

Genls. guard Grennads. of Monckton. Provision and Provost guard Otway's.

Monday, Augst. 6th.—Lascelles regiment this night towards ye village of Angardean.

The Light Infantry that are not upon duty, and that part of Anstruther's off duty, formed in the order they were last time under arms, are to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, two or three miles to ye right into ye woods that are above ye cultivated country three small parties of Rangers are to lead ye files.

The battalions of Americans give no men for work this afternoon, that they may be under arms at 6 o'clock to exercise. Otway's gives no men to work to-morrow morning, that they may have leisure to exercise.

Grennads. for ye redoubt on ye left, Monckton's. **Picquet** for the left, Otway's. A detachment of a subaltern and twenty for ye redoubt near Genl. Townsend's quarters, picqt. of Brag's ; this detach. is to follow the orders of yesterday.

Genls. guard to-morrow Grennadiers of Brag's. Provision guard and Provost guard of a corpl. and six men Otway's.

R. O.—The regiment will march by files from the left, and is to be form'd two deep ; if the front is attacked, the company that leads is immediately to form to ye front two deep and advance upon the enemy ; the next is to do the same. Inclining to ye right of the first, the next to ye left if the

ground will permit of it, and so on to ye right and left, until an extensive front is form'd, by which the enemy may be surrounded. And as an attack may be sudden, and time lost in sending orders, these movements are to be made in such a case by the several officers without waiting for any. If the column is attack'd on ye left, the whole are to face to ye left and attack ye enemy of on ye right ye same; if in ye rear, the rear is to act as the front was order'd, the whole going to the right about; if on ye right and left, the two ranks are to face outwards, if in ye front and rear, ye first and last companies front both ways. The commanding officers of companies are to acquaint their men beforehand what they are to do; and for ye execution of ye above orders, the Lt.-Col. depends upon yer judgt. and activity. The companies are to march at ye distance of four yards from each other, that they may have room to move and act separately if occasion requires it. A subaltern and twenty men are to attend a piece of cannon.

Tuesday, Augst. 7th.—The commanding officers of regiments and corps are to order all the tools that are about their respective encampments to be carefully collected together, so that whatever number they may have over and above what they were ordered to receive for each regt., may be immediately sent to ye artillery. Whatever soldier is seen drunk, is to be struck of ye roll of those who receive rum. Those orders are repeated, and is to be more strictly complied with for ye future.

Grands. for ye redoubt on ye left, Brag's. Picquet for ye left Anstruther. Detacht. of one subn. and 20 for the large redoubt, picquet of Monckton. Detacht. of one subn. and 20 for the redoubt near Genl. Townsend's quarters, picquet of Otway's to follow ye usual orders till countermanded.

Genls. guard Grands. of Otway's. Provision and Provost guards, Otway's.

Part of ye effects of Capn. Fletcher and Lieut. Hamilion, late of Otway's regt., to be sold to-morrow at ten o'clock in the rear of ye said regt.

Wednesday, August 8th.—The picquet on ye left is by no means to cut any of ye brush wood round their post, as has been hitherto practis'd. Those regiments and corps that have got hand-barrows from ye artillery, are forthwith to return ym as they are much wanted.

Grennads. for ye redoubt Ottway. Picqt. for ye left Monckton. A subaltern and 20 for ye large redoubt, picqt. of Anstruther's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt picqt. of Lascelles. Genls. guard, Granadiers of Anstruther's. Provision and Provost guard, Ottway's. Provisions will be delivered out to the troops to-morrow to ye 19th inclusive.

Thursday, Augst. 9th.—The 2 companies of Grenadiers of ye Royal American Battallions are to embark in 4 flat bottom'd boats at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, to fall down with ye tide and escort the Genl. as low as St. Joachim, ye Grenadiers to take a day's provisions with them; this detach. returns with ye flood; the men are to assist ye seamen in rowing.

A detach. of Light Infantry and Brag's regt. to march early to-morrow morning, three or four miles into ye woods, in ye same order that Anstruther's march'd; this corps is to keep something more to ye left, and then fall down into ye open country, supply themselves with pease or other greens, and return to camp.

Grenadiers for ye redoubt Lascelles. Picquet for ye left Brag's. A subn. and 20 for ye large redoubt Ottway's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Monckton. Genls. guard Grennads. of Anstruthers. Provision and Provost guards Ottway's.

Friday, Augst. 10th.—Grenads. for ye redoubt Anstruther's. Picquet for ye left Otway's, and subn. and 20 for ye large redoubt Anstruther's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Lascelles. Genls. guard Grens. of Monckton's. Provision and Provost guard Ottway's.

Saturday, August 11th.—When any detach., either sees or hears notice of ye enemy, the commander must send immediately advice of it to the Genl. When ye escorts that covers ye working party are posted, they are to receive ye enemy in that situation until the commander thinks proper to reinforce them or to call them off; in ye meantime, ye working men are to get under arms and wait for such orders as the commanding officer shall think proper to give.

The Genl. was extremely surprised to see the disorder that seemed to run through ye working party this morning, and foresees that if a stop is not put immediately to such unsoldierlike proceedings, that they may have very dangerous consequences. The men fired this day upon one another, fired upon ye Light Infantry, and were scattered in such a manner that a few resolute people would easily have defeated them. It is, therefore, ordered and commanded that when there is any alarm of this kind, every soldier shall remain at his post till ordered to march by the proper officer. If any man presumes to detach himself and leave his platoon, the officer will make an immediate example of him.

Divine service will be performed to-morrow morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 for Bragg's, Monckton's, Artillery, Light Infantry and Rangers. And in ye afternoon at 5 for Anstruther's, Ottway's, Lascelles, Marines, and Lawrence's Grenadiers.

Grenadiers for ye redoubt Monckton. Picquet for ye left Lascelles. A subn. and 20 for ye large redoubt Bragg. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Monckton. Genls. guard Grens. of Bragg's. Provision and Provost guard, Ottaway's.

Any persons that are indebted to or have any demands upon Lient. Mathewson, late of Lascelles' regt., are to settle ye same with Major Hussey.

Sunday, August 12th.—A return of the kill'd and wounded to be given in to-morrow at orderly time, from ye 1st to ye 11th inst., both days included.

A return to be given in at ye same time of what ammunition is wanted to compleat each regt. and corps. Provisions will be delivered to ye troops to the 17th inclusive.

Picquet for ye left Anstruther's. A subn. and 20 for ye large redoubt Lascelles. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Ottaway. Genls. guard Grens. of Ottaway's. Provost and provision guard, Ottaway.

After orders, 10 o'clock.—Two-thirds of the men of duty are to parade to-morrow at 7 o'clock ; if ye weather is tolerable, are to cut brush for fascines, and will be covered by two hundred Light Infantry ; they are to work till 12 o'clock ; the remaining third of them to parade at two and to work till seven ; those last, as ye brush will be carri'd near to the camp, will be only covered by a party of their own people.

Monday, Augst. 13th.—The Genl. has order'd five guineas to be given to the sentry of Ottaway's for taking an Indian alive, whose business it was to surprise some negligent sentry and assassinate him.

When a small party of Volunteers of any regiment are inclined to lay in waite during the night for ye small reconnoitring parties which ye enemy may push towards the camp, the Genl. will give them leave to try it ; and if any soldier kills an Indian or takes him alive, (which is still more difficult), he shall be handsomely rewarded. Those parties should not consist of above 14 or 16 men, unless where a subn. commands, and, in that case, they may be of twenty or twenty-five men.

When the soldiers are not employed in work, they are to dress and clean themselves, so as to be under arms, and upon all occasions in the most soldierlike manner.'

Each regiment and corps are to parade a man of a tent to-morrow morning at six in ye rear of Monckton's with their arms and officers in proportion to their numbers; they are to go out for garden stuff and are to be covered by that part of the five picquets of ye line which is not upon immediate duty; the whole to be under ye comd. of Major Morris, field-officer of ye picquet.

Grans. for ye redoubt Otway's. Picquet for ye left Monckton. Sub. and 20 for ye large redoubt Monckton. Sub. and 20 for Genl. Townshend's redoubt Anstruther's.

Genls. guard, Grens. of Lascelles. Provision and Provost guards, Otway.

Tuesday, August 14th.—Capt. Porter's companies of Grens. and Capn. Coleback's company of Marines are to hold themselves in readiness to pass over to the Island of Orleans to relieve the Grennadiers of Louisbourg in the duty there.

Grens. for ye redoubt Lascelles. Picquet for the left and the large redoubt, Bragg's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townshend's redoubt Monckton's. Genls. guard, Grans. of Anstruther's. Provisions and Provost guard, Ottaway's.

Wednesday, August 15th.—Picquet for ye large redoubt and left Otway. Subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt Bragg's. Genls. guard, Grens. of Monckton. Provision and Provost guards, Otway's.

Any soldier who passes the out-sentry on any pretence whatever, shall be brought to a Court-Martial and punished. The recruits and awkward men of each compy. to be out at exercise this afternoon.

Thursday, Augst. 16th.—As the enemies light troops are continually hovering about ye camp in hopes of surprising some small guard or some of ye sentries, it is necessary to be

extreamly vigilant on duty. The out-posts and guards in ye redoubts are never to have less than the third of their men under arms, and for an hour before day, and at least half an hour after broad day light, the whole are to be under arms.

The regiments are to give in returns to the Major of Brigade of the number of smiths, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, mynors and sawyers, in their corps.

Picquet for ye large redoubt and left, Lascelles. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt, Ottaway's. Genls. guard, Grens. of Bragg's. Provision and Provost guard, Ottaway's.

After Orders.—Grens. for ye redoubt, Monckton. Provisions to be delivered to-morrow to ye 21st.

A third of ye men of duty to parade to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock for work.

Friday, Augst. 17th.—Mr. Cameron, voluntier in ye Light Infantry, of Genl. Lascelles' regt., having distinguished himself in a remarkable manner in ye defence of a house with only a serjt., corpl. and 16 men of Lascelles' Light Infantry, against a body of savages and Cannadians greatly superior in number. The Genl. has order'd yt ye first vacant commission in ye army be given to Mr. Cameron, in acknowledg't of his good conduct and very gallant behaviour.

A flanking party of Genl. Brag's regt. command'd by a serjt. distinguished themselves upon ye same occasion, and hasten'd to the assistance of their friends with verry great spirit.

Some detachts. are to take post down this coast to prevent the enemy from getting in their harvest.

Picqt. for ye large redoubt and left, Anstruther's. Grens. for ye redoubt, Bragg's. A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townshend's redoubt, Lascelles. Genls. guard, Grens. of Ottaway's. Provision and Provost guard, Ottaway's.

Saturday, Augst. 18th.—If a soldier pretends to dispute the authority of an officer of any other corps under whose command he is, and if any soldier presumes to use any indecent language to the non-commissioned officers of his own, or of any other corps, such soldiers shall be punnish'd in an exemplary manner.

The regts. and corps except the Light Infantry are to be at their alarm posts at 5 this evening.

Mr. Porter the Pay-Master-Genl. will, upon application, give to each regt. of ye establisht. of 700, £500 (pounds); and to the regts. of a 1000, £700 (pounds).

Divine service will be performed to-morrow at 10 o'clock in ye forenoon in ye rear of Monckton's, to the Light Infantry, Rangers, Bragg's, Monckton's and the Artillery. At 4 in ye afternoon to Lascelles, Ottaway's, Anstruther's and ye Marines.

Grens. for the redoubt, Ottaway's. Picqt. for ye large redoubt and left, Monckton. Subn. and 20 for Genl. Townshend's redoubt, Anstruther's.

A subn., serjt., corpl. and 20 men of Monckton's with a serjt. and 10 of Ottaway's to relieve ye marines at sunset, who are posted on ye lower battery on ye point; this duty to be done by ye line and ye compy. of Marines alternately.

Genls. guard, Grens. of Anstruther's. Provision and Provost guards, Ottaway's.

The remain'g effects of Capt. Fletcher, late of Ottaway's, are to be sold at ye head of that regt. to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Montmorency, Augst. 19th.—A subn. and 20 for Genl. Townsend's redoubt, Brag's.

This officer is only to send a serjt. and eight to the post near Capt. Hazen's on ye edge of the hill in ye morning, and is to ret'n with ye rest to camp.

Augst. 20th.—If any woman refuses to serve as a nurse in the hospital, or after being there leaves it without being

regularly dismiss'd by order of the director, she shall be struck of the provision roll ; and if found afterwards in any of the camps, shall be turn'd out immediately.

Montmo'y, Augs. 21st.—Two women per company will be allow'd in each camp, ye rest must be immediately sent back to ye Point' of Orleans ; and any woman who returns will be confined for disobedience of orders.

Augst. 22nd.—R. O.—Thos. Darby and George Everson having behav'd in a scandalous and unsoldierlike manner upon their post last night. The first by screaming out and firing his piece, and both by giving the most evident tokens of fear ; it is the Col's. orders that they shall stand an hour at ye necessary house, each with a woman's cap upon his head this evening, as a small punishment for the dishonor they have brought upon the corps and their brother soldiers.

They are for the future to march in the front of all parties without a grain of powder in their pieces, where they may have the opportunity to wipe of the infamy they now lay under, and where any cowardice will be immediately punish'd in the most exemplary manner.

The com'g. officer does not suppose there is another man in the regt. who is afraid of the French or their contemptible allies ; but if their should be any such, they are desir'd to give their names into the Adj't., that they may be properly posted in time of service.

Augst. 23rd.—R. O.—A serjt. and 18 voluntiers are wanted to go out to-night. The arms and ammunition to be revised at $\frac{1}{2}$ after four this afternoon.

At 5 the Quarter-Master will deliver buckshot to the officers and non-commissioned officers, and a number of cartridges to complete the pouches and cartouch boxes of each company, the serjeants giving a return of the number wanting for that purpose.

Augst. 24th.—Provisions will be delivered out to-morrow to the 29th Augst.

R. O.—A serjt., corpl. and 10 of the pieqt. with the hatchet and camp colourmen with arms to attend the Quarter-Master at 3 o'clock.

Montmorency, Augt. 25th.—The out-posts and guards are to be more careful for the future in stoping all soldiers who are found attempting to slip by them.

It has been observed that fascines have been taken from the place where they were deposited by order, and that pickets have been taken out of the freezing of the redoubts, any soldier that is found guilty will be severely punished. Women are also forbid this practice.

A corporal and six men with their camp colours and five days provisions, with 2 tents, are to go over to Orleans immediately.

Divine service at the same place and the same hour as last Sunday.

Augt. 26th.—The effects of Lieut. Kennedy, late of Monckton's battaln., to be sold to-morrow at 10 o'clock at ye head of said regt.

As the comdg. officer supposes that all ye officers and men are equally ready to march whenever the service requires it, he will for the future, whenever a voluntier party of any number is wanting, send those who are next for duty.

Mont'y, Augt. 27th.—Two subs. and 60 of the Highlanders are to take post under the command of Lt.-Col. Murray.

August 28th.—Provisions to be served out to-morrow to ye 2nd of Sept.

August 29th.—R. O.—A corporal of a company with the recruits and awkward men to be out to exercise this afternoon from four to five in some convenient place by the waterside.

Sept. 1st, 1759.—The surgeon is to parade all the sick immediately, and have them ready to embark at 11 o'clock. The woemen are to be ready to embark at the same time.

Monckton's regiment is to embark this night at 9 o'clock; the commanding officer to come to headquarters for his orders at four o'clock this afternoon.

The regiments and corps are to embark their sick and wounded, women and heavy baggage this morning at 11 o'clock. The Quarter-Masters and camp colourmen are to go down to the waterside before that time to receive their boats and take care of their baggage. N.B.—By heavy baggage is meant such only as the officers can do without for the remainder of ye campaign.

R. O.—The Lt.-Col. recommends it to the several officers to send every part of their baggage which they can possibly dispence with on ship board, that they may have as little incumbrance as possible for ye future. Whenever the regt. moves about will be appointed to receive it at the same time that the sick are embark'd.

Two boats will be appointed at 9 o'clock this evening for each regiment: one to take the baggage that will not be absolutely necessary on board the transport appointed for the regiments and corps; the other to carry the necessary heavy baggage to Point Levy. The Quarter-Masters and camp colourmen to attend at the beach, their to receive their instructions from the Quarter-Master Genl.

The picquets of the line to lay in the front of the camp in such a manner as the Brigadier of the day shall direct. The field-officer to post them, except a subn. and 20 of Monckton's who are to relieve that part of the picquet advanced on the left, at the usual hour. The pickets not to go out till 12 o'clock.

R. O.—As it is to be hop'd that ye enemy will attack us in our post, and as every advantage may be expected from such an attack if the troops are alert in getting to their alarm posts.

It is Col. Hale's orders that neither officer nor soldier put of their shoes, coats, or any part of their cloaths while they

remain in their camp. The bell tents and drums, except one, are to be sent of this night. Every man is to load with two balls, and to have their arms with them in their tents, taking particular care to keep them dry and prevent accidents.

9 at Night.—The tents of every company are to be struck at half an hour after one, and every thing is to be remov'd, that may give any appearance of the regiments being on the ground.

The Grennadiers and Battallion companies are to march into the redoubts according to their former order—carrying their tents, blankets, knapsacks, &c., with them, and are to keep themselves carefully concealed.

The comg. officers of companies will take care yt this motion is made with as little noise and as much dispatch as possible.

Sunday, Sept. 2nd.—The tents of all the corps are to be struck this even'g when dark, and carried down at 8 o'clock to the boats on the beach under Anstruther's regt. Their will be boats assign'd to each corps to carry them off; these boats must be unloaded at Point Levi before high water, yt they may return with ye ebb. A proper officer will attend them.

The troops will march to-morrow morning and embark for Point Levi; the signal for yr moving will be the burning of a barn before Brigr. Townshend's house. Those detachs. that occupy houses are, when they evacuate ym, to leave small parties, which is to set them on fire, and then join ye main body.

Bragg's regt. to march first, and will be directed by Brigr. Townshend's; Lascelles next, then Anstruther's, and lastly, Ottaway's. These three regts. are to take the road behind Anstruther's camp; the Howitzers to be carried down with Lascelles.

Col. How's Light Infantry will form the rear guard of the whole according to the particular instruct's given him.

When the troops are drawn up on ye beach, they are to leave an between Lascelles and Anstruther's for ye Light Infantry.

The regts. are to repair to their alarm posts at 12 o'clock to-night; they are to conceal themselves entirely after daylight, so as to try to induce the enemy to attack them. They are to observe this direction to ye very moment the signall is made. As Ottaway's regt. have the large redoubt and ye Grens. redoubt in their alarm posts, they are to send a picquet to the former and ye Grens. to the latter, immediately after dusk.

Lascelles' regt. is to send, as soon as it is dark, a subn. and 20 to the lower battery; this officer is to conceal his people after day light, and to join his regt. when he perceives they are on yr march to the beach. No fires to be made by the men in their alarm posts; all dogs to be sent off with ye tents. Provision guard, Lascelles; they are to join ye officer posted on the battery in ye morning when he marches to his regt. Provost guard, Ottaway's, to march and embark with ye regt.

Anstruther's Grens. continue on the Genls. guard. The party on the right to prevent stragling, are to return to camp at dusk. Loose boards which have been used in the camp, are to be burnt, but no fires to be seen at midnight.

Sept. 3rd, 1759.—Proper guards must be placed in ye front and on the flanks of the new camp.

The whole body of Light Infantry are to receive their orders from Col. Howe. The detachs. of Light Infantry that composed Capt. Cardin's (Carden's) company are to join their respective corps.

Sept. 4th.—The Light Infantry, Brag's, Ottaway's, Lascelles, Anstruther's, Louisbourg Grens. and Monckton's Grens., are to march to-morrow at 4 in the afternoon; they are to receive their orders from Brigr. Murray. The part of those corps that are to remain, are to encamp on the ground occupied by the Louisbourg Grens.

On board the Southerland, Friday, Sept. 7th.—Brigr. Monckton's Brigade consists of the bats. of Amherst, Lawrences and Kennedy's.

Brigr. Townshend's Brigade—Brag's, Lascelles, and the Highlanders.

Brigr. Murrey's Brigade—Ottaway's, Anstruther's, and the Grens. of Louisbourg.

When the army is form'd in 2 lines, the second Brigade makes the second line.

When the army is in a single line, every regiment or corps is to have a fourth part in reserve, about 200 paces in ye rear. When a Brigade or Battalion is in order of battle in ye neighbourhood of any house, copse or strong ground, either in his front or upon his flank, care must be taken to throw a detach. into it.

The Light Infantry have no fixt post in the order of battle, they will be thrown upon one or other of the wings, with a view to take the enemy's flank or rear if occasion offer'd.

The Genl. is too well acquainted with the valour and good inclination of the troop to doubt their behaviour; they know the enemy they have to deal with—irregular, cowardly and cruel. A little vigilance, however, is necessary to prevent surprises; the corps must keep together, must not disperse and wander about the country; the enemy will soon find that the artillery and musketry of this chosen body is sufficiently formidable. When the coast has been examined and the best landing place is fixt upon, the troops will be ordered to disembark perhaps this night tide.

The five following battalions are to hold themselves in readiness to go into ye flat-bottomed boats, 50 in each boat, besides officers, viz.: Amherst's, Kennedy's, Ottaway's, Anstruther's, and Col. Murray's corps of Grens.

DISTRIBUTION OF YE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS.

Amherst's	6
Kennedy's	4
Ottaway's	8
Anstruther's.....	6
Murray's Grens.....	6
Total.....	<hr/> 30

If there be more men in any corps than these boats can hold, according to the regulation of 50 to a boat, they are to remain in the ships till further orders from Brigr.-Genl. Monckton, who has Brigr.-Genl. Murrey under him.

One hundred of the Light Infantry under Major Hussey's command, from on board the Southerland, will be put in each of the armed vessels when Brigr. Monckton's corps moves.

It is intended that the Hunter sloop, the armed sloops, the floating batteries shall accompany the flat-bottomed boats when they take ye troops on board.

The troops ordered for embarkation are to carry two day's provisions with them, which they are to receive immedi'y.

At anchor at Cape Rouge, 8th Sept.—The Laurel transport, with ye Royal American Batn. on board, and the Eden and Mary with ye Light Infantry, are to proceed with the next tide under the convoy of ye Hunter sloop opposite to ye Pointe-aux-Trembles and come to an anchor there; two long boats with ye short 12-pounders on board, are to go with these vessels to increase the number of their boats, and to enable the commandg. officer to put on an appearance of intending to land at that point; the commander will receive further instructions from ye Genl.

The five battallions are to embark in the flat-bottom'd boats, so as to be in readiness to put off with the first of the morning's flood. Capt. Shad will be so good to conduct

them so as to arrive at the landing place about an hour and a-half before high water. If ye two floating batteries cannot keep up, Capt. Shad will order some of ye best rowing boats to take them in tow.

When Col. Young perceives that Brigr. Monckton's corps is landed, he will fall down opposite to ye place, and endeavour that his people and the Light Infantry may be put on shore at low water if it can be done.

The Ann Elizabeth with Bragg's regt. on board, and the Ward with Lascelles, are to fall up after ye flat-bottom'd boats and anchor opposite to ye landing place, so that ye flat-bottom'd boats may endeavour to land them the same time, or if yt cannot be done, at low water.

The debarcation of these troops and those under Col. Young is to be directed by Genl. Townshend.

The rest of the troops will fall up and joyn the army ye next flood. The King's Commissaries are on board the Employment Transport which has provisions on board.

The Adventure transport is to be converted into an hospital ship, and will be distinguished by hoisting colours at her fore-top-mast-head.

12th Sept., At anchor at Cape Rouge.—The troops on shore, except ye Light Infantry and Americans, are to be upon ye beach to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock in rediness to reembark. The Light Infantry and Americans will embark at eight o'clock. The detachts. of Artillery are to be put on board the armed sloops this day.

The troops are to hold themselves in readiness to land and attack ye enemy, as the Leostaff and ye Squirrel, frigates, are order'd to follow the flat-bottom'd boats; the troops belonging to these ships are to remain in them.

DISTRIBUTION OF YE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS TO EMBARK TROOPS.

Sterling Castle.....	2	} To take in 50 men each of Bragg's regt. out of ye Ann Elizabeth transport instead of Amherst's.
Dublin.....	3	
Alcide.....	1	
Pembroke	4	} To take in Kennedy's out of ye Empl'o'nt trans't.
Vanguard.....	4	
Trident	4	} To take in Col Howe's corps of Light Infantry out of ye Eden and Mary trans't.
Centurion	2	
Shrewsbury.....	4	} To take in Anstruther's out of ye George.
Medway	2	
Captain.....	4	} To take in Lascelles' regt. in 5 boats out of ye Ward, and fifty of ye Royal Am'n Grens. in ye sixth boat.

The remains to be taken into the boats of ye fleet, two hundred Highlanders of which Capt. Leslie's schooner takes 50 from ye Ann Elizabeth. The remaining 150 Highlanders in the Ward transport will be taken in by the following boats :

Sutherland's long boat.....	40
Alcide's do.	40
Medway do.	40
Admiral's flat-boat.....	15
Sutherland's cutter.....	15
<hr/>	
Total.....	150

SHIPS THAT CARRY TROOPS IMMEDIATELY AFTER YE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS.

Leostaff, Frigate.....	300 of Amherst Regt.
Squirrel.....	240 of Louisbourg Grenads.
Sea Horse.....	250 Highlanders.
Hunter, Sloop.....	120 do.
Three Armed Sloops.....	200 of Light Infantry.
Laurel, Transport.....	400 Royal Americans.
Adventure, Transport.....	400 Otway's.
Ordinance Vessel with tools and Artillery men.	

150 Highlanders to be removed from the George, transport, into the Sea Horse, frigate. 100 Highlanders to be removed

from ye Ann Elizabeth, transport, into ye Sea Horse to-morrow morning after the reembarkation of the first body of troops from Brigar. Monckton's corps.

ORDER OF THE TROOPS IN YE LINE OF BOATS.

No. of Boats.

8.....	1st Light Infantrry lead.
6.....	2. Bragg's Regt.
4.....	3. Kennedy's.
5.....	4. Lascelles.
6.....	5. Anstruther's.
1.....	Flat, and the Men-of-War's boats detacht. of Highlanders and ye American Grens.
Total, 30 Flat-Bottom'd.	

Capt. Shad has review'd the Genls. directions in respect to ye order in w'ch ye troop move and are to land, and no officer must attempt to make the least alteration or interfere with Capt. Shad's particular province, least as ye boats move in ye night there be confusion and disorder among them.

The troops will go into ye boats about 9 o'clock to-morrow night, or when it is pretty near high water; but the Naval officers commandg. ye different divisions of boats will apprise them of ye fittest time to land; as their will be a necessity for remaining some part of the night in the boats, the officers will provide accordingly, and the soldiers shall have a gill of rum extraordinary mixed with their water.

Arms, ammunition, and 2 days' provision, with their rum and water, is all ye soldiers are to take in ye boats. Their ships, with their blankets, tents, necessaries, and so forth, will soon be up.

SIGNALS.

1st. For the flat-bottom'd boats with ye troops on board to rendezvouz a breast of the Sutherland, between her and ye South Shore, keeping near. 1 light in ye Sutherland's main-top-mast shrouds.

2nd. When they are to drop away from ye Sutherland, she will shew two lights in the main-top-mast shrouds, one over the other.

The men are to be quite silent, and when they are about to land, must not upon any account, fire out of ye boats.

The officers of ye Navy are not to be interrupted in their part of duty ; they will receive their orders from ye officer appoint'd to superintend the whole, to whom they are answerable.

Officers of Artillery and detachmts. of gunners are put on board the armed sloops to regulate their fire, that in ye hurry our troops may not be hurt by our Artillery. Capt. York and ye officers will be particularly careful to distinguish the enemy and to point their fire against them.

The frigates will not fire till broad day light, so that no mistake can be made. The officers commanding the floating batteries will receive particular orders from the Genl. The troops to be supplied to-morrow with provisions to the 14th.

Wednesday, Sept. 12th, Cape Rouge.—The enemies' post is now divided ; great scarcity of provisions in their camp ; a universal discontent among the Canadians ; the second officer in command is gone to Montreal or St. John's, which gives reason to think that Genl. Amherst is advancing into the colony.

A vigorous blow struck at this juncture may determine the fate of Canada. Our troops below are ready to join, as all the light artillery and tools are embarked at the Point Levy, and the troops will land where the French least expect it. The first body that gets on shore is to march directly to ye enemy, and drive ym from any little post they may occupy ; the officers must be careful that the succeeding do not by any mistake, fire on those who go on before them. The battallions must form upon the upper ground with expedition and be ready to charge whatever presents itself.

When the artillery and troops are landed, a corps will be left to secure the landing place while the rest march on and endeavour to bring the French and Canadians to battle.

The officers and men will remember what their country expects from them, and what a determined body of soldiers inured to war are capable of doing against five weak French bats. mingled with disorderly peasantry. The soldiers must be attentive and obedient to ye officers and resolute in ye execution of their duty.

Camp before Quebeck, Friday, 14th Sept.—The Genl. officers remaining fit to act take ye earliest opportunity to express ye praise which is due to the conduct and bravery of ye troops ; and ye victory which attended it sufficiently proves ye superiority which this army has over any number of such troops as they engag'd yesterday. They wish the person who lately command'd them had survived so glorious a day, and had this day been able to give the troops their just encomium. The fatigues which the troops will be oblig'd to undergo to reap the advantage of this victory, will be supported with a true spirit, as this seems to be the period which will determine in all probability our American labours.

The troops are to receive a gill of rum per day, and will receive fresh provisions the day after to-morrow.

The regts. and corps to give in returns of ye killed and wounded yesterday and ye strength of their corps. The pioneers of the different regts. to bury ye dead ; the corps are to send all their tools not immed'y in use to the Artillery park. All French papers or letters found are desir'd to be sent to headquarters. No soldier to presume to strole beyond the out-posts. Arms that cannot be drawn are to be fired into the swamp near headquarters. The Admiral has promised ye continuance of all ye assistance which ye Naval service can spare to ease ye troops of ye fatigues which ye further operations will require of us. Genl. Townshend has ye satisfaction to acquaint the troops yt Genl. Monckton's wound is not dangerous.

After Orders, 6 o'clock.—Col. Burton, Col. Fräzer, Col. Welch, are order'd by Genl. Townshend to act as Brigr. Generals.

The Army Brigaded as follows :

1st Brigade.—Louisbourg Grens. and Monckton's battaln. incorporated. Webb's and Lawrence's commanded by Brigr. Barton.

2nd Brigade.—Amherst's, Kennedy's, Anstruther's, and Frazer's, commanded by Brigr. Frazer.

3rd Brigade.—Bragg's, Otway's, Lascelles', commanded by Brigadier Welch.

The above disposition of ye troops is made for ye present, which after ye loss of so many valuable officers appears to him on whom ye command has devolved, and the officers who are now to act as Brigadrs. as the best, for ye good of the service ; and he trusts yt no regt. will think itself aggrieved in point of rank, as the present state of ye regts. would not admit of making the rank of ye regiments. the first consideration in forming ye Brigades.

Camp before Quebeck, Sept. 17th.—Complaints having been made that great disorders have been already committed in ye neighbourhood of ye camp by ye soldiers which has oblidg'd ye country people who were coming in with fresh provisions to return, Genl. Townshend takes the earliest occasion of declaring to the troops that whilst he has ye honour to command ym, he thinks it his duty to indulge them in no acts of licentiousness, the only circumstance which can sully the glory they have acquired, and prolong the reduction of this country, he has determined to preserve ye same good discipline kept up by their late Genl. and like him to grant every proper indulgences which the good of ye service and good discipline dictates.

Camp before Quebeck, Tuesday, 18th Sept., 1759.—The capital of Canada having this day surrendered to His Brittanic Majesty's arms upon terms honourable to a victorious army, all acts of violence, pillage and cruelty are strictly forbid.

The garrison to have ye honours of war, the inhabitants to lay down their arms, and are, by the capitulation, thereupon entitled to His Majesty's protection; the soldiers aught, therefore, to consider that Quebec 'belongs now to His Brittanic Majesty and not to ye French King; that it may be a garrison to ye troops and must be preserved for that view; that its early submission, even before a gun was fired against it, has sav'd the troops from much fatigue and perhaps illness; that ye submission of the whole colony upon this occasion may depend upon the behaviour of the soldiers; that our supplies this winter will be effected by it, it is consequently ye highest offence against the King's service to infringe an order, which by ye articles of war, is death. After this warning no person can expect mercy upon condition before a Court Martial. This order to be read at ye head of each company.

FORM OF TAKING POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

The gates to be taken possession off by Lieut.-Col. Murray and 8 companies of Grenadrs., after which the hour to be appointed when ye army shall march in.

Fifty of ye artillery, officers in proportion, one field piece with a lighted match following them, will march to ye Grand Parade, followed by the command'g officer and his party, sent to take possession of ye town, to whom all keys of Forts will be delivered, from which party officers guards will immediately be sent to take possession of all Forts and outlets from ye town, commissaries of stores and provisions, with each a party must be put in possession by like officers of ye garrison of all artillery stores, provisions, &c., for His Majesty's services. Abstracts of which they are to deliver, signed to ye English commissary, that nothing be concealed or embezzled; during this time the command'g officer of Artillery will fix the Union Flag of Great Britain at ye most conspicuous place of ye garrison.

The flag gun will be left upon ye parade fronting the main guard.



L'auteur de ce journal était le père de l'honorable J. A. Panet, qui fut Président de la Chambre d'Assemblée du Bas-Canada. Ce MS fait partie du cahier relié, collectionné pour la *Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec*, par G. B. Faribault, Ecuyer, Président de la Société. Le même cahier contient le journal de M. Fraser, 1759 ; ceux de S. Sanguinet, 1775 ; de Badeaux, 1775 ; de Finlay, 1775, publiés par la Société.

J. M. LEMOINE.

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SIÈGE DE QUÉBEC EN 1759.

[*Journal Précis de ce qui s'est passé de plus intéressant en Canada, depuis la nouvelle de la flotte de M. CANON, tenu par M. JEAN CLAUDE PANET, ancien Notaire de Québec.*]

10 mai 1759—A sept heures du soir, il se répandit à Québec un bruit que M. de Bougainville était arrivé : cela était vrai. Il débarqua effectivement chez M. de Bienne, garde-magasin, envoya chercher M. l'Intendant chez M. Péan, eut une conférence avec lui et ne débita aucune nouvelle, sinon qu'on apprendrait de grands événements.

M. de Bougainville était embarqué dans la frégate *La Chézine*, capitaine Duclos, détachée de la flotte de M. Canon, à deux cents lieues de France.

14 mai—La dite frégate mouilla en rade.

15—Arriva le sieur Dinel, second de M. Canon, commandant la frégate *Le Machaux*, que je conduisis chez le munitionnaire. A son arrivée, il nous annonça l'heureuse arrivée de la flotte de M. Canon, dont partie à l'île aux Condres, partie au Pot à l'Eau-de-vie, à l'exception de trois bâtiments dont ils étaient inquiets et qu'ils avaient vu donner dans le Golfe, qui étaient : le *Duc de Fronsac*, le *Rameau* et la *Nouvelle Rochelle*. Vous ne pouvez douter de la joie que cette nouvelle nous donna.

20—Cette flotte arriva à bon port, à l'exception des trois ci-dessus. Ces navires au nombre de trois frégates et quinze marchands (navires) ne nous ont apporté

qu'environ neuf à dix mille quarts de farine, autant de lard, mais beaucoup de boissons et marchandises sèches pour le munitionnaire; les pacotilles particulières les plus fortes ont été celles de M. Monnier et Lez, et Martin, en vins et eau-de-vie.

28—Arriva le *Duc de Fronsac* richement chargé et dont on désespérait.

29—Arriva Dufy Charest, commandant la frégate le *Soleil Royal*, de Bayonne, chargé en farine, pois, bled-d'Inde et eau-de-vie.

1er juin—Arriva l'*Atalante*, frégate armée à Rochefort avec la flûte la *Marie*, et la frégate la *Pomone*, de Brest, avec la *Pie*; le tout chargé de munitions de guerre.

Par toutes les gazettes et les dépositions des prisonniers faits du côté des pays d'en Haut, nous fûmes certains que nous serions attaqués, et que le siège de Québec était décidé.

6—Je parlai au capitaine de la flûte la *Marie*, qui confirma notre idée, ayant rapporté qu'en passant au nord de St. Barnabé (île St. Barnabé), il avait vu sept gros vaisseaux mouillés, qui étaient vers le Sud, quoique le vent fût bon. On se flatta en vain que c'était la flotte venant des Iles, nous ne sûmes que trop vite que c'était la première division (de celle) des Anglais qui était devant pour intercepter les secours de Québec.

7—Nous eûmes avis par M. Aubert qu'il y avait sept vaisseaux anglais mouillés à St. Barnabé.

8—M. de Léry, détaché pour aller à Kamouraska, nous annonça que les sauvages avaient assuré qu'il y avait plus de soixante voiles.

A la fin de mai, M. de Montcalm arriva à Québec; son arrivée nous annonça la certitude d'un siège. M. le général (c'est sans doute le général de Lévis) ne tarda point à le suivre. Depuis la fin de Mai jusqu'à la fin de Juin on a fait des travaux considérables à Québec. On a garni toutes les

batteries ; on en a établi une au Palais ; on a fait des retranchements considérables à Beauport, depuis le Sant Montmorency jusqu'au passage de la Petite Rivière, sur laquelle on a établi un pont de bateaux, et où sont campés cinq bataillons de troupes réglées, avec (celles de) la Colonie et la Milice.

Tous les navires, à l'exception des frégates et flûtes du Roy, furent désarmés et destinés à faire des brûlots. La flotte de M. Canon montera et sera conduite à bon port à Ste. Anne de Batiscan, ainsi que le *St. Augustin de Bilbao*, et l'*Atalante*, par M. Vogorties ; la flûte *La Pie*, par M. Sauran, et le *Duc de Fronsac*, auprès du Richelieu.

On construit deux bateaux, armés de quatre canons de 24, appelés "tracassiers," sept bateaux montés d'un canon de 24, et une batterie flottante de l'invention de M. Gayot, montée de douze pièces de canon, dont quatre de 24, quatre de 18, et quatre de 12. Tous ces ouvrages, ainsi que les brûlots et grande quantité de cajeux, seront prêts avant que l'ennemi se soit trouvé devant la ville.

Nous apprîmes que les Anglais avaient fait leur descente à l'Isle aux Coudres, et s'y étaient établis.

9—Il s'est fait un détachement d'environ 60 sauvages Abénakis, et de 60 Canadiens, commandés par M. de Niverville ; le sieur Desrivières, qui arrivait de France, fut avec lui en qualité de volontaire.

Les sauvages s'amuserent à l'Isle d'Orléans à manger des bœufs et des moutons qu'on y avait laissés : l'Isle d'Orléans ayant été abandonnée avec une précipitation qui ne fait pas honneur à celui qui était chargé de ce faire. Il en fut de même de la côte du Sud depuis la Rivière-du-Loup jusqu'à la Pointe Lévy.

Le sieur Desrivières, qui ne voulait point revenir sans rien faire, se détacha avec sept Canadiens de l'Isle aux Coudres, qui s'étaient réfugiés à St. Joachim, et s'en fut dans l'Isle, où il se mit en embuscade.

10—Ils ont pris trois jennés gens, dont un petit fils du commandant de la flotte des sept gros vaisseaux ; un garde-marine et un autre officier passant à cheval par leur embuscade pour aller placer le pavillon anglais sur une éminence, qui eurent leur chevaux tués sous eux et furent faits prisonniers.

12—Ces trois jeunes gens furent amenés à Québec, dont, le petit fils du commandant ayant été tiré à part, se trouva parler bon français.

Ils furent interrogés, et par leurs dépositions ils nous annoncèrent le siège de Québec ; qu'ils devaient avoir vingt-cinq vaisseaux de ligne, douze frégates, et deux cents bâtiments de transport ; qu'ils devaient avoir vingt mille hommes de descente : qu'on regardait comme sûre la prise de Québec, pensant que toutes nos réglées (troupes réglées) étaient à Carillon, où elles seraient battues par trois mille hommes qui devaient se joindre à la flotte ; et ils comptaient cette opération déjà faite.

Ces jeunes gens furent traités honorablement pendant sept à huit jours à Québec, et ensuite on les envoya avec distinction aux Trois-Rivières. Ils louèrent l'adresse des Canadiens d'avoir tué leurs chevaux sans leur avoir fait de mal.

14—Nous apprîmes qu'ils (les Anglais) avaient voulu descendre deux berges à la Baie St. Paul, qui avaient été repoussées par les habitants.

Depuis le 14 jusqu'au 20 juin, il fut fait différents préparatifs pour recevoir les ennemis dont nous avions appris que plus de soixante voiles avaient fait la traverse.

21—Trois frégates parurent à la vue de Québec, et mouillèrent à la vue de l'anse du Fort et au Trou (Trou de St. Patrice, Ile d'Orléans).

24—Gros nord-est ; il s'est perdu un gros bâtiment sur la batture proche l'Anse du Fort ; mais ils ont sauvé la

cargaison. Sept autres petits bâtiments de transport échouèrent dans le Trou, dont la majeure partie perdue. Il est à observer que les officiers anglais ont mouillé leurs gros vaisseaux où nous avons coutume de mouiller des vaisseaux marchands ; étant tous mouillés au sud de la Pointe de Lévy vis-à-vis de l'église jusqu'à la batture de Beaumont.

“ Placard de par Son Excellence James Wolfe, Major-Général d'Infanterie, Commandant en chef des Troupes de Sa Majesté Britannique sur la Rivière St. Laurent :

“ Le Roy mon maître, justement irrité contre la France, a résolu d'en rabattre la fierté, et de venger les insultes faites aux Colonies Anglaises ; s'est aussi déterminé à envoyer un armement formidable de mer et de terre que les habitants voient avancer jusques dans le centre de leur pays. Il a pour but de priver la Couronne de France des établissements les plus considérables dont elle jouit dans le Nord de l'Amérique.

“ C'est à cet effet qu'il lui a plu de m'envoyer dans ce pays à la tête de l'armée redoutable actuellement sous mes ordres. Les laboureurs, colons et paysans, les femmes, les enfants, ni les ministres sacrés de la religion ne sont point l'objet du ressentiment du Roi de la Grande-Bretagne ; ce n'est pas contre eux qu'il élève son bras ; il prévoit leurs calamités, plaint leur sort, et leur tend une main secourable.

“ Il est permis aux habitants de venir dans leurs familles, dans leurs habitations. Je leur promets ma protection et je les assure qu'ils pourront, sans craindre les moindres molestations, y jouir de leurs biens, suivre le culte de leurs religions ; en un mot, jouir au milieu de la guerre de toutes les douceurs de la paix : pourvu qu'ils s'engagent à ne prendre directement ni indirectement aucune part à une dispute qui ne regarde que les deux couronnes. Si, au contraire, un entêtement déplacé et une valeur imprudente et inutile leur fait prendre les armes, qu'ils s'attendent à souffrir tout ce que la guerre offre de plus cruel. Il leur est aisé de se représenter à quel excès se porte la fureur d'un soldat

effréné ; nos ordres seuls peuvent en arrêter le cours, et c'est aux Canadiens, par leur conduite, à se procurer cet avantage. Ils ne peuvent ignorer leur situation présente ; une flotte formidable bloque le passage au secours dont ils pourraient se flatter du côté de l'Europe, et une armée nombreuse les presse du côté du Continent. Le parti qu'ils ont à prendre ne paraît pas douteux ; que peuvent-ils attendre d'une vaine et aveugle opposition ? Qu'ils en soient eux-mêmes les juges. Les cruautés inouïes que les Français ont exercées contre les sujets de la Grande-Bretagne établis dans l'Amérique pourraient servir d'excuses aux représailles les plus sévères ; mais l'Anglais réprouve une barbare méthode. Leur religion ne prêche que l'humanité, et son cœur en suit avec plaisir le précepte.

“ Si la folle espérance de nous repousser avec succès porte les Canadiens à refuser la neutralité que je leur propose et leur donne la présomption de paraître les armes à la main, ils n'auront sujet de s'en prendre qu'à eux-mêmes lorsqu'ils gémiront sous le poids de la misère à laquelle ils se seront exposés par leur propres choix. Il sera trop tard de regretter les efforts inutiles de leur valeur martiale lorsque pendant l'hiver ils verront périr de famine, etc., tout ce qu'ils ont de plus cher. Quant à moi, je n'aurai rien à me reprocher. Les droits de la guerre sont connus, et l'entêtement d'un ennemi fournit les moyens dont on se sert pour le mettre à la raison.

“ Il est permis aux habitants du Canada de choisir ; ils voient d'un côté l'Angleterre qui leur tend une main puissante et secourable ; son exactitude à remplir ses engagements, et comme elle s'offre à maintenir les habitants dans leurs droits et leurs possessions. De l'autre côté, la France, incapable de supporter ce peuple, abandonner leur cause dans le moment le plus critique, et si pendant la guerre elle leur a envoyé des troupes, à quoi leur ont-elles servi ? A leur faire sentir avec plus d'amertume le poids d'une main qui les

opprime au lieu de les secourir. Que les Canadiens consultent leur prudence ; leur sort dépend de leur choix.

“ Donné à notre Quartier Général, à la Paroisse St. Laurent, Isle d’Orléans, le 27^e juin 1759.”

Depuis le 27 jusqu’au 29, il se fit différents préparatifs pour envoyer sept brûlots, dont trois gros vaisseaux marchands, et les autres goëlettes et bateaux. Le commandant des brûlots, le sieur Oclouches, commandait le navire marchand *l’Américain*. Le même jour, il fut décidé par un Conseil que le sieur Oclouches irait brûler ou faire chasser les trois frégates qui étaient d’avant garde, et que les autres, après qu’elles auraient levé l’ancre, iraient mettre le feu à la flotte de soixante voiles qui était mouillée sur trois lignes au-dessus du Trou (le Trou de St. Patrice.)

Le projet était beau, mais bien mal exécuté. Le sieur Oclouches mit le feu après avoir dépassé la Pointe Levy, au sud d’icelle, et les trois frégates étaient mouillées au nord ; elles appareillèrent pourtant et furent prendre son brûlôt qu’elles échouèrent sur Beaumont.

Des six autres, il n’y en eurent que quatre qui mirent le feu entre les deux pointes, dont le sieur Dubois le meilleur,—qui mit le feu au premier et qui sauta,—les deux autres le mirent à la vue de Québec, de sorte que les Anglais qui furent, dans le commencement, consternés, criaient hurrah ! et se moquaient de nos opérations.

30—Les ennemis parurent à la vue de Québec et mouillèrent deux frégates et un bateau dans le bassin (le port) hors de portée du canon. Il est bon d’observer que, depuis l’arrivée de la flotte anglaise, chacun fut à son département, et la compagnie de réserve ne fut point oubliée.

1^{er} Juillet.—Les Anglais députèrent un officier dans un canot de la frégate, qui fut arrêté au milieu du bassin par deux canots qui furent au devant de lui. Ils leur remirent une lettre par laquelle ils donnaient avis qu’ils avaient

plusieurs dames acadiennes à Miramichi, dont madame Pomeray, madame St. Villemin étaient du nombre, ainsi que madame Beaumont, sa fille et sa bru, qu'ils avaient renvoyées et qu'ils étaient prêts de renvoyer les autres, et s'informèrent des trois prisonniers de l'île aux Coudres.

Le même jour, le Chevalier Le Mercier fut chargé de la réponse qu'il porta à bord de la première frégate qui avait été envoyée au devant de lui. Elle contenait, que M. le général ne doutait point de la politesse de l'Amiral pour les dames ; qu'il le remerciait ; qu'il avait traité les prisonniers avec distinction, et qu'aussitôt que l'Amiral aurait la bonté de l'informer de son départ, qu'il les lui renverrait.

Il est à observer que les Anglais s'étaient emparés de l'île d'Orléans, où ils paraissaient avoir fait leur descente générale, et s'y campèrent. Le même jour nous apprîmes que M. de Léry, qui avait été détaché pour faire évacuer les habitants de la côte du sud, avait été surpris avec ses habitants par des Anglais qui étaient descendus à Beaumont ; malgré leur surprise, ils se jetèrent sur leurs armes, tuèrent deux Anglais et se sauvèrent. Nous n'avons perdu que deux hommes qu'on ignore s'ils sont tués ou prisonniers. M. de Léry a perdu son épée et plusieurs papiers qu'il avait étalés sur une table.

Depuis le 20 juin jusqu'au 1er juillet il nous est descendu environ 300 Outaouais, et 400 Iroquois et Abénaquis.

Sur la nouvelle de la descente des Anglais à Beaumont, M. Charest, zélé patriote, demanda à M. le Général du monde pour aller au devant des Anglais, et empêcher leur établissement à la Pointe-Lévy. On lui fit réponse qu'il pouvait y aller s'il le jugeait à propos. Il y fut avec environ vingt habitants de la Pointe-Lévy ; il fut fort surpris en arrivant à son manoir d'y voir des Anglais sur le grand chemin, qu'il prit d'abord pour des habitants. Il ne se déconcerta point ; quoiqu'il vît environ quatre cents hommes, il se rallia avec environ quarante hommes, firent feu sur eux

et en tuèrent dix sans perdre un seul homme. Il se replia dans les bois, envoya demander des balles et de la poudre ; on lui en envoya en bref ; il fit une petite fusillade et fut obligé de se replier le même jour. Les Anglais qui paraissaient avec toutes leurs forces à l'île d'Orléans n'avaient pas encore mis à la Pointe-Lévy trois mille hommes. M. Charest ne demandait que mille à douze cents hommes pour empêcher leur établissement. Ses demandes réitérées furent nulles.

3—Il y fut avec environ trente habitants de la Pointe-Lévy et le sieur Legris, volontaire, et trente sauvages abénaquis. Ils firent coup ; en tuèrent environ trente. Les sauvages rapportèrent huit chevelures et amenèrent un prisonnier. Les sauvages, par (manque de) prudence, perdirent quatre hommes en s'en revenant dans le chemin du Roy où il y avait plus de——hommes en bataille.

Le même jour, il était décidé dans le Conseil qu'il partirait la nuit quinze cents hommes pour la Pointe-Lévy, mais ce malheureux prisonnier dérangerait par sa déposition ce projet dont nous craignons les suites fâcheuses.

Le prisonnier déposa qu'ils avaient environ mille hommes de troupes réglées et que la même nuit ils devaient faire leur descente à Beauport.

Tout le camp ainsi que la ville retourna, en conséquence, au bivouac toute la nuit ; rien ne se trouva si faux.

4—On s'aperçut d'un grand mouvement dans la flotte, pendant la nuit, et il se fit un grand transport de la Pointe Lévy à l'Isle d'Orléans.

Le sieur Charest proposa en conséquence d'aller à la découverte ; il y fut effectivement la nuit du 4 au 5, avec le sieur Legris et douze habitants ; il en revint le 5, et rapporta que le camp de la Pointe-Lévy, établi entre le l'église, était presque évacué ; qu'il n'y avait postes avancés et qu'il pouvait y avoir au pl

Il demanda du monde inutilement, ou la liberté d'en prendre de bonne volonté, on ne voulut point lui en accorder. Pour preuve de sa mission, il prit et apporta avec le sieur Legris, quatre havre-sacs du camp ennemi.

5—On s'aperçu à la ville que les ennemis faisaient des établissements considérables, malgré le peu de monde qu'ils avaient, et qui n'était point interrompu. On vint rapporter que les sauvages outaouais y furent mais sans succès, au nombre de 100, ayant trouvé des forces considérables, et ayant tué seulement quelques Anglais.

6 et 7—Ces ouvrages continuèrent, et on vit clairement qu'ils établissaient une batterie à la Citière, vis-à-vis le château, de douze pièces de canon et de 7 mortiers de 10 à 13 pouces, et un retranchement au-dessus, avec fossés et palissades pour contenir 200 hommes. Le 7, la nuit, le sieur Charest fut de nouveau à la découverte. Le 8 il rapporta qu'il avait vu le commencement de ces ouvrages de près; qu'il pouvait y avoir environ 300 travailleurs et 500 hommes armés pour les soutenir.

Un Anglais ci-devant pris à Ohouagen, et qui avait servi un officier anglais chez Chalou, profita d'une pirogue étant au bord de l'eau, et étant en sentinelle, dit à son camarade qu'il allait quérir du poisson dans les pêches, et comme on s'aperçut qu'il voulait désertir, deux canots furent au devant de lui et le regurent. Il déposa qu'il n'y avait qu'environ 800 hommes à la Pointe-Lévy; qu'on venait d'y charroyer du canon, et que deux régiments "Royal Américain" qui avaient été mis à terre à la Pointe-Lévy, n'avaient voulu ni travailler ni se battre, disant qu'ils n'avaient point été payés depuis treize mois, qu'on leur avait dit qu'on ne les transportait en Canada que pour leur donner des établissements; qu'il devait se faire une descente de 1500 hommes à St. Joachim, qui devaient venir par les bois, lesquels se joindraient au gros de l'armée qui devait demeurer à Beauport; que les Anglais qui n'étaient que 10,000, attendaient de la Martinique 6,000 de renfort.

On vit activement les berges se ranger à la vue de l'Ange-Gardien, avec deux batteries qu'ils avaient fait mouiller dans le chenal au Nord. Ils avaient quatre gros bâtiments pour favoriser leur attaque ; qui tirèrent sans aucun succès pendant quatre heures.

On fit plusieurs décharges de coup de canon et de bombes sur les travaux de la Pointe Lévy, mais je crois, assez inutiles.

Le même jour, on s'aperçut que les Anglais tentaient une descente par le Sault de Montmorency, à marée basse. Les sauvages outaouais s'y portèrent de bonne volonté au nombre de 200, avec quelques Canadiens. Il se présenta un détachement de 100 hommes anglais qui furent presque détruits ; ils (les Anglais) se replièrent sur 300 hommes qui furent fusillés par les sauvages où ils (les Anglais) perdirent du monde. Ce second parti ayant replié, les sauvages les poursuivirent avec le casse-tête, mais s'étant trop engagés en faisant des chevelures, ils reçurent environ 4,000 coups de fusils. Ils ne perdirent que trois hommes ; cinq blessés ; un de leurs interprètes nommé Hause Le Fleau, tué, et deux Canadiens. On fit sur le champ un détachement du camp de M. de Lévy pour garder le passage du Sault par le haut. Le même jour on fit passer de la ville un mortier du camp de M. de Lévy, qui joua à huit heures du soir, et qui obligea les vaisseaux anglais de se retirer avec les deux premiers.

Le même jour il nous vint trois déserteurs de St. Antoine, qui, suivant leur ordinaire pour être bien reçus, nous firent des contes à rire. L'un dit que Louisbourg était repris par les Français, et que la flotte anglaise était dans l'inquiétude et allait se rassembler pour partir. L'autre que le Roy de Prusse avait perdu dans une bataille 20,000 hommes ; que la Reine de Hongrie était maîtresse de la Silésie et les Français de l'Électorat d'Hanovre. Enfin, le dernier, que l'Amiral Saunders avait donné au général Wolfe jusqu'à la fin de ce mois pour faire les derniers efforts. Je crois que c'est sur cette déposition que nous pouvions le plus compter.

Le 10 s'est passé à tirer nos batteries sur le camp de la Pointe-Lévy ; il n'a point paru que cela ait empêché leurs opérations, quoiqu'on ait continué le feu la nuit. Le même jour, il se fit une petite escarmouche au Sault, où il y a eu environ vingt Anglais de tués ; nous n'avons perdu qu'un sauvage.

Le même jour, il est arrivé au camp un déserteur anglais, à 9 heures du soir, qui a passé de l'Isle d'Orléans à l'Ange-Gardien, et a passé dans le bois où il y a trouvé le Curé qui l'a amené. Il ne rapporte rien.

Le 11, on a découvert les batteries des Anglais entièrement établies. Les chèvres y étaient posées pour placer les canons. Sur le midi on les a vu charroyer leurs canons.

Il fut détaché du camp sous Beauport un parti de 500 Canadiens, 100 hommes de troupes de la colonie, et 60 volontaires de divers régiments, commandés par M. Dumas, pour passer à la Pointe-Lévy et s'emparer de la batterie des Anglais ; ce parti n'a pas passé le même jour ; on en informa le général.

12—Le parti se trouva augmenté d'environ 350 hommes de la ville, de bonne volonté, du nombre desquels étaient 17 hommes de la compagnie de réserve, commandés par M. Glemet. M. Duchesnay a fait excuse d'y aller.

Ce détachement se rendit à Sillery dans le jour. Il partit sur les neuf heures du soir pour traverser, et ils traversèrent heureusement. A peine l'avant-garde marchait-elle, que quelques écoliers* (écoliers du séminaire de Québec) et étourdis firent feu au haut d'une coulée sur leurs amis. On dit que, de cette fausse alerte, il en déserta environ 600. Ayant monté et gagné une seconde côte, quelques soldats de Roussillon (du régiment "Royal Roussillon") firent une nouvelle alerte en criant à ceux qui étaient à la queue que la

* Voir Journal de Knox, vol. II, p. 329.

cavalerie anglaise marchait : ce qui occasionna encore un repliement. Enfin, de ce beau parti, il ne se trouva que M. Dumas, avec la compagnie de réserve et environ 300 hommes, qui approchèrent d'une portée et demie de fusil du retranchement des Anglais.

Cette même nuit, les Anglais commencèrent à neuf heures du soir à canonner Québec et à bombarder la ville ; de demi-heure en demi-heure, ils tiraient cinq coups de canon et autant de bombes. Une galiotte devant la Pointe-Lévy en jeta quelques-unes. Elle se tenait ainsi que plusieurs autres vaisseaux sur une même ligne.

13—Les Anglais continuèrent le bombardement.

14—Le détachement commandé par M. Dumas rencontrant le domestique de M. Lefebvre, y a été tué par nos gens.

Le 15, le bombardement a continué à Québec ; la Paroisse et les Jésuites ont été les plus endommagés ; les maisons du sieur Amiot, à la basse-ville, criblées de coups de canon ; l'église de la basse-ville, plusieurs boulets.

16—Les Anglais jetèrent un pot à feu sur la maison de Chevalier ; le feu y prit, se communiqua à celle de M. Moran, delà à celle de Chennevert, à celle de Girard, derrière celle de Cardoneau, Dacier, de Madame de Boishébert. Toutes ces maisons ont été consumées par le feu. Celle de Cardoneau, le plafond resté du rez de chaussée a tenu bon. Les voutes n'ont point été endommagées ; elles sont riches. Que Dieu les préserve d'accident !

17.—Collet, marchand, officier de la batterie de M. Parent, qui est devant sa maison, a été tué d'un boulet, ainsi que Gauvreau, tonnelier. Un nommé Pouliot, de Ste. Foye, écrasé d'une bombe qui l'a anéanti. Deux hommes blessés, qui sont Brassard et Dufour.

Les Anglais avaient fait une batterie de 50 pièces de canon au Sault.

Le même jour, dans la nuit, il a été tué par les sauvages Outaouais, à différentes actions, environ 60 hommes au Sault Montmorency. Ils ont fait trois prisonniers qui rapportent qu'à la Pointe-Lévy il n'y avait pas plus de 700 hommes ; qu'ils étaient environ 7,000 à l'Ange Gardien ; qu'ils étaient inquiets de trente vaisseaux qu'on disait en rivière.

18.—A minuit, il y a eu une alerte. Un vaisseau à deux ponts, trois frégates et deux bateaux ont passé devant la ville à la faveur d'une nuit obscure. Une frégate s'est échouée sur la Pointe-Lévy. On pense qu'elle ne pourra se relever. Ces vaisseaux ont été mouiller à l'Anse des Mères. Ils ont détaché une frégate pour reconnaître un brûlot, le seul qui nous restait. L'ayant reconnu, et n'y trouvant personne, ils ont détaché une berge qui y a mis le feu. Ils gardent nos cajeux qui devaient être prêts depuis quinze jours et qui ne sont point encore chargés.

La même nuit, le sieur Villegoint, officier, est arrivé à Québec, venant de Miramichi avec M. Boishébert et environ 300 hommes, tant Canadiens, Acadiens, que sauvages d'en-bas.

Le matin, M. Dumas a été détaché avec environ 600 hommes pour observer leurs mouvements, et 100 hommes ont porté quelques canons de campagne. On a aussi envoyé un courrier pour avertir nos frégates et bâtiments, mouillés au Platon, et quatre, vis-à-vis de Batiscan.

20.—Les Anglais ont détaché des berges portant environ 1,200 hommes de Grenadiers, Ecossais et Montagnards, qui ont été descendre vers le moulin et l'église de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, dans la nuit, sans être aperçus.

Le même jour le feu a continué de la part des ennemis à canonner et bombarder la ville.

21.—A trois heures et demie du matin, les douze cents hommes ont monté à la Pointe-aux-Trembles. Ils ont reçu une fusillade d'environ 40 sauvages, où ils ont perdu six à

sept hommes et autant de blessés. Ils ont environné les maisons autour de l'église, et ont fait trois hommes prisonniers, dont le sieur La Casse, couché avec Madame Landry, qui avait quitté la compagnie de réserve sous prétexte d'un mal de jambes, était du nombre. Il a été pris en chemin dans un bled (jugez de ses bonnes mœurs) avec le sieur Lafné et le sieur Frichet. Ils ont emmené environ treize femmes de la ville réfugiées au dit lieu, dont mesdames Duchesnay, De Charnay, sa mère, sa sœur, Mlle. Couillard, les familles Joly, Mailhot, Magnan étaient du nombre. Ils les ont traitées avec toute la politesse possible. Le général Wolfe était à la tête, et le sieur Stobo était du nombre, qui a fait bien des compliments.

Ce qu'il y a de plus triste, c'est que les Anglais ne leur avaient fait aucun tort, et que les sauvages ont pillé les maisons et presque tous les biens de ces familles réfugiées.

Le pauvre Michaud a reçu un coup de balle dans la joue

Les Anglais ont laissé la majeure partie des autres femmes, et surtout celles enceintes.

22. — Environ les neuf heures, ils ont envoyé un parlementaire de l'Anse des Mères pour offrir de remettre à terre toutes les femmes, à condition qu'on laisserait passer un petit bateau chargé de leurs malades et blessés. Cette offre a été acceptée. Nous avons été recevoir les femmes à l'Anse des Mères à trois heures de relevée, et qui ont été reconduites avec beaucoup de politesse. Chaque officier a donné son nom aux belles prisonnières qu'il avait faites. Les Anglais avaient promis de ne point canonner ni bombarder jusqu'à neuf heures du soir, pour donner aux dames le temps de se retirer où elles jugeraient à propos, mais que, passé cette heure, ils feraient un feu d'aise. Ils tinrent leur parole ; à neuf heures, ils tirèrent, par quart d'heure, dix à douze bombes, dont partie remplie d'artifice. Ils mirent le feu à la Paroisse (l'église paroissiale) et chez M. Rotot. La Paroisse ainsi que les maisons depuis M. Duplessis jusque chez M.

Imbert (la rue La Fabrique), et toutes les maisons de derrière, dont la mienne (rue St. Joseph) qu'occupait Francheville, est du nombre, ont été consumées par les flammes.

Heureusement que presque personne n'a été tué, à l'exception d'un canonnier qui, ayant mis la gargousse dans un canon trop chaud, a été tué. Une bombe est tombée sur la maison de M. Ouillame, qui a blessé la servante à la cuisse et blessé à mort un homme.

23—A quatre heures du matin les Anglais ont essayé de faire passer deux frégates par devant la ville ; mais au feu de nos canons ils se sont retirés. Ils n'ont presque point canonné de la journée ni bombardé.

24—Les Anglais ont commencé à bombarder et canonner la ville.

25.—Sur les vols considérables qui se faisaient à Québec, tant par les matelots, soldats et miliciens, je dis à M. Daïne qu'il serait nécessaire que M. le Gouverneur et l'Intendant fissent une Ordonnance pour les faire pendre sommairement.

Le plan qui avait été dressé de l'Ordonnance et qui était en ces termes fut approuvé et suivi. Je fus nommé greffier de la commission. Les Anglais continuèrent à bombarder et canonner.

‘ (1) Son Excellence, piqué du peu d'égards que les
 “ habitants du Canada ont eu à son Placard du 27ème du
 “ mois dernier, a résolu de ne plus écouter les sentiments
 “ d'humanité qui le portaient à soulager des gens aveuglés
 “ dans leur propre misère. Les Canadiens se montrent par
 “ leur conduite indignes des offres avantageuses qu'il leur
 “ faisait. C'est pourquoi il a donné ordre au commandant
 “ de ses troupes légères et à autres officiers de s'avancer
 “ dans le pays pour y saisir et amener les habitants et leurs
 “ troupeaux, et y détruire et renverser ce qu'ils jugeront à
 “ propos. Au reste, comme il se trouve fâché d'en venir aux

(1) Proclamation du général Wolfe.

“ barbares extrémités dont les Canadiens et les Indiens leurs
 “ alliés lui montrent l'exemple, il se propose de différer
 “ jusqu'au 1er août prochain à décider du sort des prisonniers
 “ qui peuvent être faits, avec lesquels il usera de représailles ;
 “ à moins que pendant cet intervalle les Canadiens ne
 “ viennent à se soumettre aux termes qu'il leur a proposés
 “ dans son Placard, et par leur soumission, toucher sa
 “ clémence et le porter à la douceur.

“ A St. Henry, le 25 juillet 1759.

“ JOSEPH DAILLING,

“ Major des troupes légères.”

Un parti de sauvages outaouais et de différentes nations passèrent le Sault Montmorency, se firent apercevoir de l'ennemi et se mirent ventre à terre. Les Anglais qui s'étaient aperçus de leur manœuvre défilèrent par deux colonnes, environ 1,500 hommes pour les cerner. Les sauvages attendirent avec patience trois heures ventre à terre, et, les ayant vus à portée, firent leur décharge et tuèrent environ 60 hommes. M. de Répentigny demanda 2,000 hommes à M. de Lévis, qui, les ayant demandés à M. le général de Montcalm, arrivèrent trop tard.* La consternation était si grande parmi les Anglais qu'ils fuyaient en criant : “ tout est perdu ” ; mais on n'a pas profité de ce coup. Ils ont continué tout le jour à canonner et à bombarder, et la nuit aussi. Le dégât y augmentait de jour en jour. Le même jour ils ont fait jouer une nouvelle batterie de douze pièces de canon au-dessus de la Cabane des Pères.

Nous avons appris le même jour que les Anglais avaient fait un détachement pour aller à St. Henry pour chercher des provisions, où ils ont pris 200 femmes et le curé. Ils ont renvoyé Mlle St. Paul.

28 juillet.—Plusieurs coups de canon du Sault, tant de notre part que de celle des ennemis. Ils ont pareillement continué le bombardement et la canonnade de la ville.

* Voir le Journal du Chevalier Johnstone, p. 13.

29.—Il a été pendu un homme pour cause de vol. Le bombardement et canonnement a continué.

30—Continuation du bombardement.

31—Deux soldats que j'ai fait arrêter ayant un quart d'eau de vie dans la cave de M. Soupiran qu'ils avaient roulé et mis dans la maison de Charland, quartier de St. Roch, ont été pendu à trois heures après-midi.

Sur les neuf heures du matin, deux frégates d'environ 30 pièces de canon chaque, appareillèrent et furent s'échouer au Sault Montmorency, sur la pointe de l'Est, se mirent en travers pour canonner en revers notre retranchement. Un autre gros vaisseau de 60 canons se mit derrière eux. Aussitôt ils démasquèrent une batterie de 30 pièces de canon. Ils firent un feu considérable de cette batterie et de ces trois vaisseaux. On estime qu'ils ont tiré plus de 2,500 coups depuis 6 heures du matin jusqu'à 5 heures du soir. De ce feu continu nous n'avons eu que quatre hommes de tués et environ quinze blessés. Pendant cette canonnade, à laquelle nous répondions avec trois pièces de canon que nous avions, qui formaient une petite redoute, laquelle perça la première frégate de plus de trente boulets, à raz d'eau, étant échouée et lui voyant sa quille. Environ 300 berges (anglaises) partirent de l'Île d'Orléans et de la Pointe Lévis, et se mirent sur trois lignes entre les deux bâtiments échoués.

On ne douta point au camp que l'action ne devienne générale ; pour cet effet M. de Montcalm se porta au Sault où était M. de Lévis. Sur les cinq heures, 2,000 Anglais mirent pied à terre, à basse mer, de leurs berges, marchèrent avec bonne contenance et précipitation à la redoute et batterie que nous avions, et qui avait été abandonnée une demi-heure auparavant faute de boulets. Ils s'en emparèrent, mais voulant avancer aux retranchements, ils furent regus par un feu canadien réitéré d'environ 1,500 coups de fusils, lesquels Canadiens étaient soutenus par 1,500 hommes de troupes réglées. Le reste du camp de Beauport et les Canadiens du

passages étaient de file et nous avions environ 12,000 hommes de rendus ; mais ce qu'il y a de singulier, presque plus de balles au camp. Heureusement que ces 2,000 furent si bien reçus qu'ils se rembarquèrent dans leurs berges avec la même précipitation qu'ils en étaient sortis. 5,000 Anglais qui marchaient d'un pas grave, et en bon ordre, et qui passaient le Sault à gué en ordre de bataille, n'avancèrent qu'à deux portées de fusil, et se retirèrent, quand ils virent ceux des berges se rembarquer. Quel bonheur qu'ils ne savaient pas qu'il n'y avait point de balles au camp ! Quelle négligence qu'il n'y en eut point, et quel malheur s'il y en avait eu, que les Anglais n'eussent point continué leur attaque. Ils s'enfournaient dans une bourse, commandée par une hauteur dont ils ne pouvaient plus sortir. Dans cette œuvre, les Anglais ont perdu 200 hommes, et autant de blessés. Nous en avons fait enterrer 83. Il a été apporté au camp 260 fusils ; bien d'autres ont été emportés à la marée montante. Un capitaine écossais a été fait prisonnier ; il était blessé de 4 balles dont 3 dans le corps, sans paraître l'être dangereusement. Nous avons perdu environ 10 hommes et une vingtaine de blessés.

Le même jour, nous attendîmes dans le quartier St. Roch un grand cri de femmes et d'enfants qui criaient Vive le Roi ! Je montai sur la hauteur, et je vis la première frégate tout en feu ; peu de temps après, une fumée noire dans la seconde qui sauta, et qui prit ensuite en feu. Ce sont les Anglais qui y ont mis le feu de crainte que nous en profiterions.

1er août.—Les Sauvages et les Canadiens, malgré les défenses qu'on leur faisait d'aller, crainte d'être exposés au canon de l'ennemi, à la 1ère frégate brûlée et que la mer avait éteint, y furent sauver du lard, de la farine, des pics, des pioches, des balles d'écarlatine et plusieurs autres effets. Par ce, on peut juger si ce bâtiment était riche.

Le capitaine écossais, prisonnier, a dit qu'il était à la tête de 50 grenadiers ; que ceux qui étaient avec lui étaient les

troupes choisies, mais qu'ils l'avaient abandonné ; et qu'il y avait une grande terreur dans l'armée. Ils ont continué à canonner et bombarder la ville.

2.—Ils ont fait de même jusques à deux heures après-midi qu'ils ont cessé, et de là jusqu'à six heures du soir, ayant envoyé un parlementaire de la part de cet officier écossais qui demandait son domestique, ses hardes et linges et de l'argent. On lui a tout envoyé à l'exception de son domestique. A six heures, ils ont continué leur bombardement avec fureur, pour réparer le temps perdu.

3.—On a craint la nuit, par le mouvement de trois gros vaisseaux qui portaient le cap sur la ville, et par plusieurs qui filaient le long de la côte de Lévy, une autre descente soit à la ville, soit à l'Anse-des-Mères, mais il ne s'est passé rien de nouveau.

4.—Continuation du bombardement. Ils n'avaient porté leurs bombes qu'à la haute et qu'à la basse-ville ; ils en envoyèrent quelques unes de 80 par delà les murs, et dans le quartier St. Roch.

5.—Je partis pour Ste. Anne, voir mon épouse. On avait dépêché un courrier pour les trois vaisseaux mouillés, qui étaient la frégate commandée par M. Vauquelain, la *Pie* par M. Sauvage et le *Duc de Fronsac* appartenant à M. Grani.

6.—Ces trois bâtiments appareillèrent et montèrent le Richelieu, et les vaisseaux anglais ne firent aucun mouvement. Ces trois bâtiments ont mouillé vis-à-vis l'église des Grondines. Nous avons appris que nous avions fait sauter les Forts de Carillon et St. Frédéric à l'approche de 12,000 hommes ennemis. Nous n'en avons que 3,000. On s'est replié à l'Isle aux Noix.

7.—Les Anglais tentèrent deux descentes à la Pointe-aux-Trembles, l'une à 4 heures du soir, vis-à-vis de l'église, composée d'environ de 200 hommes, qui ne mirent pas pied à terre et qui perdirent environ 60 hommes. M. de

Bougainville, colonel et commandant des Grenadiers, s'aperçut que cette attaque n'était qu'une feinte, ayant vu passer au-dessus plus grande quantité de berges. En effet, il fit défiler son monde en suivant les berges, et voyant que les ennemis voulaient descendre au ruisseau nommé de la Muletierre, une demi-lieue au-dessus de la rivière Jacques-Cartier, où nous avons fait des retranchements, il y fit embusquer son monde avec défense de tirer qu'ils n'eussent reçu l'ordre. Il pouvait avoir 50 Grenadiers, 300 hommes de troupes réglées et 600 miliciens. Les ennemis à cette descente pouvaient avoir, par l'estimé de leurs berges, environ 1200 hommes, qui vinrent avec confiance se promener à vingt pas de notre embuscade, où ils furent regus par un feu étourdi ; à la seconde décharge, les berges anglaises regagnèrent le large. On compte qu'ils ont perdu dans cette action 200 hommes, et autant de blessés. M. de Bougainville m'a assuré qu'il a vu 7 berges dans lesquelles il pouvait y avoir 50 hommes dans chaque, et qu'il n'en a remarqué dans chaque que 4 ou 5 en état de ramer. Le même jour nous apprit la prise de Niagara, et que la garnison était prisonnière. On craint que M. de Caprenay n'ait subi le même sort.

8.—Après cette action, les berges qui s'étaient retirées au large, gagnèrent le matin la côte du Sud. 2 frégates se rangèrent à terre pour favoriser leur descente. 100 hommes que nous avions dans cette partie firent trois décharges pour s'opposer à leur descente, mais inutilement ; ils tuèrent environ 10 hommes, mais ils furent obligés de se retirer étant canonnés par les vaisseaux et berges. Les 1200 hommes de descente redescendirent à St. Antoine à la maison de Deruisseau.

Le même jour fut fatal pour moi et pour bien d'autres. Les Anglais qui n'avaient cessé de canonner et bombarder depuis le 12 juillet firent, lorsque vint le soir, un nouvel effort : ils jetèrent des pots à feu sur la basse-ville, dont trois tombèrent, un sur ma maison, un sur une des maisons de la place du marché, et un dans la rue Champlain. Le feu prit à

la fois dans trois endroits. En vain voulut-on couper le feu et l'éteindre chez moi, il ventait un petit Nord-Est, et bientôt la basse-ville ne fût plus qu'un brâsier ; depuis ma maison, celle de M. Désery, celle de Maillou, rue du Sault au Matelot, toute la basse-ville et tout le Cul-de-Sac jusqu'à la maison du Sr. Voyer qui en a été exempte, et enfin jusqu'à la maison du Sr. DeVoisy, tout a été consumé par les flammes.

Il y a eu 7 voutes qui ont crevé ou brulé, celle de M. Perrault, le jeune, celle de M. Tachet, de M. Turpin, de M. Benjamin de La Mordic, Jehaune, Maranda. Jugez de la consternation. Il y a eu 167 maisons de brulées.

9 août.—Les Anglais ont continué leur bombardement, et ont dirigé leurs bombes à la haute ville.

10.—Ils en ont fait de même ; et on a fait un détachement pour les Pais d'en haut de 500 hommes.

11.—Il se fit de notre Camp sous Beauport un détachement de 300 Canadiens et de 300 Sauvages pour aller attaquer les travailleurs qui étaient au-dessus du Sault ; au lieu de compter sur ces travailleurs, ils trouvèrent 800 hommes armés qui les soutenaient. Notre parti donna vaillamment et tuèrent environ 150 hommes. Les ennemis se replièrent. On aurait pu engager une action générale si on avait soutenu notre parti et tombé sur les travailleurs.

Le même jour, dans la nuit, il y eut une alerte : trois frégates essayèrent de passer avec une petite goëlette. Les trois frégates se retirèrent au feu de nos canons et de nos mortiers ; la petite goëlette passa ; elle s'échoua néanmoins, et 5 bateaux armés de 2 canons la poursuivirent, mais elle se releva et continua sa route.

12—Malgré une pluie continuelle les Anglais ont continué de canonner et bombarder. Depuis le 10, ils ont porté leurs bombes, qui étaient de 80, et leur pots à feu, qu'ils ont sans doute mises dans un gros mortier, au-dessus de la porte St. Louis, dans la rue St. Valier, et jusqu'aux tentes du commissaire, le sieur Corpron, faisant fonction de munition-

naire, et du garde-magasin campés devant l'Hopital Général, *au-dessous de la terre d'Abraham*. Cette même nuit, il y a eu une alerte : un soldat ayant rapporté qu'on fusillait à l'Anse des Mères ; l'erreur était grossière. C'était à la rivière des Etchemins.

13.—Les Anglais ont dirigé leurs bombes à deux bâtiments échoués à la rivière St. Charles qui servaient de batteries, à l'entrée de la Rivière St. Charles, en faisant un feu continu, ainsi que de leurs batteries du Sault Montmorency ; malgré cela, on ne compte que 40 hommes de tués du canon et de la bombe, tant au Sault qu'à la ville, et autant d'estropiés.

14.—Continuation du feu de la Pointe-Lévy sur la Ville. 2 matelots tués sur les ramparts de la batterie de M. Nau.

15.—Les Anglais ont diminué leur feu, et n'ont presque point jeté de bombes.

16.—Ils ont fait peu de feu pendant le jour, mais à l'entrée de la nuit ils ont jeté beaucoup de bombes et pots à feu dont un, sur les neuf heures du soir, mit le feu à la maison de la veuve Pinguet, vis-à-vis les murs des Récollets. Ce feu fut assez bien servi suivant que je l'ai vu. Deux frères Récollets et deux charpentiers empêchèrent la communication du feu, en montant sur la maison voisine de Planty et la découvrant malgré les bombes et les canons dont la direction était sur le feu. Il n'y eut personne de blessé, et M. Lusignan et moi en fûmes quittes pour la peur, deux boulets nous ayant râzés, et une planche des Récollets, détachée par un boulet de canon de dessus la couverture de leur Eglise, ayant passé entre le frère Noël et moi.

17.—On s'est aperçu ce matin que quatre bateaux anglais se détachaient de la flotte et allaient rejoindre les bâtiments qui étaient au Sant ; on ne douta point que c'était pour rembarquer partie de leur artillerie ; en effet, ils y travaillèrent toute la journée et tirèrent dans cette partie peu de canons. Le feu des Anglais de la Pointe Lévi a commencé ; ils tirèrent jusqu'à 12 coups de canon à la fois de $\frac{1}{2}$ heure en

$\frac{1}{2}$ heure. Et sur quoi tiraient-ils ? sur les tristes débris de l'incendie de la basse-ville. Il y a eu ce jour un Pilotin de tué chez M. Glemet.

18.—Les Anglais firent une descente à Deschambault à la maison de M. Perrot, capitaine du lieu.* Cette maison servait de retraite à la belle Amazone aventurière. C'est madame Cadet, femme de sieur Joseph Ruffio.

Cette maison était riche par le dépôt que plusieurs officiers avaient fait de leurs malles, lesquelles ainsi que la maison ne furent point sauvées de l'incendie. Lorsque se faisait cette belle opération, 15 cavaliers, à la tête desquels étaient le sieur Belcour, major de la cavalerie, se présentèrent hardiment. Les Anglais crurent sans doute que c'était une avant-garde et se rembarquèrent. Ce qui encouragea ce petit parti qui venait au secours, composé d'environ 300 hommes du Cap-Santé. Les Anglais étaient près de 800 ; ils perdirent 22 hommes, sans compter les blessés. Nous n'avons eu qu'un Canadien de blessé, légèrement. Il est à observer que M. de Montcalm parut après cette noble expédition.

Les Anglais traversèrent avec leurs berges à Ste. Croix, et razèrent la terre pour ne point se laisser aller au courant. M. Cournoyer, officier de la colonie, qui avait 75 hommes avec lui, posta son monde en embuscade, et leur ordonna de tirer sur la 1ère berge ; ce qu'ils firent. Ils les passèrent ainsi en revue, et ils en tuèrent environ 200 sans coup férir, puisqu'ils ne voyaient point ceux qui tiraient sur eux.

19.—Les Anglais ont recommencé à canonner la ville, et à mettre le feu dans les côtes de St. Antoine et de Ste. Croix.

20.—On s'est aperçu que les quatre navires anglais mouillés aux Ecureuils faisaient leur eau, et se préparaient à descendre devant la ville ayant bastingué leurs vaisseaux de grosse pièces de bois. Continuation du feu de canon à la ville, et 2 matelots tués.

* Voir Mémoires sur le Canada, 1749-60, p. 64.

21.—Les Anglais, suivant leur louable coutume, ont mis le feu à St. Joachim, et ont brûlé les deux fermes. Toujours canonnade à la ville.

22.—Ils ont mis le feu au moulin du Saut, et à toute la côte du Petit-Pré et du Château Richer.

23.—Le feu de ces côtes a continué, et nous l'avons vu toute la nuit.

Le même jour, je fus me promener à la basse-ville. Nous tirâmes sur les Anglais une douzaine de bombes, et 20 coups de canon, et ils cessèrent leur feu tout l'après-midi.

24.—On envoya M. St. Laurent, à 7 heures du matin, en parlementaire pour l'officier Ecossais mort, blessé à l'affaire du Saut du 31. Il a fait son testament, par lequel il a donné tout son argent et ses effets au soldat de Languedoc qui l'a pris prisonnier—pour savoir si l'on agréait son testament. Je ne sais pas encore la réponse.

La suspension d'armes a duré jusqu'à neuf heures. Ensuite les Anglais nous ont salué de 12 coups de canon. Le même jour, nous avons remarqué que les Anglais avaient mis le feu à leur retranchement du Sault, et que le feu recommença aux maisons de Petit-Pré.

25.—Les Anglais ont commencé le feu de leur batterie de la Pointe Lévi, et ont tué deux hommes sur le rempart.

26.—Continuation du feu anglais.

27.—Il fut décidé que les sieurs Duel et La Garenne, commandant la batterie du Domaine et de M. Levasseur, partiraient avec les hommes d'élite pour armer les six frégates mouillées à Batiscan. M. Cadet, à la tête, fit embarquer tout le monde le même jour, qui partirent dans la chaloupe. M. de Bougainville devait partir avec 2,000 hommes pour traverser au sud, vers St. Antoine, pour battre les ennemis.

Indiscrètement on fit partir la chaloupe, à la vue de l'ennemi, qui canonnait ces bateaux sans aucun fruit. Ils se rendirent la même nuit à la Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Le même soir les ennemis, sans doute informés de notre démarche, profitèrent à neuf heures du soir d'un petit vent de nord-est, et passèrent avec une frégate de 28 canons, un bâtiment de 18, un de 8, un de 6 et un de 4. On s'aperçut que nos batteries étaient dégarnies, car le feu n'était point vif; ils passèrent, je crois, sans recevoir beaucoup de mal.

Les batteries des Anglais firent un feu d'enfer de la Pointe Lévi, tant en bombes qu'en canons. Il y eut sur les remparts un homme tué, à côté de moi, d'un boulet de canon qui passa au travers des banquettes de la batterie; 3 hommes de tués à la batterie Dauphine de M. Gareu, et 15 de blessés et brûlés par des gargousses qui prirent en feu à la vieille batterie.

Il est à observer que les vaisseaux anglais mouillés aux Ecoreuils, furent descendus vers le Cap Rouge et la Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Cette même nuit nous craignîmes une descente; en effet, on vint nous avertir qu'on découvrait des berges à l'Anse des Mères. Nous reçûmes du camp sous Beauport un renfort composé de 4 piquets de troupes réglées, de 50 hommes chacun, et de 50 Grenadiers. M. de Bernetz, commandant de la place, les fit poster, savoir: un piquet à la Basse-Ville, à la Construction, un à l'Anse des Mères, l'autre à Samos, et l'autre à Sillery avec les Grenadiers, pour s'opposer à la descente.

28 août.—Notre alarme n'eut aucune suite. Courval, qui commande la frégate le *Brassavran*, fut blessé à la cuisse, dangereusement, en revenant avec son monde, suivant les ordres, à Jacques Cartier, par un Canadien qui était dans le bois, et, qui, ayant eu peur, tira sur lui. Il avait malheureusement un habit comme un Anglais; on craint qu'il n'en revienne point.

29.—Au matin, continuation de canonnade et de bombardement de la Pointe-Lévy.

30.—Les vaisseaux anglais qui étaient devant St. Augustin et le Cap Rouge firent une canonnade considérable depuis une heure jusqu'à huit heures du matin. Sur les 5 heures ils tentèrent un débarquement avec des bateaux plats vers St. Augustin. 40 matelots des bateaux de M. Denet, qui s'étaient jetées à terre, ayant abandonné leurs bateaux, fusillèrent dans le bois. A cette fusillade arriva du secours des premiers de cette côte, et les ennemis se rembarquèrent. Nous avons eu un homme tué Canadien, et un de blessé. On ignore ce qu'ont perdu les ennemis, n'étant point débarqués.

31.—Toute la matinée les Anglais ont fait un feu considérable de canon de la Pointe Lévy.

Le même jour, sur les 9 heures du soir, il passa 7 bâtiments, dont une frégate de 20 canons, et 6 bâtiments, goëlettes ou bateaux, malgré le feu de nos batteries, qui en percèrent plusieurs.

1 septembre.—Les Anglais continuèrent à mettre le feu à leurs retranchements du Sault, et continuèrent à canonner la ville et la bombarder. Leur direction fut sur le quartier St. Roch.

2.—Sur les dix heures du matin, nous vîmes un mouvement considérable de la part des ennemis : trois gros vaisseaux anglais ayant le cap sur la ville avec petit nord-est étaient mouillés entre la pointe de l'île et la Pointe Lévy. Nous aperçûmes clairement environ 40 berges chargées de monde, entre ces bâtiments, et qui se tenaient au courant. Ce mouvement donna une alerte à la ville ; je me rendis, après avoir bu deux coups de liqueur, chez Magnan à la porte St. Jean, et nous bûmes le troisième à l'alerte. Nous nous rendîmes à la porte St. Louis où était le commandant, lequel ayant vu la manœuvre, me détacha, volontairement, pour aller à la batterie St. Louis ; de là, je découvris que les berges reviraient à la Pointe Lévy ; qu'il y en avait 40 autres qui suivaient le chenal du nord, qui se rendaient à l'île d'Orléans.

3.—Les bâtiments anglais au nombre de 17, dont un gros de 60 canons, 3 frégates et autres bâtiments étaient mouillés depuis le Cap Rouge jusqu'à Sillery. Ils faisaient un C pour fermer l'entrée de la rivière du Cap Rouge. Ce mouvement augmenta l'arrivée de M. Bougainville ; on détacha environ 500 hommes pour garder cette partie. Le même jour, il nous fut tué 3 hommes, dont deux à la batterie de M. Dunet, et un sur les remparts par le feu de la Pointe Lévy.

4.—On s'aperçut au camp de Beauport que les ennemis avaient entièrement évacué le fort. Qu'il n'y restait plus que deux petits bâtiments mouillés vis-à-vis l'Eglise de l'Ange Gardien.

Le même jour, on envoya à la découverte au Sault ; on n'y découvrit aucun Anglais ; les habitants trouvèrent leur bled en état, et moins endommagés que ceux qui sont près de nos soldats.

On avait donné ordre de mettre le feu à trois retranchements que les Anglais n'avaient point brûlés, ce qui fut exécuté sur le matin. 4 berges se présentèrent à Samos, lesquelles se retirèrent à la première décharge.

Nous avons appris, savoir s'il est vrai, qu'un ingénieur anglais, pris par Dufy, et 5 autres soldats et 3 sauvages, que le général Amherst ne comptait pas paraître plus loin ; qu'il risquait le monde pour porter des nouvelles au Général Wolfe.

Cet ingénieur rapporte que les nouvelles sont que nous sommes maîtres de la meilleure partie de l'Irlande ; je voudrais que cela fût.

6.—Les Anglais firent un feu considérable de la Pointe Lévy, et démontèrent une batterie de la po. qu'ils firent

Le même jour, étant à la batterie de M. Dunet, on vint nous avertir qu'au dessus de la côte de Begin, sur le grand chemin, il passait une colonne de troupes anglaises. Le

sieur Gareau et Dunet pointèrent chacun un canon de 24, qu'ils chargèrent à charge et demie. Le premier coup porta dans la colonne et doit en avoir incommodé quelques-uns d'entr'eux plus qu'ils ne s'y attendaient, parce que le coup porta à cet endroit ; le second porta au-dessus de la colonne, et leur fit faire un mouvement qui fit conjecturer que le premier les avait incommodés.

Le même jour, sur les 8 heures, il y eut une alerte. M. de Bougainville, qui était à St. Augustin, avait vu les Anglais défilé la rivière des Etchemins ; ensuite, il avait vu une contremarche. On nous envoya 5 piquets de divers régiments avec une compagnie des grenadiers. Je me rendis à la porte St. Louis, mais il n'y eut rien de nouveau.

7.—Tous les bâtiments anglais se sont réservés vers la partie de Sillery. Ils ont fait au Sud différentes marches qui nous ont inquiété.

La batterie de la Pointe Lévy fit un feu continu, qui tua l'Enseigne de la batterie de M. Dunet, et un blessé.

Une petite goëlette d'environ 40 tonneaux passa sur les trois heures, petit air du Nord-Ouest, devant la ville. On s'imagina que c'était une gageure, car il n'y avait qu'environ 15 hommes, dont 8 paraissaient officiers, gouvernaient eux-mêmes et faisaient la manœuvre. Ils réussirent dans leur gageure, car la majeure partie des officiers se tenaient à leur pont. Il fut tiré environ 100 coups de canon qui, suivant notre estime, ne firent que percer leurs voiles.

8.—Les Anglais n'ont presque point tiré devant la ville. Les Canadiens envoyés à la côte du Nord ont rapporté que tout était brûlé, à l'exception des Eglises, et aucun tort dans les grains.

Le même jour, il vint un déserteur à le nage de l'Isle d'Orléans ; il est assez de rapport avec le premier.

(Le reste du Manuscrit n'a pas été conservé.)



"This Journal is partly in the handwriting of Capt. Patrick Daly, then Lieutenant in the Emigrants (McLean's); and from him I had it,—and seems very correct and just.

Who it was kept by, I don't know, but suppose Mr. Hugh Finlay may be the gentleman who made it for his amusement."

[The above Preface is in the handwriting of Malcolm Fraser, Esquire, formerly Lieutenant in the 78th Regiment (or Fraser's Highlanders.)]

The Manuscript is in the possession of the Honble. J. M. Fraser, who kindly allowed a copy to be made for the use of the Literary and Historical Society.]

G. B. F.*

* The initials G. B. F. are those, and in the handwriting, of the late George B. Faribault, Esquire, for some time President of the Literary and Historical Society.

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JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE AND BLOCKADE OF QUEBEC
BY THE AMERICAN REBELS, IN AUTUMN 1775
AND WINTER 1776.

1775.

Nov. 14th.—Arnold, with about 500 men, appeared on the heights before Quebec, and were fired upon from the Ramparts.

The garrison consisted of

British Militia.....	300
Canadian do.	480
Col. McLean had arrived from above on the 12th, with	
Royal Fusileers and Emigrants.....	200
Seamen on shore with Capt. Mackenzie.....	24
Artificers from Newfoundland.....	32
Col. McLean's Recruits from Newfoundland and St.	
John's Island, by Captains Campbell and Fraser...	90
<hr/>	
Total	1126

Nov. 22nd.—Genl. Carleton published a proclamation ordering all those who were not willing to defend the town to depart from hence in four days.

30th.—State of the Garrison :

7th or Royal Fusileers.....	70
Artificers.....	120
Royal Emigrants (Col. McLean's).....	230
Masters and Mates of Vessels.....	50
Marines.....	330
British Militia.....	330
Seamen.....	400
French Militia.....	543
Artillery.....	22
	<hr/>
	1600
Women and Children.....	3200
	<hr/>
	5000

Good store of ammunition and provisions—fire-wood, hay and oats short.

Dec. 1st.—The Hunter Sloop of War and Felt, armed ships, came down from Richelieu and were laid up. A foot of snow on the ground. Fired some shots at a party of the Rebels.

2nd.—Much floating ices in the river. Arnold's party retired to Pointe-aux-Trembles, and sent parties to intercept provisions from coming to town. The inhabitants in general behave in the most ungrateful manner, neither bringing provisions nor allowing them to be brought by others.

3rd.—Reported that Montgomery was arrived at Pointe-aux-Trembles with 4500 men, including Arnold's party.

4th.—Montgomery and the Rebel army lodged at Ste. Foy and Petite Rivière. Jerry Duggan, late Hair-dresser in Quebec, is stiled Major amongst them, and it is said commands 500 Canadians.

5th.—Duggan (Jeremiah) disarmed the inhabitants of the suburbs of St. Roc without opposition. Some cannon shot fired from the Garrison.

6th.—Two men came into the Garrison from the Rebel army.

N.B.—They joined Col. McLean's Regiment and behaved very well during the siege. The riflemen of the Rebel army annoy our sentries from the suburbs of St. Roc.

Dec. 7th.—The Rebel army said to be about 2000 only. The town is totally blocked up. The plan of the Rebels supposed to be to open batteries, cannonade and bombard the town for some time ; and after harrassing us in this way, to make a general assault.

8th.—Last night a good deal of snow fell.

9th.—The Rebels said to be only 1500 in all,—many of them sick, and the small pox amongst them.

10th.—About two in the morning the Rebels opened a Bomb Battery in St. Roc's suburbs,—threw 28 shells into the town—no hurt done. The shells are $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At day light a fascine battery appeared in the bushes about 500 yards from St. John's Gate. We fired many shots through it. A few houses burnt by us near St. John's Gate to open a view to the enemy's batteries. The inhabitants of the town seemed very little alarmed by the shells.

11th.—43 shells thrown into town—no damage done. The Rebels seem to have been hard at work at their battery at St. John's last night, and kept their riflemen firing at our sentries from St. Roc's to annoy us. Hard frost—the streets and ramparts one sheet of ice.

12th.—40 shells thrown into the town last night. A man of Col. McLean's Regiment treacherously killed by a fellow (one of the Rebels), who pretended he was about to desert to us.

13th.—A few shells thrown in last night. Reported that the enemy intended to make a battery at Point Levy. The Rebels with rifle fuzees fire from the cupola of the Intendant's

Palace and the other houses adjoining; they were, however, dislodged from the cupola by our cannon. It is thought we killed and wounded some of the enemy this day. We threw shells and 32-pounders at their battery.

14th.—We continue firing at their battery. They opened their battery with five guns—six, nine and twelve-pounders, at mid-day. They did us no damage.

15th.—The Rebels fire now and then from their battery. A thing they call a Flag of Truce with two men and a drum approached our walls. General Carleton being made acquainted of it, sent notice that he would not admit them into town, neither would he hear them, nor receive any letter from them, though they said they had some; in short, that he would have no communication with the Rebels. These men went off, saying: "Then let him be answerable for all the consequences."

They fired towards evening, as did we. Their battery seems very much hurt.

16th.—The enemy fired some shot and shells into town; three men wounded this day, of Col. Maclean's Regiment by rifles. An alarm about 4 o'clock in the morning. Almost every man of the garrison lies in his clothes; and the most severe and exact duty is done without murmuring.

17th.—Cold weather.

18th.—Some shells thrown on both sides. The guns on the Rebel battery did not appear; one of our men wounded by a rifle.

19th.—The Rebels come in skulking parties to St. John's (suburbs) and about the Intendant's Palace to fire at our sentries.

20th.—The weather very cold, and from the severity of it hardly possible to make any attack upon the garrison. It was reported that Montgomery told his men he would dine in Quebec or in Hell on Christmas day. He may, perhaps,

in the latter place, if he attempts to become our guest. By a letter which come into town, we learn that the Canadian auxiliaries begin to quit the Rebel army, and that consequently they have become discontented. Our garrison is in the best spirits.

21st.—Nothing remarkable.

22nd.—Col. Caldwell's clerk who was made prisoner by the Rebels, made his escape from them, and brought a man along with him about ten at night. Joshua Wolf (Col. Caldwell's clerk) reports, that Mr. Montgomery intends to storm the town this night. He has hitherto found it difficult to persuade his men to it. He has promised them plunder to the amount of £200 each man, upon entering Quebec. The Europeans, many of whom were with the Rebels, insist that the Americans should mount the walls first, and the latter are willing to allow that *honor* to the Mother Country. They have 500 clumsy ladders. The enemy reported 2000; the small pox amongst them.

23rd.—A man of Col. Maclean's Regiment, of Capt. Malcolm Fraser's Company, killed on the 2 guns battery by a murdering rifleman.

24th.—An attack expected. A deserter came in at St. John's (gate) by the assistance of a rope—says—that the attack was deferred by reason of Wolf's escape into the garrison, but that they intend it this night if his deserting does not prevent it.

25th.—Many signals without, and an attack expected. Our General with Col. Maclean, and every man, Militia of the Upper Town, with those not on duty, sleep in their clothes at the Recollet Convent,—and those of the Lower Town are there assembled in the same manner. The officers and soldiers of the troops lie also in their clothes in the barracks, as do the sailors. This has continued for some time, and will, it is thought, till affairs alter.

26th.—Excessive cold. A sergeant of the Emigrant's killed by accident.

27th.—Nothing new.

28th and 29th.—Nothing remarkable.

30th.—A deserter from the Rebels, says they are between 2 and 3000. That they are well supplied, and pay the Canadians in specie. That their army was assembled some nights ago. That Montgomery harangued, and afterwards dismissed them till another opportunity. Thirty shells thrown in last night—no damage done by them. The deserter says that the garrison is to be attacked the first dark and stormy night.

31st December.—Wind N.E., very snowy and dark. As Capt. Malcolm Fraser, of the Emigrants, who that night commanded the main-guard, was going his rounds, and had passed the guard at Port Louis, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, he perceived a signal thrown on the heights, without the works, at Cape Diamond; he immediately saw it was for an attack, and sent notice to all the guards around, and running down St. Louis street, called "Turn Out" as loud and as often as he could, which was heard by the General and the Picquet at the Recollets, who instantly turned out. Capt. Fraser also ordered the Alarm bell to be rung, and the drums of his guard to beat to arms, and in about two minutes every man was at his alarm post. The General ordered the main-guard to march to Post Saint John's. The morning was so boisterous and snowy that at some of our Posts neither bell nor drums were heard, but they were sufficiently alarmed by the flashes as the enemy began firing, both at St. John's and Cape Diamond long before their attack begun in the Lower Town. They at the same time played us with shells.

About 5 o'clock Montgomery attacked a house belonging to Mr. Simon Fraser, at *Près de Ville*, called the *Pot Ash*,

which was well fortified with cannon and a guard of about 30 in it. He had, it is said, 800 men with him. Much about the same time Arnold, with a party consisting of 650, or 700 men (attacked) a Post at *Sault au Matelot*. Montgomery's party was repulsed, leaving ten or a dozen men killed and wounded. Arnold's party forced the *Sault au Matelot*, and got into the narrow street, but before they could get to the end of it, our people had found means to secure the inner barrier, and having lodged themselves in a house opposite it, kept a fire upon the Rebels in the narrow street till the arrival of Col. Caldwell with a party of the British Militia; and Major Nairn, with a party of the Emigrants, having by some means got a ladder, he with Ensign Dambourges instantly mounted the same, and got into a window of a house on the Rebel side of the barrier, where being followed instantly by Capt. Campbell and Ensign Cairns of the Emigrants and Lieut. Layard of the Fusileers, they dislodged a strong party of the Rebels with their bayonets, and thus got the command of the narrow street.

Whilst Col. Caldwell, Major Nairn and the officers and men were thus distinguishing themselves, Genl. Carleton had detached a party out at Palace Gate under Capt. Law, acting Engineer, who was supported by a party under Capt. Macdougall of the Emigrants, and he, by Capt. Alexander Fraser with a third party, and all, followed by a party of sailors commanded by Capt. Hamilton of the Lizard; these parties coming behind the Rebels, who seeing themselves surrounded, threw down their arms and surrendered prisoners.

We took in all :

Lieut.-Colonel.....	1
Majors.....	2
Captains.....	8
Lieutenants.....	15
Adjutant.....	1
Quarter Master.....	1

Volunteers.....	4
Privates.....	350
Wounded.....	44
	<hr/>
	426

Besides, it is thought, above 100 were either killed or got off wounded. The prisoners are really fine looking fellows. They had, most of them, papers on the front of their caps, on which were wrote the words, " Liberty or Death."

We lost Capt. Anderson of the seamen with 5 men killed and one wounded. One of these killed was of the French Militia, the rest seamen and of the British Militia ; among the latter, one Mr. Fraser, a master ship-builder—both he and Capt. Alderson are much regretted. We took a brass six-pounder that the Rebels had brought along with them.

A party was sent out under the command of Capt. Campbell to burn St. Roc's, where they found 5 mortars and royals, which were brought in.

The garrison in general, both British and French, behaved gallantly, and the greatest harmony subsisted between us, and the General's orders obeyed with the greatest alacrity. He was greatly eased by the activity and indefatigableness of Col. Maclean, whose providential coming into the province has contributed in a most conspicuous manner to the fortifying and preserving the garrison.

Colonel Caldwell who commands the British Militia, by his example and presence wherever there was danger, or occasion required, has gained a reputation both for himself and his corps never to be forgotten ; for notwithstanding the unfavourable light in which the King's old subjects, here in general, were looked upon, I can with truth assert that the preservation of Quebec is chiefly, if not entirely, owing to these men.

They began last summer by signing a letter addressed to General Carleton, then at Montreal, requesting that he would embody and arm them. The French inhabitants of the town immediately followed the example, which they certainly would no more do than the rest of their countrymen had not they seen this laudable instance of the British Militia's attachment to the interest of their King and Country; for, without doubt, had it not been for their assistance, the few troops and sailors would never be able to do any thing to the purpose.

The action lasted till about 8 in the morning, when all was quiet.

1776.

Jan'y. 2nd.—The dead bodies which lay outside the Pot Ash brought in, 13 in number,—amongst which Montgomery's, McPherson's, his Aid-du-Camp, and Capt. Cheesman's.

Major Meigs, one of the Rebel prisoners, was permitted to go out for their clothes. It would seem they believed their people were masters of the Lower Town. There were some Canadians killed who had joined the Rebels, and there were five or six taken prisoners, with 2 or 3 savages—all of whom the General set at liberty. Many of the ungrateful Canadians have joined the enemy.

Montgomery's body was decently interred by order and at the expense of the Lieut.-Gov. Cramahé.

A brisk fire from cannon and mortars kept by us on the nearest posts of the Rebels. One Duncan, a Rebel volunteer, came into *Sault-au-Matelot*, believing, as he said, that the Rebels were in possession of it.

3rd.—A few shots from us at the enemy.

4th.—Capt. Anderson, Mr. Fraser, and the other brave men who were killed, buried with the honours of war.

5th.—Meig's returned with the prisoner's baggage.

6th.—Very severe weather.

7th.—By some people taken at St. Roc's, we learn that the Rebels gave out, that they had carried the Lower Town with the loss of 15 men on their side, and 600 on ours. They endeavoured to make the ignorant Canadians believe that General Montgomery is gone across the woods for a reinforcement. 94 of the prisoners enlisted into Colonel Maclean's Regiment, at their own earnest request.

Jany. 10th.—A great quantity of snow fell. An attack apprehended.

11th.—Two Recollets, with the Canadians taken in arms, sent over to Point Levy.

12th.—Nothing.

13th.—A party went out to cover people who are permitted to carry in the ruins of the wooden houses at St. Roc's.

14th and 15th.—Nothing.

16th.—The archives brought in from the Intendant's Palace, quite safe, being deposited in a vault there.

17th.—A report that 200 of the Rebels have deserted. The Rebels talk of attacking with 4000 men.

18th.—Nothing very remarkable from this date to the 25th. Provisions begin to grow dear : 7½d. per pound for beef.

25th.—Nothing remarkable to the 5th February, on which day three of the Rebel Provincials enlisted into Colonel Maclean's corps, posted as sentries on the rampart, deserted at night, taking their arms with them.

Feby. 7th.—Provisions growing very dear. Beef sold at 9d. per pound, and thirteen shillings for a small quarter of mutton, 1s. 3d. for fresh pork. A poor hearing for the garrison.

8th.—A remarkable mild day.

9th.—As remarkable for the reverse—blowing very hard. Occasioned a great drift of the snow,—making it 9 or ten feet in some places on the ramparts, and in different parts of the town. From the excessive cold, the sentries obliged to be relieved every half hour.

10th, 11th and 12th.—Nothing remarkable,—but the soldiers of the garrison are employed in different parties, under officers, in clearing away the snow on the ramparts from the guns which were entirely buried under it, and cutting a road through it for the rounds and patrols at night.

Feby. 12th.—A Flag of Truce came to the walls from the enemy. Col. Maclean, by the General's order, desired it to return immediately, as no communication would be had with the rebels.

13th.—The garrison still at work clearing away the snow. At night three of the Emigrants deserted—an alarming circumstance to the garrison.

14th.—A party of the Rebels at 11 o'clock at night entered St. John's Suburbs, set some of the houses on fire. Our cannon then played, whereupon they dispersed.

15th.—The garrison alarmed by the sentry at Palace Gate firing on a small party of the Rebels who had the assurance to advance within shot of the walls with fire, to set fire to some ships there; after a few shots fired upon them, they retired without effecting their purpose. This night five of the Rebel Provincials in Col. Maclean's corps deserted, with one of the Emigrants.

16th.—On this day all the Rebel Provincials in Col. Maclean's corps were ordered into confinement, and their arms and clothes given them, taken from them by order of General Carleton.

17th and 18th.—The weather excessive cold. One of the guard at the Block House had one of his feet frost-bitten, notwithstanding a warm stove in the room.

20th.—A house about 50 yards from the ramparts set on fire; the sentry saw nobody. A party of 100 men sent out to St. Johns under Capt. Nairn to remain all night, (12 shots fired into town, 12-pounders), but they were relieved by Col. Caldwell with 100 men.

22nd.—Nothing, but some wood got in from St. Johns.

23rd.—Nothing.

24th.—A deserter reports that the Rebels have had 400 men of reinforcement; another of 3000 was coming under General Lee, but countermanded to New York; and then General Schuyler was then ordered to Canada, but afterwards ordered against Sir John Johnson, who got some Indians and others to the number of 500; that small parties had arrived at Montreal, and that the ice on the lake was very good. That 800 ladders are to be made; that they had got 16 pieces of cannon from St. John's—twelve-pounders the heaviest.

25th.—Some shot fired into the town. Parties of the Rebels seen in motion—'tis believed they have lately received some reinforcement.

26th.—The whole garrison lay on their arms last night. A man sent to Orleans for intelligence, of which we are, and have been very destitute all winter.

27th.—Many signals seen this morning.

28th.—A Canadian came in at Sault au Matelot, reports that Genl. Amherst is at New York with 1000 men. The affair of the 31st December cost the Rebels 750 men. They are afraid to retreat as the Canadians have threatened to murder them if they do not make another attempt on the town. The Canadians keep patrols in all the avenues to

prevent any persons from coming in. That General Amherst had summoned Congress to surrender. That the Rebels have ordered quarters to be provided for 7000 men.

March 1st.—Nothing.

3rd.—The Volunteer picquets exercised while the moon gives light. Three more deserters from the Emigrants.

4th.—Nothing but fatigue parties.

March 5th.—A red flag seen flying near the Ferry at St. Charles' River, supposed in commemoration of the 5th March, 1770, called by the Yankees "the Bloody Massacre at Boston." Col. Maclean has picked up above 100 men, and formed them into an Invalid company to guard the prisoners. Those who during the winter are put into this company are some picqueted who did not formerly perceive the meanness of their behaviour. One of the prisoners was more closely confined for seditious behaviour.

7th.—Fatigue parties making a trench in the snow, without the walls. A party sent towards Wolf's cove to reconnoitre, fired on a party of the enemy.

A kind of sentry box fixed by us on the top of a pole, 30 feet high, at Cape Diamond. We see St. Foy Church and the road this side, but don't the Plains, beyond the Gallows Hill, where they may assemble a great number of men without our knowledge in day light. The red flag still flies. Some say its the bloody flag, by way of threat, and others think it is a signal to the prisoners in town.

8th.—This night two men, LaMotte and (Papineau) came in from Orleans, having come lately from New York and Montreal. They say the Bostonian Canadians keep patrols on the ice all night, which makes it difficult to approach. LaMotte, they say, has brought letters from Governor Tryon, of New York, to Genl. Carleton; brings many other

encouraging accounts, perhaps made on purpose—such as mutiny among the rebels at Montreal, and many other things not worth marking.

Moses Hazen, an officer on half pay, has basely joined the Rebels and is stiled Colonel; he was formerly taken notice of by the great Wolfe—but alas! how altered! Several gentlemen at Montreal, who refused to surrender the commissions given them by General Carleton, are ordered to leave Montreal. Nothing of the troops formerly reported to be landed at New York under Genl. Amherst. Working parties of the enemy heard at l'Ance des Mères. The Invalids, 180 in number, paraded to-day—above 100 found fit for duty, that is to say, to turn out on an alarm; they were enrolled, and put under the command of Cagnet—very little confidence can be put on the Captain or his company.

9th.—114 guns mounted; none under 6-pounders, besides swivels, mortars, wall pieces, howitzers, &c.

10th.—An alarm—all turned out with great alacrity. The prisoners behaved very quietly on hearing it.

11th.—The British Militia reviewed—looked and will certainly behave well on every occasion. Their arms in excellent order. Fire balls hung over the walls to shew the approach of an enemy, at all the angles of the bastions; they answer very well. A sailor attempted to desert, but was stopped.

12th.—Stragling parties of the Rebels seen on the heights; they fired at our fatigue party.

13th.—Reports that the Indians and Canadians above, begin to threaten the Rebels—I don't believe it; they have no such generous principles.

A party under command of Captain Littlejohn, went to reconnoitre l'Ance des Mères. Saw 100 men, fired on them, when they fled; 'tis said, some of the enemy were seen to

fall. The river begins to get more clear of ice. The prisoners removed to Dauphin and Palace Gate prisons.

14th.—Another Flag of Truce came under the Barrack Bastion, desiring admittance, with letters to the Governor. The General desired to acquaint him, that he could not be heard nor admitted till he implored the King's mercy. On being told this, he was ordered off and accordingly sent away.

15th.—A canoe sent to reconnoitre. Spoke two Canadians who promised to come to town to-morrow, but they went. Two Canadians sent to town in a canoe by Hugh Fraser, at Beaumont, came to town and brought letters from Fraser and others to the General. They bring favorable accounts of the people below. The Rebels expect a thousand men and have sent provisions to meet them.

16th.—Very heavy rain.

17th.—The men from Beaumont inform that the Rebels have spread a report that the Plague is in town, and that we die in great numbers. The voluntary picquets mount regularly and cheerfully. Two companies of the British Militia ordered to do that duty in the Lower Town with three French companies. Fatigue parties every day, and all well. Six Canadians who refuse going sentry without the Post at Pot Ash, with white shirts as usual, sent to the main guard; they are to be reprimanded before the French Militia. The two men from Beaumont returned with letters, gazettes and instructions to some of our friends below. 700, or thereabouts of the Rebels seen in two bodies. Our men cautioned not to get in liquor—this being St. Patrick's day.

18th and 19th.—The cutter and two batteaux sent up the river. Major Nairn and Capt. Owen sent out with the Corps de Réserve (60 men of Col. Maclean's Regiment) beyond Cape Diamond. Saw Nothing.

A battery begun by the enemy at Point Levy. The Rebels have a line of sentries across the heights to prevent desertion from them. Our men quite sober last night.

20th.—Some men seen at St. Johns. 12 horses seen drawing a cannon at Point Levy; their battery at Point Levy is two or three hundred yards to the eastward of where General Wolfe's where.

21st.—Hard frost last night. Several canoes seen crossing and recrossing from Sillery to South Shore.

22nd.—They work at Point Levy battery. We are getting guns ready to play on them. Fired some shot and shells to Point Levy. Their battery intended against our shipping laid up at the Cul de Sac.

23rd.—Last night very dark. An attack expected. Our wood all expended—we must forage.

24th.—Very dark night.

26th.—T'was expected an attack would be made between the 15th and 25th. We are always prepared. We throw rockets and make blazes frequently to confound the enemy's signals.

26th.—Fired at Point Levy battery. Two men intercepted at Orleans by a party from Beauport. A body of Rebels seen assembled at St. Foix.

27th.—All quiet last night. A large house at la Canardièrre, where the enemy had a guard, was burnt this morning, believed by accident. Many armed men seen at Point Levy, and boats frequently crossing 2 or 3 miles above the town. About 100 men seen on the road to Beauport, coming to the ferry.

28th and 29th.—Nothing extraordinary.

30th.—Very quiet last night. Fired shot and shells at the Rebel battery. Some wood got in at St. John's Gate. The

enemy fired a few musket shot from their old battery. A deserter came in, he is one of the 1st Batt'n of Philadelphia lately arrived at the Rebel quarters. The 2nd Batt'n is soon expected.

April 1st.—The Point Levi battery appears plainly. Another deserter came in. Great sickness in the Rebel army. We fire shot and shells at the battery on the South Shore.

April 2nd.—Different movements observed without. A batteau sent to reconnoitre.

3rd.—The Rebels opened their battery of 5 guns at Point Levy about 8 this morning. They have 24, 12 and 9-pounder cannons, whereof three-twelves. They fire sometimes at the shipping, and sometimes into the high town, but do no material hurt. The enemy threw some shells from Point Levy. Heavy rain.

4th.—Rained all night. They fire on us from Point Levy now and then. No damage hitherto.

5th.—A sailor wounded by a shell bursting above the shipping. A general fatigue to clear the snow. One Loiseau came in at Sault au Matelot.

6th.—A deserter came in,—says—that Genl. Lee is on his way to this place with 4000. About 100 Canadians were got together by one William Ross, who formerly served in the 78th Regiment (Col. Fraser's), and one Mr. Beaujeu and Mr. Gaspé, to whom our Governor had sent orders by the two Beaumont men, and with these they intended to seize the Rebel battery at Point Levy, and open a communication with the town; but the other Canadians betrayed them, and a great body of them having joined 100 Bostonians, they all marched and attacked the small party of Royalists whom they routed, after killing four or five; among the rest, one Mr. Baillie, a priest, who was a zealous Royalist, was much

wounded. Though the Canadians, in general, are treacherous, yet there are a few honest among them.

It is said the New Yorkers whose times are out the 15th, will then leave the Rebels. They have thrown some red hot bullets into town, but done no hurt.

April 7th.—Nothing new. Some cannon shot.

8th.—In the evening a cannon ball from Point Levy unluckily killed a boy of ten year old, son to Mr. Melvin, Merchant.

9th.—One Chaucer, a decent looking man, came in from the enemy. He reports that General Lee was countermanded after having set out for Canada. He says the Rebels are about 1800 in all, but many of them sick. They threaten to storm at the Pot Ash, Sault au Matelot and Cape Diamond, between this and the 15th, when many of their men's times will be out. He says the New Yorkers are dissatisfied with the Yankees who pretend to take the lead. They are to open a battery at 500 yards opposite Port Louis, mounting 5 guns—9 and 12-pounders. They are preparing a fire vessel to burn the shipping in the *Cul de Sac*. The Canadians are discontented at being paid in paper. Arnold goes for Montreal to-morrow. Every man lies in clothes at some of the places of rendezvous, ready to turn out. This Chaucer is suspected of being a spy.

April 10th.—The streets almost impassable, and the snow without renders approaches to the walls almost impracticable.

A young man who came by water confirms what Chaucer said in regard to the fire ship.

11th.—Nothing new.

12th—Fire balls lighted on the angles, which burn till three in the morning.

13th.—Fire balls lighted at one, and burnt till three in the morning.

The enemy have hit and hurt some of the ships. The Rebel prisoners found means to file off the rivets of their fetters. The Rebels are at work on the battery opposite Port Louis.

14th.—Fire balls as usual. Above 1800 men under arms in the garrison this night, expecting an attack. The first guard mounted in a new block-house erected without Port Louis. The enemy observed moving.

15th.—All quiet last night. A body of the enemy seen assembled who gave three cheers.

16th.—All quiet last night. Picquets on the two new block houses outside Port Louis.

17th.—Nothing uncommon.

18th.—Two deserters from the Rebels—say the New Yorkers would not re-inlist; on the contrary, a body of 300 called out "God save the King," on which they were disarmed and made prisoners by the Rebels, in which service the Canadians were most forward. That they are 1800, exclusive of Canadians, who they amuse with promises of plunder. The garrison is in high spirits and wish for an assault.

April 18th.—The lake ice has passed the town to-day.

19th.—All quiet. It is said the Canadians desire the town may not be burnt for fear of depriving them of the plunder.

20th.—One Buchanan, formerly of the 78th Regiment, with a Frenchman, came into town. The Gaspé, armed schooner, taken last fall, they have prepared as a fire ship, and offer 20,000 livres to a person who will carry into Cul de Sac and set her at fire. Reported that Col. Caldwell of the 8th Regiment, is on his way from Niagara with a number of Indians. It is not very probable. We fire a good deal on their works at St. Charles River. Reported that Chaucer is

a spy, and that a Capt. Lamb, a prisoner here, has fixed off signals to let him know when an attack is intended, that the prisoners may co-operate.

21st.—Every thing quiet last night. They fire into the middle of the town, by which some persons may be hurt, though they'il never take the town by that means. An armed schooner, with 30 men on board, hauled out of Cul de Sac, which seems to alarm our neighbours.

22nd.—The Rebels opened their battery at the ferry this morning, between 9 and 10, with two guns. It is behind a thick redoubt, thrown up at the passages by the French in 1759. We batter them briskly on all sides. The red flag taken down by them last night, supposed as a signal to the prisoners within.

23rd.—A good deal of snow fell last night. An attack expected, and all the garrison under arms. A canoe with 6 men came in along side the armed schooner. Report that the King's army had evacuated Boston. That a General Thomas, (lately an Apothecary), was on his way with 1200 men to join the Rebels in Canada, where they may arrive the beginning of May. They bring 6 twenty-four-pounders. A report still prevails of the 8th Regiment with Indians coming down from the Upper Country. Genl. Lee is gone to Virginia to oppose Lord Dunmore.

The Rebels kept a more than usual firing from both their batteries. They threw 6 small shells from their new battery towards the block-house, outside Port Louis, which fell short.

24th.—The Rebels threw red hot balls into town ; they fire from Point Levy.

April 25th.—Very little firing on either side.

26th.—A very stormy night last. Firing on both sides.

27th.—Last night very foggy. They fired from the ferry battery. Begin to look for ships from England. An alarm,

which proved a false one :—It was believed the fire ship was approaching, and t'was thought they would at same time attack the walls ; all the garrison very alert. A good deal of firing from the ferry and Point Levy, but no hurt done. We gave them twenty to one.

28th.—Very little firing on either side this day.

29th.—Red hot balls fired into town.

30th.—It was discovered that the Rebel officers, prisoners, had bribed two of the 7th Regiment to connive at their escape. On this, two of the prisoners were sent on board the armed schooner, and put in irons. A general picquet this night.

May 1st.—All well and happy to find ourselves so nigh relief. However, we never despaired as we knew the General to be steady and never would capitulate ; and Col. McLean put every thing in motion, and kept all alive without giving any unnecessary trouble to the garrison. We were entirely satisfied with the duty, though the hardest that men could endure in this severe climate.

The Rebels shot off a boy's leg, and wounded some men on board one of the ships.

A Canadian came in from Point Levy. He says the enemy are 11,000 ; he is confined.

May 2nd.—A sortie for firewood at Port Louis. Saw a great many scaling ladders, too heavy and too short. Our people left them in hopes they'l be fools enough to use them.

May 3rd.—A fatigue party planting thorn bushes on the Glacis. About 300 men marching along the Beach to Wolfe's Cove—thought to be General Thomas' reinforcement.

A little before 9 o'clock at night, a vessel was seen turning Point Levy, which was believed to be a friend, as we expected no attack from that quarter : the fire ships having been from

above. There was great joy, as tho' but a small vessel we expected news of a relief being at hand. The vessel was allowed to come very near without molestation,—but being hailed several times and she making no answer, several great guns were fired at her; (the first by Mr. Chandler from the grand battery) this,—disconcerted the people on board, and they put fire to her which spread in an instant; and had they delayed a very few minutes she would be into the Cul de Sac, and the shipping and great part of the Lower Town must have been consumed. However, the tide having then ebbed about an hour the current carried her back, notwithstanding the wind was N.E. There were a great many grenades and other shells with various combustibles on board her. The vessel, which was the property of Mr. Simon Fraser, they found at Orleans and made this use of her,—perhaps in revenge for the zeal he shewed in defence of the garrison.

The garrison were under arms in the greatest order, in a very short time, as if they had seen the ships and Towns on fire. They certainly intended to attack during the confusion.

May 4th.—Nothing uncommon.

May 5th.—The same.

May 6th.—A bustling observed among the Rebels—about 6 o'clock in the morning, a frigate, which proved to be the "Surprise" appeared, turning Point Levy. This was a joyful sight to the garrison; she seem'd at first in doubt whether to approach or not. However, a boat being sent on board, she came as nigh as she could to be out of the range of the Point Levy battery. Two companies of the 29th Regt. with some marines, in all about 200, were immediately landed.

About 12 o'clock, 800 men, including the 200 newly arrived, marched out to the heights, drew up in different divisions and moved slowly forward without any interruption,

except a few shots from some skulking fellows till we came to the ground where the British army fought the 28th April, 1760, expecting all the way that the rebels would advance and give us battle as we saw them assembling at their head-quarters from all sides; but, it seems they had no stomach to it, for after we had remained above an hour, there was none of them to be seen. We then sent advanced parties who found they had retreated in the utmost hurry and confusion, leaving all their provisions, artillery and ammunition and baggage behind, in much the same way as the French had raised the siege sixteen years before; and thus we got a complete victory without bloodshed.

Our little army consisted of the fusileers and emigrants on the right; British militia and sailors on the left, with the new comers in the center, and Major Nairne with the corps de reserve sent off about an hour before the rest. The French were formed as a corps de réserve in the rear, and all, without exception, behaved in the coolest manner. In the afternoon the two frigates (another having arrived) are gone up to scour the river.

May 7th.—The frigates took an armed vessel, and destroyed some bateaux up the river, obliging a strong party of the enemy to quit them with some loss.

A number of people coming into town; some of them seem ashamed of their late behaviour, and are as mean by submission as they would be overbearing had we been worsted.

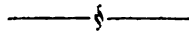
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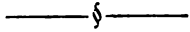
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HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

—§—

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP "LEOPARD," CAPTAIN HUMPHREYS, AND THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE "CHESAPEAKE," CAPTAIN GORDON, UNDER COMMODORE BARRON.

—
BRITISH ACCOUNT.

Halifax, July 7, 1807.

His Majesty's sloop of war "Columbine," Capt. Bradshaw, arrived here on Saturday last from the Chesapeake, after a passage of six days, with dispatches to the Honorable Vice-Admiral Berkeley. These dispatches relate to an unpleasant contest, which has taken place between His Majesty's ship "Leopard," Captain Humphreys, and the United States frigate "Chesapeake," Commodore Barron. As this is an event of the utmost importance to two nations, whose best interest it is to be in amity with each other, we have endeavoured to collect as far as possible the interesting particulars. The Order of Vice-Admiral Berkeley, with which we have been favored, will shew the ground of difference; the propriety of the order given; and that part of the order which gave to Commodore Barron, the reciprocal right of search, must shew to every candid mind, a sincere disposition to avoid wounding the feelings of the Commodore, or of bringing the question to this painful issue.

The manner in which Capt. Humphreys carried into effect the Admiral's order, will fully appear in the subsequent interesting letter from an officer belonging to the "Leopard," and reflects the highest honour on Capt. Humphreys, who has shewn, on the one hand, the most patient forbearance; and on the other, the most inflexible determination to do his duty.

By the Honorable GEORGE CRANFIELD BERKELEY, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief to His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the River St. Lawrence, along the Coast of Nova Scotia, the Island of St. John and Cape Breton, the Bay of Fundy, and at, and about, the Island of Bermuda, or Somers' Islands.

Whereas many Seamen, Subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and serving in His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, as per margin,* while at anchor in the Chesapeake, deserted and entered on board the United States frigate the "Chesapeake," and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in sight of their officers, under the American flag, protected by the Magistrates of the town, and the recruiting Officer belonging to the above-mentioned American frigate; which Magistrates, and Naval Officer refused giving them up, although demanded by His Britannic Majesty's Consul, as well as the Captains of the Ships from which the said Men had deserted. The Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under my Command, are therefore, hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate "Chesapeake," at Sea, and without the limits of the United States, to shew to the Captain of her, this Order, and to require to search his Ship for the Deserters from the before-mentioned Ships, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand should be made by the American, he is to be permitted to search for any Deserters from their Service, according to the customs and usage of civilized Nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other.

Given under my hand at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the 1st day of June, 1807.

(Signed.)

G. C. BERKELEY.

*To the respective Captains and Commanders
of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the
North American Station.*

*Bellisle, Bellona, Triumph, Chichester, Melampus, Halifax, Zenobia, (cutter.)

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board His Majesty's
Ship Leopard, dated*

CHESAPEAKE BAY, June 24, 1807.

" We arrived here on the 21st inst., and, agreeably to the orders of the Hon. Vice-Admiral Berkeley, (in the event of meeting the United States Frigate " Chesapeake," to search her for Deserters, of whom we had information,) the next morning, the Signal was made from the " Bellona" to proceed to sea, which we did, at 9 o'clock this morning : the " Chesapeake" was then passing the " Bellona," about three miles within us. We stood to the S. E. with the wind at S. W. until eleven, when it shifted to E. which retarded the progress of the Frigate, she being obliged to beat out—we kept on a wind, under easy sail, until she got within two miles of us, when she shortened sail, and we bore down to her, we were about twelve or fourteen miles from the land ; when sufficiently close, the Captain hailed, and said he had dispatches from the British Commander-in-Chief—the answer was, " send them on board. I shall heave too," which he did accordingly. I was sent on board with the Admiral's Orders, and a letter from Captain Humphreys saying, he hoped to be able to execute the Admiral's Order in the most amicable manner ; and, after the Commodore read the Order and Letter, he told me, his orders, from his Government were most peremptory in not suffering any Foreigner to muster his ship's Company, but that he would write an answer to Capt. Humphreys' letter, if I would be the bearer of it to him—after having answered in the affirmative he wrote, saying *that he had no deserters*, and that his instructions prevented his allowing the " Chesapeake" to be searched. I returned, with this answer, after being on board forty minutes. As the Admiral's Order was positive, there was no alternative but force—so we edged down to her, and Captain Humphreys hailed, and said, that Commodore Barron must be aware that the order of the

British Commander in Chief must be obeyed, the only reply made to this, (which was thrice repeated) was "I do not understand what you say"—now as we were to windward, and heard distinctly his answers, it was evident he also must have heard what Capt. Humphreys said—orders were then given to fire a shot across her bows from the Lower deck; after a minute another; and, in two more, no satisfactory answer being given, Capt. Humphreys ordered the fire to be opened on her, beginning with the foremost gun, and in succession after, but as the order was not perfectly understood, a broadside was poured into her; Commodore Barron then hailed, when orders were given to cease firing, but as he only said he was going to send a boat on board, and as they were preparing to return the fire, it was supposed an artifice to gain time, and orders were again given to fire—two broadsides more were the result, when she struck. Two Lieutenants, with several Midshipmen, went then on board the "Chesapeake" to search for deserters, and after being there three hours, returned with four—three belonging to the "Melampus," and one to the "Halifax"; the latter is the fellow who abused Lord James Townshend at Norfolk. Commodore Barron wrote to Capt. Humphreys, saying, that he considered the "Chesapeake" his prize, and that he was ready to deliver her up to any person authorised to receive her; Capt. Humphreys replied, that as he had executed the orders of the Commander in Chief, he had nothing more to do with her; that he must forthwith join the rest of the squadron, and that he not only lamented, most sincerely, the necessity that compelled him to violent measures, but that if he could render the "Chesapeake" any service, he would cheerfully do it. In short, Capt. Humphreys has conducted himself throughout the whole of the unpleasant transaction, in the most praiseworthy manner, as an Officer and Gentleman, he has more humanity in his composition than most mankind; you may then suppose that his feelings was none of the most com-

fortable on this occasion. The "Chesapeake" returned but a few shot, they were scarcely prepared when we begun, and were thrown into such confusion, that the greatest part of the people deserted their quarters.

"The number killed on board the "Chesapeake," according to their own statement, was six, and twenty-three wounded.

"Twenty-six shot went through the hull, seven between wind and water; the sails were completely riddled, and I have not a doubt but that in ten minutes more she would have gone down, the sea being so smooth every shot told after the first broadside, which was chiefly at the rigging.

"Commodore Barron was slightly wounded in the leg by a splinter, he behaved in the coolest way imaginable, and stood at the open gang-way the greater part of the time."

If any thing can place this matter in a stronger light, we need only compare the assurances of Commodore Barron, with the result. Of the deserters claimed, six were taken out of the frigate, upon searching her, two were killed, and one jumped overboard. The gunner of His Majesty's ship "Chichester," who basely deserted his Country's Flag, was found dead, acting in that station, on board the American frigate, and many others were left by Captain Humphreys, because they could not be identified.

AMERICAN ACCOUNT.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE LATE DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

Extracted from the Norfolk Ledger of June 24th, 1807.

We are now to present our readers the details of the most unexampled outrage, in the perpetration of which the blood of our countrymen has been shed by the hand of violence, and the honor and independence of our nation insulted beyond the possibility of further forbearance.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a report reached this place which produced a degree of agitation beyond any thing we ever witnessed or can attempt to describe. It was reported that on the preceding evening the "Chesapeake" Frigate which had gone to sea that morning, had been attacked by the British ship "Leopard," Capt. Humphries, of 50 guns, and that the "Chesapeake" had struck her colours. Although the source from whence this information was derived, was not such as to deserve the highest consideration, yet it was stated in that way, and attended with such circumstances, which left little hope that it was not true. Accordingly every vessel and boat from the Capes was boarded with great anxiety and which was not relieved until about 2 o'clock, when pointed information was received that the "Chesapeake" was returning to Hampton Roads without showing any colours. About 4 o'clock all doubt was relieved by a spectacle which was culculated, and did not fail to rouse the indignation of every American present, and we trust that it will *never* subside until ample satisfaction has been made—eleven of our wounded fellow citizens arrived in a boat dispatched from the "Chesapeake," and now we learned the following particulars which we believe are correct:—

The "Chesapeake" Frigate, Capt. Gordon, under Commodore James Barron, got under way on Monday morning, and proceeded to sea, passing the Capes about 12 o'clock—at nine o'clock the "Leopard" by signal from the Commodore's ship had got under way and stood out to sea—about 3 o'clock the "Chesapeake" and "Leopard" approached, when the customary signal of firing a gun to leward, the signal for friends was made from both ships. Being about three leagues from the land the ships came within hail, when the Commander of the "Leopard" hailed and hoped Commodore Barron was well, and informed that he had dispatches for the Commodore. The ships hove too, and a boat came on board the "Chesapeake" with a letter from Capt.

Humphries. In this letter was a copy of one from Admiral Berkeley, at Halifax, to all the British Commanders on this station, in which they were ordered to demand from the Commander of the "Chesapeake" four British seamen named in the letter, and that if they were not delivered by fair means to use force; Captain Humphries stated in his letter that as Commodore Barron would perceive that his orders were peremptory he hoped that he would not oblige him to execute them by force. Commodore Barron returned an answer to the letter in which he stated that the orders of his Government forbid him to permit his vessel to be searched, or to deliver a man from her. The boat from the "Leopard" had no sooner returned on board, than a gun was fired ahead and astern of the Commodore, and instantly followed by a broadside from the "Leopard" accompanied by swivels and small arms. Six other broadsides followed, the two ships then within pistol shot, on board the "Chesapeake" all was astonishment; the ship was unprepared for action; no man at his quarters; and some of the officers at dinner. In this situation Commodore Barron hailed the "Leopard" repeatedly without effect; he then ordered the colors to be struck; as this was doing a gun from the "Chesapeake" was fired, upon which the "Leopard" fired another broadside. The colors being now down, an officer was dispatched to the "Chesapeake" who on coming on board expressed some regret on behalf of his commander for what had happened. He was received with great indignation by the American Officers who tendered their swords, which he refused, saying that he wanted the four men and nothing more, and demanded the muster roll, which was produced by the purser, and then was exhibited the degrading spectacle of nearly 400 Americans mustered on the deck of our American man of war by order of a British Lieutenant, and four of the crew taken away. The Lieutenant said he was desired to make Commodore Barron an offer of any services in the power of his Com-

mander. It would be needless to say in what manner such an offer was received, it was considered as an aggravation of the outrage which had been perpetrated. The British Officer refusing to consider the "Cheseapeake" as a prize, departed, informing Commodore Barron that he was at liberty to proceed whither he pleased. The Commodore returned to Hampton roads as before stated. We are sorry to add to this account that three of the crew were killed, and sixteen wounded, some of them dangerously. Commodore Barron was slightly wounded in the leg, and one midshipman. The ship is greatly injured in her hull, masts and rigging, and must be repaired before she can go to sea. Such are the details of this affair, which we believe are substantially correct, being mostly furnished by a gentleman who was on board the "Chesapeake" last evening.

It is impossible that on such occasion, there can be but one sentiment in the heart of every American. The independence of our country has been attacked, and in defending it our fellow citizens have been killed. Submission to the demand made on Commodore Barron, could not have been made without relinquishing our right as an independent nation. Every national ship is considered as a part of the nation's territory; as well might the Government of Great Britain instruct her Officers to land in our country and assume the right of punishing those who have offended her laws as to enter our ships of war for the same purpose. This is not the Act of a rash imprudent commander, but acting in the execution of the deliberate orders of his superior officers, if not from the highest authority of the British Government, and we shall state our reasons for so thinking.

In the month of March, the "Halifax" Sloop of war, commanded by Lord Townshend, was lying in Hampton roads, and one of her boats with four men and a petty officer was sent on some duty. Being out of the reach of the guns

of the "Halifax," or being unobserved, the men rose upon the officer, and once threatened to throw him overboard, this however, they did not do but pulled for the shore, which they reached and proceeded to this place, where they entered with an officer then engaged in the enlistment of men for the "Chesapeake." A formal demand was made to have them delivered up. The civil authority refused to interfere, and the officer who had enlisted them did not think himself authorised to deliver them up without orders from his superiors. The case was represented we believe at Washington. They were not delivered up, and were believed to be on board the "Chesapeake." We are confident that a representation of the case was made to the British Government, whose orders we apprehend were to take the men wherever they were to be found. Our readers will be informed that the "Leopard" arrived here only a few days since, and brought the orders of the Admiral at Halifax to take the men at all events and under any circumstances. It may be objected that there has not been time to hear from England since the circumstance respecting the "Halifax" occurred, which we think was about the 9th or 10th of March, but we know that answers to letters written to London as late as the 20th of March have been received here. However this may be, the Captain of the "Leopard" has acted under the orders of his superiors, and as such, the act claims the serious attention and resentment of the people and government of this country. It is no justification to say, that the men ought to have been surrendered in the first instance. We shall not stop to examine that subject now, but whenever matters in dispute between nations is settled by force, then it is war; unless from fear, or something worse, one of the nations is disposed to submit, which we trust and believe is not the case with the United States. It is the established usage for nations, who are not determined upon hostilities, to seek redress by negotiation and certainly America has pursued

that course with Britain on many occasions. If this act then is to be ascribed to the British Government, there is an end of all further negotiation on the subject, and war must be the result. Greatly as we have always deprecated war with that country, conscious as we are that our country will experience infinite distress we look upon it as degrading beneath contempt, if we are to submit to such insult—No—we trust, that there will be but one heart and one hand in supporting the just rights, and the honor of our country.—If the act has not proceeded from the Government of England, we persuade ourselves that our Government will not want the unanimous support of its citizens in pursuing measures for the obtention of ample satisfaction.

We cannot close those remarks without noticing the manly and dignified conduct of the citizens of this place under this trying occasion. Exhibiting that cool but firm countenance, which is the true indication of determined courage ; no act of violence was committed, or intemperate expression used towards the British subjects, who happen to be here at this time : and it would be an act of injustice to the latter, if we did not add that from every thing we could hear and see, they were penetrated with the deepest concern upon the occasion.

On the same subject the *Norfolk Herald* remarks :—We should blame no captain for executing the orders of his superior, if he executed them like a man ; but the cold-blooded, cowardly cruelty with which the business was effected, reflects disgrace and dishonor on the whole British navy. He well knew that the “Chesapeake” was little better than a lumbered store ship, carrying out supplies for the Mediterranean, as totally unprepared for action as conscious of danger ; and without waiting to see the effect of one broad-side, or to observe if she had struck, he continued his fire, till, in the sea phrase, she was quite cut up. Some of the shot went quite through the hull ; her rigging and sails are torn to pieces ; and she arrived with five feet water in the hold.

A Norfolk paper of June 27, states, that the pilots were discharged from the British squadron—that the commanders of the British vessels had threatened to man their launches and get supplies by force, that the inhabitants were preparing ball and cartridges in order to repel them.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

During the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relation of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and of refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our har-

bours. They have been the subjects of repeated representations to their Government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limits of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation, but those orders and assurances have been without effect ; no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis and our forbearance to a necessary pause.

A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbour on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty ; and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only, by multiplying injuries and irritations to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British Government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motive to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders which alone can justify the Government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances and of the rights of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace, and safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my

PROCLAMATION,

hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the Government of Great Britain, now within the harbours or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British Government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as herein-after provided for, such person or persons shall, on convic-

tion, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their Government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure as shall be permitted under the same authority.

TH. JEFFERSON.

THE ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

Quebec, July 17, 1807.

We have expressed our unreserved and unequivocal approbation of the conduct of the "Leopard," in enforcing the restoration of the British seamen, from the "Chesapeake." We do not now resume the subject for the purpose of qualifying that approbation with anything like jesuitical censure or blame. It may be very well for the Americans to avail themselves of the plea that the Right of Search is,

at present, in discussion between Great Britain and the United States. We very well know that the latter wish to discuss and dispute it; but we cannot think it so well for that point to be conceded by any British writer. We think ourselves fully justified in maintaining that it is a point which never suffered any discussion by one of the parties, but that it has ever been strenuously maintained by Great Britain, as a principle which cannot be abandoned.

But the conduct of the "Leopard" in the instance in question, does not rest on the general principle of the right of search. The case is still stronger, in favor of Great Britain and the Navy. In acting under the general principle of the right of search, it is exercised where there is no prior information of British seamen being on board a particular neutral. It is sufficient that such a thing may be, and the right is enforced on its bare possibility, without any previous formal claim.

In the case of the "Chesapeake" there was a certainty of four British deserters being on board. A claim was made in writing. All that was demanded was these four men. No general right was insisted on of searching for more, under a probability or possibility of finding others. Wherefore this must be considered as a special case distinct from all general principles previously agitated. It was a case founded on particular facts and standing alone, of course not involving any general question unless it be the right of demanding British seamen known to be in an American vessel.

Whilst we advocate the conduct of the "Leopard," acting under orders, we sincerely and sensibly deplore the sufferings of the individuals who were the victims of a national difference. Nothing could be more gratifying to us than the intelligence that British humanity had offered alleviation and that its benevolence in favor of the sufferers, was accepted by the United States.

AMERICAN ACCOUNTS.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the officers of the Wardroom of the "Chesapeake," to the Secretary of the Navy.

Late U. S. ship "Chesapeake," Hampton Roads, June 23, 1807. }

SIR,

The undersigned officers of the late U. S. ship "Chesapeake," feeling deeply sensible of the disgrace which must be attached to the late (in their opinion) premature surrender of the U. S. ship "Chesapeake" of 40 guns, to the English ship of war "Leopard" of 50 guns, without their previous knowledge, or consent, and desirous of proving to their country and to the world, that it was the wish of all the undersigned, to have rendered themselves worthy of the flag under which they had the honor to serve, by a determined resistance, to an unjust demand, do request the honorable Secretary of the Navy to order a court of enquiry into their conduct. At the same time they are compelled by imperious duty, by the honor of their flag, by the honor of their countrymen, and by all that is dear to themselves, to request that an order may be issued for the arrest of of Commodore James Barron on the charges herewith exhibited which the undersigned pledge themselves to prove true, viz. :

1st. On the probability of an engagement, for neglecting to clear his ship for action.

2dly. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy a vessel which we conceive it his duty to have done.

With the highest respect,

We subscribe ourselves,

Your most obedient Servants.

BEN. SMITH, 1st Lieutenant,

WM. CRANE, 2nd Lieutenant,

W. H. ALLEN, 3rd Lieutenant,

S. ORDE CREIGHTON, 4th Lieutenant.

SYDNEY SMITH, 5th Lieutenant,

SAML. BROOK, S. M.

*The Hon. R. Smith, Secretary of }
the U. S. Navy, Washington. }*

**COURT MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF JOHN WILSON *alias*
JENKIN RATFORD (LATELY TAKEN FROM THE AMERI-
CAN FRIGATE "CHESAPEAKE") ON CHARGES
OF DESERTION, MUTINY AND CONTEMPT.**

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.

COURT MARTIAL.

On Wednesday last, a Court Martial was held on board H. M. S. "Belleisle," Rear-Admiral Sir A. F. Cochrane, K. B. Capt. N. D. Cochrane, for the trial of John Wilson *alias* Jenkin Ratford (lately taken from the American frigate "Chesapeake,") on charges of *Desertion, Mutiny and Contempt.*

PRESIDENT.

Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir A. F. Cochrane, K. B.
Capt. F. Pickmore, Capt. J. E. Douglas,
W. Fahie, P. Beaver,
E. Hawker, N. D. Cochrane.

It clearly appeared on the trial, that the prisoner was born in London,—was a volunteer in the service—had been some years in H. M. S. "Leopard," but last in the "Halifax." That, on the 7th of March last, the ship being then in Hampton Roads, the prisoner was sent with four other men, under a petty-officer, in the jolly-boat, to weigh a kedge anchor; when, taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, the men mutinied upon the officer, and some of them threatened to murder him; but the rest interfering, they desisted—and landing at Sewell's point the five made their escape. A few days after, the deserters were seen parading the streets of Norfolk, in triumph, under the American flag:—One of them, H. Saunders, being accosted by Lord Townsend, asserted that he had no intention of deserting, but was compelled by the others, and would embrace the first opportunity to return on board. At that moment the prisoner, Jenkin Ratford, took the arm of

Saunders, declaring that neither he nor any of the others should return to the ship—with a contemptuous gesture, asserted—That they were then in the *Land of Liberty*, and instantly dragged Saunders away *:—That the prisoner had entered on board the “Chesapeake”—had proceeded to sea in her—and had been found on board that ship, after the action (by an officer of H. M. S. “Leopard,”) hid in the coal-hole.

A variety of other circumstances were developed in the course of the evidence. The whole of which tended to prove, that although *deserters* from the American naval or military establishments had been readily given up by H. M. ships on the station ; yet on the other hand, they had ever been refused by the Americans, when demanded by British officers.

Two men had entered on board H. M. S. “Chichester” ; who, being demanded by an American officer as deserters from their service, were instantly restored, notwithstanding they were confessedly Englishmen. But W. Phillips, corporal of marines, John Mahoney, 37th regiment and others, having deserted from the “Chichester,” and entered, with their uniforms on, into the American service, were positively refused to be given up to the British officer sent to demand them.

The evasion and duplicity of the American Commodore, in denying that there were any deserters, on board his ship, were strikingly contrasted with the humane and honourable conduct of Capt. Humphreys ; who, evidently demonstrated the greatest reluctance to pursue the steps, which the refusal of the American Commodore rendered absolutely necessary.

After a full and patient hearing of the evidence, on both sides, the Court withdrew for about half an hour ; and, on its return, the *Judge Advocate* pronounced the sentence—*Death !*

* Application was then made to Lieutenant Sinclair, the American officer, at the Rendezvous ; but without effect,

The *President* addressed the unhappy criminal in a most pathetic and impressive style—lamenting much the depravity, which had induced him to desert the cause of his King and Country in the present eventful moment, when the very existence of that Country was threatened by inveterate and implacable enemies, on every quarter—and earnestly recommended him to occupy the remaining moments of his life, in making his peace with the Almighty.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

Another remarkable instance of different conduct on the part of the British and American Naval Officers respecting deserters.

London, August 7, 1807.

An American squadron of three frigates and a sloop, under the orders of Commodore Dale, entered the Mediterranean in the summer 1801, to cruise against the Tripolines, with whom at the time they were at war. Although it was notoriously known, that a great proportion of the crews consisted of British seamen, yet no interruption was given them by the officers commanding on that station, but on the contrary every facility afforded, that could ensure success against their enemies. One day, when the "President," which bore the Commodore's pendant, and the "Philadelphia," another frigate, happened to be the only ships of war in the Bay of Gibraltar, a boat, as was frequently the case, came on shore from the "President." After landing, one of the men declared that he would not return on board of the frigate, that he was a British subject, and he would claim protection accordingly. On his refusing to embark, a scuffle ensued, in which the sailor was severely wounded. He contrived, however, to reach the main guard, when the officer on duty there took him under his protection. He

was pursued by a Midshipman, and a party of men, and at the request of the Midshipman, who assured the officer that he was a deserter, he was delivered up, and conveyed on board of the frigate before the affair had been officially communicated to the Governor.

The captain of the prison ship then went on board the "President," to inquire into the merits of the case. The Commodore stated to him, that every man in the squadron had sworn himself to be a citizen of the United States before leaving America, and if they should take it into their heads to perjure themselves in every European port at which they might accidentally stop, and be encouraged in such conduct, that he would soon be left without a man ; and that under these circumstances he felt it his duty to detain him as an American Seaman. All this appeared extremely reasonable to the English Captain.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO THE ATTACK ON THE 'CHESAPEAKE.'

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 27, 1807.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

Circumstances fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which had so

long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not ensure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas, for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law, which have been established by the reason and usage of nations, as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and send them for consideration, candidly declaring to the other negotiators, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous, and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question therefore whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declaration of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorized, than could before have been "

necessary, and our ministers were instructed to resume their negotiations on those grounds.

On this new reference to amicable discussion, we were reposing in confidence, when on the 22nd day of June last, by a formal order from a British Admiral, the frigate "Chesapeake," leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately by Proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparation commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London; to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received; then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British Commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdictions, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the "Chesapeake." These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors, or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain

obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests; but the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistency with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we do the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them, and being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Randolph in Congress on the Bill for making further appropriations for the support of the Navy.

“ He wished to be clearly and explicitly understood as to the course which he thought it incumbent on the Executive to have pursued, and consequently to what extent the course which had been pursued met his disapprobation. He thought Congress ought to have been immediately convened on the capture of the “Chesapeake,” and our ministers at London instantly recalled, after having made an explicit peremptory demand of redress—and that redress too by a British envoy dispatched to the United States for the especial purpose. Congress being convened, the nation

should have been put into a posture of defence, waiting a reasonable time to receive redress by an envoy. That being refused, instant retaliation should have been taken on the offending party. He would have seized upon Canada and Nova Scotia, and made a descent on Jamaica. He would have seized upon Canada and Nova Scotia, not with a view to their incorporation into our system of government, but as pledges to be retained against a future pacification, until we had obtained ample redress for our wrongs. Whilst he held these sentiments he entirely concurred with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) that war was a great evil, never to be resorted to without a solemn demand of reparation from the offender, and giving him a fair opportunity to make due atonement for the injury, or insult, which he had offered; but there was a mode of demanding as well as of receiving redress.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

The latest New York papers contain some debates in Congress connected with the dispute with Great Britain. On a motion for specific instructions, relating to the attack on the "Chesapeake," to the Committee appointed to take into consideration that part of the President's Message which relates to maritime aggressions, Mr. Smilie, a Ministerial Member of some note, said "no doubt the British Government will disavow the conduct of the Admiral in the late outrage; but will this satisfy the people of the United States? No. Something more will be necessary." In reference to what has been said respecting the attack of the "Chesapeake" having been made beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, this member said, "Wherever our armed vessels are, there is our jurisdiction." The motion was rejected on the ground of the committee having already taken up the affair and being about to report.

On a Bill to appropriate about \$800,000 for expenditures made by the President for gunboats, naval stores, &c. Mr. Randolph said, "he confessed he felt extremely reluctant to vote for large sums for the support of our degraded and disgraced Navy, for repairs too, that had been illegally incurred." "He felt the same reluctance in giving this vote that he should feel in paying a gambling debt to a swindler."

The following is extracted from the report of the American Court of Enquiry on the conduct of Commodore Barron.

6. It appears to the Court, that antecedent to the sailing of the "Chesapeake," there had been received on board of her some persons who had been claimed by the British Government as deserters from their service, but who were not ordered to be delivered up by the American officers. That there was also a report in circulation, and generally known on board the "Chesapeake," that a threat had been used by the Captain of the British ship of war "Melampus," to take these men from the "Chesapeake." That *Commodore Barron had full knowledge of the facts that such men were on board his Ship, that they had been demanded by the British Government, and had not been delivered up, the Court are perfectly satisfied*; but no positive evidence has been adduced to prove, that the report of the threat above mentioned was communicated to him before his ship sailed.

Commodore Barron made no defence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday Nov. 17.—Mr. Blount, from the Committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to aggressions, &c. report.

The report commences with a statement of the facts of the outrage committed at the mouth of the Chesapeake, and of the want of sensibility of the British Government in not demanding the delivery of the men; states the

receipt of information relative thereto from the state and navy departments ; presents a general view of the circumstances ; observes that it might be said to have been incontestibly proved ; that W. Ware, John Strachan, and Daniel Martin, are citizens of the United States ; but the Committee add that they conceive it unnecessary for them or the House to go into any enquiry on that part of the subject, as in their opinion whether the men taken from the "Chesapeake" were or were not citizens of the United States, and whether the "Chesapeake" was not within the acknowledged limits of the United States at the time they were taken, the character of the act of taking them remains the same.

From the foregoing facts it appears to your committee that the outrage committed on the frigate "Chesapeake," has been stamped with circumstances of indignity and insult, of which there is scarcely to be found a parallel in the history of civilized nations, and requires only the sanction of the government, under color of whose authority it was perpetrated, to make it just cause of, if not irresistible call for, instant and severe retaliation. Whether it will receive that sanction, or be disavowed and declared an unauthorized act of a subordinate officer, remains to be determined by the answer which shall be given to the demand of explanation ; that answer, now daily expected, will either sink the detestable act into piracy, or expand it to the magnitude of premeditated hostility against the sovereignty and the independence of this nation ; and until its true character shall be fixed and known, your committee deem it expedient to decline expressing any opinion as to the measures proper to be adopted in relation to it.

But as other acts of aggression have been committed within our ports and waters by British ships of war, as well anterior as posterior to this, some of them manifesting the same disregard of our national rights, and seeming to flow from the same contempt for the authority of our laws, and

especially as the British squadron, of which the "Leopard" was one, after being notified of the President's proclamation ordering them to depart from the waters of the United States, which they knew had been published in conformity to an act of Congress, anchored within the Capes of Chesapeake Bay, and in that situation remained, capturing American vessels even within our acknowledged territorial limits, and sending them to Halifax for adjudication. Impressment of seamen on board American vessels, firing on vessels and boats of all descriptions having occasion to pass near them in pursuit of their lawful trade, and occasionally denouncing threats, calculated to alarm the good people of the United States, particularly the inhabitants of Norfolk and Hampton, all which facts are substantiated by the accompanying documents, No. 1 to 6, the committee are of opinion that it is expedient to provide more effectually for the protection of our ports and harbours; but not being prepared to report specifically on that subject, they ask further indulgence of the House, and beg leave to submit for their consideration the following resolution :

Resolved, That the attack of the British ship of war "Leopard" on the United States frigate "Chesapeake," was a flagrant violation of the jurisdiction of the United States, and that the continuance of the British squadron (of which the "Leopard" was one) in their waters, after being notified of the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering them then to depart the same, was a further violation thereof.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY ROSE, being appointed to a special mission to the United States, was yesterday presented to His Majesty at the levee. *This gentleman is a member*

of the British Parliament for Southampton ; and son of the Rt. Hon. GEORGE ROSE, Clerk of the Parliament.

Mr. ROSE, is not appointed to supercede Mr. ERSKINE. His mission only regards the unfortunate affair of the "Chesapeake."

Quebec, Thursday, January 28, 1808.

The papers by yesterday's Burlington Mail contain no news of importance. Although Mr. Rose arrived in Hampton roads on the 26th December, he had not reached Washington on the 5th January. It appears there were difficulties concerning the reception of the frigate, on account of the Proclamation prohibiting the entrance of British ships of war into the harbours of the United States ; and that the Ambassador had also sent to Washington to know in what manner he would be received. The answer, according to the report extracted from the American Papers, is favourable. It is stated that during the whole time required for these proceedings, Mr. Rose did not leave the frigate.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

EXTRACT FROM SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG'S, GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, SPEECH FROM THE THRONE ON
JANUARY 29, 1808.

I have no doubt, that you join with me gentlemen, in lamenting the discussions that have arisen, between His Majesty's Government, and that of America. I have no information to convey to you, that might tend to throw any light upon a subject, in which this Colony must be so materially interested. Let us hope, that the moderation

and wisdom of the Government of the United States, will lead them to meet that of His Majesty, in its endeavours by an equitable accommodation of differences, to avert the calamities of War, from two nations, who from habits of affinity, unity of language, and the ties of common ancestry, seem destined by Providence, for the enjoyment of the blessings of continued peace, while the reciprocal advantages of their commercial intercourse, seem no less to point them out to each other, as the objects of a mutual connection, of amity, and confidence.

But while we indulge in this hope, we will not be deluded by it, into the neglect of any means, that may be necessary, for our defence and safety ; and I place every confidence in your ready co-operation, in any measure that may be judged expedient, to add to the energies of Government, with this important view. The Loyalty and Affection to His Majesty's Government, so spiritedly manifested on this occasion, by the Militia of the Province, who have stood forward with a cheerfulness, not to be exceeded, demands my warmest applause, and furnishes us with the best grounds for hoping, that in the event of any attack on this Province, we shall derive from them, all the assistance, that can be expected from a brave people, contending for every thing that is dear to them.

REPLY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

With deference we trust, that your Excellency will rest assured, we deeply lament the discussions which have arisen between His Majesty's Government and that of America, and it would have afforded us heartfelt satisfaction, if your Excellency could have conveyed to us any favourable information upon a subject, in which this Colony must feel itself so materially interested ; and we, in union with your Excellency, shall cherish the pleasing hope, that the mo-

deration and wisdom of the Government of the United States, will lead them to meet that of His Majesty, in its endeavours to avert the calamities of war, by an equitable adjustment of differences; and that neither the blessings of Peace, or the reciprocal advantages of an extensive commercial intercourse, will be interrupted; but that the two nations will long continue to consider each other, as objects of a mutual connection of amity and confidence. But whilst we thus entertain an anxious desire for the attainment of these most desirable objects, permit us, Sir, to offer to your Excellency, our most solemn assurances, that we will not suffer ourselves to be thereby deluded, nor will we, until there shall be well founded reason to rely on a continuance of peace, neglect any of the means within our power, but will, by steady and persevering exertions, readily and cordially co-operate with your Excellency, in the adoption of every measure which can contribute to our defence and safety; and with this important view, you may, Sir, safely rely, that nothing shall be wanting on our part, to convince your Excellency and the world at large, that to add to the energies of His Majesty's Government, will in all times, be considered by us, as a sacred duty of indissoluble obligation, which we owe to the best of Sovereigns; and we humbly but confidently trust, that all our future deliberations and measures will evince to your Excellency, that we are actuated to the discharge of that high and momentous duty, by an affectionate attachment to our beloved Sovereign, commensurate with your Excellency's most ardent wishes.

It is, with the most pleasing sensations, we receive your Excellency's communications on the subject of the Militia of the Province, we devoutly hope and fully confide, that His Majesty's Militia of Lower Canada, will still continue to manifest a Loyalty and affection to His Majesty's Government, and to merit a repetition of your Excellency's warmest applause, by yielding prompt and cheerful obe-

dience to all your Excellency's commands and orders ; and we humbly presume, that the future conduct of His Majesty's Canadian Militia, will furnish pledges which may safely lead your Excellency to a firm reliance, that in the event of any attack on this Province, all the assistance will be derived from them, that can be expected from a brave people, contending for everything that is dear to them. We acknowledge with the highest gratitude, your Excellency's solicitude for the convenience of the Province, in not having yet called together that portion of the Militia, which had been directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at the shortest notice ; and we beg leave to pledge ourselves, that we will cheerfully co-operate in fixing a determinate period to the existence of the present Militia Laws, and in the adoption of such new legislative provisions, as may be considered best calculated to avoid every inconvenience that might result, from the various events which future times may produce.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

February 11, 1808.

There is nothing of moment from Washington. Mr. Rose was presented to the President of the United States on the 16th January. The probability in favour of the continuance of Peace between the United States and Great Britain increase daily.

February 18, 1808.

Mr. Rose, whose powers are said not to be as extensive as heretofore reported, has already had several interviews with the Secretary of State—no results have as yet transpired—but hopes are entertained of an amicable adjustment.

Subsequent advices, of later dates, state that the mission of Mr. Rose has been terminated by an accepted apology for the aggression against the "Chesapeake," to which object, it is said, the instructions of that Minister were limited.—*Phil. Register.*

March 3, 1808.

There are no further accounts concerning Mr. Rose's Mission. It is probable that no new step will be taken relating to the differences between Great Britain and the United States, till the effect produced in England by the embargo can be known. This will not be before the beginning of April. An Act authorizing the President to raise the embargo will probably be passed before the breaking up of Congress.

March 10, 1808.

Accounts from Washington of the 20th ult. state that the negotiations carried on there between Great Britain and the United States have been suspended. Things are however said to be in a train of adjustment; but it is understood that a definitive arrangement will not be effected till the arrival of further instructions from England. In the mean time a supplementary non-importation act bill, and another supplementary embargo act bill, have been proceeded on in Congress, and will probably pass the three branches. The former contains a clause which exempts from the effect of the non-importation act all American vessels which sailed from the United States previous to the 14th of December last; the latter extends the embargo to land communications and inland navigation with foreign territories. The operation of the latter will be almost exclusively against this Province and the other British Provinces in North America; the former will enable the United States to receive the greatest part of their Spring supply of British manufactures.

March 24, 1808.

The late American Papers seem to confirm the opinion that London will now be the theatre of the negotiations which were lately carried on at Washington. Little progress seems to have been made in these negotiations, previous to their suspension ; for, if we may believe the newspapers, the negotiators stumbled on the threshold : Mr. Rose offered reparation for the attack on the "Chesapeake," but required the abrogation of the President's Proclamation, issued shortly after that affair, for excluding all British ships of war from the Harbours and waters of the United States. To this, it was answered, on the part of America, that the Proclamation in question, was not issued, solely, on account of the attack on the "Chesapeake," but also on account of other subjects of complaint, particularly the impressment of seamen ; and that it would not be annulled till these causes of complaint are removed. The great question relating to seamen being thus brought forward, and Mr. Rose's instructions not extending to that subject, which was considered as settled by the King's Proclamation, the Negotiations were of course at a stand.

The suspension took place soon after the arrival at Washington, of the intelligence of Russia having declared against England, and it is probably that circumstance which has induced the American Government to believe that they will be able to obtain some further concessions from Great Britain. The last accounts from England represent the Government as disposed to avoid a war with the United States, by every reasonable means ; but we are fully convinced that no concessions on the subject of seamen, essentially different from the principles laid down in the King's Proclamation will be made.

March 31, 1808.

It has been said in the London papers that 5000 men are to be sent to His Majesty's Provinces in North America in

the Spring. General Prevost is mentioned as coming out with these troops to command at Halifax.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Washington who is well informed, mentioning, that nothing farther can be done by Mr. Rose, on account, as it is said, of his instructions being too limited. This gentleman, the two Cassamajors, Mr. Erskine, jun. and Mr. Foster, are to return home shortly in the "Statira." Mr. Erskine (the minister) and Mr. Mansfield remain here. The writer, who generally concurs with the administration, supposes that the statements and representations lately sent to Great Britain by the executive will meet with a favorable reception.—*N. Amer.*

It is understood, that a court-martial, which lately sat on Commodore Barron, have acquitted him of all the charges alleged against him by the court of enquiry.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Letters to the 8th inst. have been received from Washington. Nothing further is said of the negotiation; but that it had been suspended. Mr. Rose was, however, still at Washington.

A Bill for raising an army agreeably to the President's request has been read in the House, and another bill for the same purpose in the Senate of the U. S. A bill for a new draft of militia has also been read in the House. The old draft, we believe, expires in April.

February 2.—The troops going out to North America with Sir GEORGE PREVOST are assembling at Portsmouth. The 7th and the 8th Regiments, under the command of the Hon. Col. Pakenham, and Col. Houghton, are already embarked; the 13th, commanded by Col. Colville, is marching from Plymouth, and the 5th battalion of the 60th, commanded by Baron Rottenburg, has sailed from Cork for Portsmouth.

Boston, *March*, 28, 1808.

The English reinforcements for Halifax, under General Prevost, sailed from Portsmouth, the 13th February. The 7th, 8th, 13th and 23rd regiments compose a part of it; and are to be joined by the 98th from Bermuda. [The 98th is in Quebec.] The English papers say the whole force destined for Canada and Nova Scotia will amount to 10,000 men; which they also state as sufficient to defend those colonies against the threatened invasion from the United States.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH FROM THE
THRONE, APRIL 14, 1808.

His Majesty has further been pleased to inform His Parliament, that, for an unauthorized act of force committed against an American ship of war, he had not hesitated to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation, but that an attempt has been made by the American Government to connect with the question which has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain. His Majesty is pleased to add, that such pretensions His Majesty is determined never to admit, and to that determination every voice in His Majesty's Dominions is raised in cheerful assent. It will remain now to be seen whether the American Government will persist in its unjustifiable pretensions, or whether it will not at length open its eyes to its true interest, which should lead it to strengthen by every means that it possesses, instead of injuring, the only Power that stands between it and a subjugation, which, on the fall of that Power, would be its inevitable doom to the worst of tyranny.

HALIFAX, *April 12, 1808.*

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Bart. and Brigadier-General HOUGHTON, with their respective suites, arrived here on Thursday afternoon last, in His Majesty's ship "Penelope," Capt. DICK, from Portsmouth. As soon as the "Penelope" had anchored, Major-General HUNTER, and suite, accompanied by the Honorable MICHAEL WALLACE, Acting Secretary of the Province, waited on His Excellency on board the "Penelope." At six o'clock the General left the frigate, which saluted on the occasion, and proceeded to the King's wharf, where the grenadiers of His Majesty's 101st regiment were drawn up to receive him, and by whom he was escorted to the Government House. On His Excellency's reaching the shore, a salute was fired from Fort George, and every mark of respect shewn that the short notice of his intention to land immediately, would admit of.

The following Staff Officers have arrived with Lieutenant-General PREVOST:

Captain Coote, of the 15th Light Dragoons, and

Captain Prevost, of the 60th Foot, Aides-de-Camp.

Captain Ligertwood, Military Secretary.

Captain Watts, 3d Dragoon Guards, Major of Brigade ;
and

Mr. George, private Secretary to His Excellency. Capt. Taylor, of the 7th Foot Major of Brigade to Brigadier General Houghton.

We are happy to state that of the transports, which left Portsmouth, with his Excellency Sir G. PREVOST for this place, not one is missing, and that considering the early season of the year, they have arrived in the best order imaginable. They have brought the 1st battalion of His Majesty's 7th, or Royal Fusiliers—the 8th regiment and the 23rd, or Royal Welch Fusiliers. These regiments contain upwards of 1,000 men each, and appear in the highest state of military order.

We understand that several other regiments, with detachments of Artillery, &c., may be shortly expected here.

The convoy left Portsmouth on the 13th of February, having on board the 1st Battalion of the 7th regiment, the 8th, the 13th and 23rd regiments, touched at Bermuda on the 24th ult., and left five transports with the 13th regiment at that Island.

SENTENCE AGAINST CAPTAIN JAMES BARRON OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE "CHESAPEAKE."

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The General Court Martial assembled on board United States frigate the "Chesapeake," in the harbour of Norfolk, and state of Virginia, pursuant to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, to try James Barron, Esq., a Captain in the Navy of the United States.

Have acquitted him of all the charges, excepting the 2d. viz. For neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action—of this charge, they have pronounced him guilty, and for this offence, they have adjudged, and sentenced him to be suspended from all command in the Navy of the United States, and this without any pay or emoluments of any kind, for the period and term of five years, from the 8th day of February 1808. This sentence is confirmed by the president.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG OF JULY 16.—"Let meetings be called in every town, city, county and village of the United States, let them earnestly and respectfully address the President, and urge the *necessity* of calling Congress together by *proclamation*, as speedily as the law

permits. Let Congress convene—declare WAR against England—make ourselves and posterity forever secure, by the expulsion of the English from North America ; for, we will ever be subject to faction, while there exists a dishonest neighbour on our northern borders, who will attempt to weaken us by sowing divisions among us ; seducing citizens from their duty, and officers from their trust.

“ Let these grand, but simple plans be executed with an *American spirit*, now *ardent for such adventures*. And Oh ! what consequences may we not expect ? Halcyon days, years, centuries will succeed a temporary war, which can neither be bloody nor expensive ; the respectability of our character will then be acknowledged everywhere, which is now admitted nowhere.

FROM THE AURORA.—“ The time is now very short ; should the enemy not commit any outrage, before the period of the meeting of Congress, we have even then only four months to wait for the deliberative voice of the nation—should the British Government recal its arbitrary orders of council, and the French Emperor his decrees, the American executive would have power to put an end to the embargo.

“ But there is too much reason to believe that the British Government will not relax the system which it has adopted ; and that, instead of an embargo, Congress will at once cut off all communication and intercourse—or, if the people will, by their representatives, prefer it to an embargo, enter at once into an active and decisive war.”

From the Washington Monitor.

“ The course of conduct to be pursued by the people of the United States is as lucid as a ray of light. On either hand we are presented with an enemy, if we choose so to consider it. France cares very little for our friendship as it regards herself ; but values our enmity as it relates to

Great Britain, whilst the latter estimates our amity as essential to her vital interests, but from the expectation of a revolution among our citizens in her favour rejects the olive branch that we have so often presented to her. Against England, to maintain our unity, our independence, and our character as a free people. The aggravations of France are wounding to our sense of national honour; those of the British insulting and degrading to every noble passion of our nature; because it presumes upon our want of fortitude and virtuous principles. We are a peaceable nation; we must therefore preserve a pacific posture as long as it is tenable consistent with our interest and rights. We are also a gallant nation we must therefore make war when peace is no longer reasonable or to be tolerated. In any event the Embargo is a wise measure. If we refrain from war, it acts as a girth which binds our most valuable resources to the country. It will also act POSITIVELY upon the enemy, by which, in due time, he must undoubtedly feel the want of our friendly offices. If we make war, the Embargo is one of those middle measures which breaks the dreadful shock in rushing from a state of peace into a state of desperate hostilities.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOVEMBER 8, 1808.

The communications made to Congress at their last session, explained the posture in which the close of the discussions relative to the attack by a British ship of war on the frigate "Chesapeake" left a subject on which the nation had manifested so honorable a sensibility. Every view of what had passed authorised a belief that immediate steps would be taken by the British Government for redressing a wrong, which, the more it was investigated,

appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the special mission. It is found that no steps have been taken for the purpose. On the contrary it will be seen, in the documents laid before you, that the inadmissible preliminary, which obstructed the adjustment, is still adhered to, and moreover that it is now brought into connection with the distinct and irrelative case of the orders in council. The instructions which had been given to our minister at London, with a view to facilitate, if necessary, the reparation claimed by the United States, are included in the documents communicated.

(*From English Papers.*)

RELATING TO THE EMBARGO.

We have not inserted the preface to the resolves proposed to the Congress of the United States by the committee of foreign relations, because it is, in a great part, a second edition of Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Erskine. The following extracts are however interesting as they may be considered as expressing the sentiments of the majority of the Congress.

“ These [the Berlin decree and British Orders] together
“ with the Milan decrees of December, 1807, which filled
“ the measure, would on the principle of self-defence have
“ justified immediate hostilities against both nations on
“ the part of the United States * * * * *
“ Your Committee can perceive no other alternative, but
“ abject and degrading submission ; war with both nations;
“ or in a continuance and enforcement of the present sus-
“ pension of commerce.—There is no other alternative,
“ but war with both nations, or a continuance of the pre-
“ sent system. For war with one of the belligerents only

“ would be submission to the edicts and will of the other,
“ and a repeal in whole or in part of the embargo must
“ necessarily be war or submission.—‘ A general repeal
“ without arming, would be submission to both nations.’
“ —‘ A general repeal and arming of our merchant
“ vessels, would be war with both, and war of the worst
“ kind, suffering the enemies to plunder us without retaliation upon them.’—‘ A partial repeal must, from the
“ situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to
“ one of the aggressors, and war with the other.’—‘ The
“ last position, is the only one in which there can be any
“ doubt. * * * But’ the committee says it is a “pro-
“ position which the difficult situation of the United States
“ could alone have suggested, and which will prove more
“ inadmissible or impracticable as the subject is more
“ thoroughly investigated. The alternative is painful; it
“ is between a continued suspension of commerce and war
“ with both England and France.” But the choice must
“ ultimately be made between the two, and it is important
“ that we should be prepared for either the one or the
“ other. * * * * * ‘The present unsettled state
“ of the world, the extraordinary situation in which the
“ United States are placed, and the necessity, if war be re-
“ sorted to, of making it at the same time against both
“ nations, and these the two most powerful of the world,
“ are the principal causes of hesitation. There would be
“ none in resorting to that remedy however calamitous, if
“ a selection could be made on any principle of justice, or
“ without a sacrifice of national independence.—On a
“ question of such difficulty, involving the most important
“ interests of the union, and which has not, perhaps until
“ lately, been sufficiently considered, your committee think
“ the House alone competent to pronounce a decisive
“ opinion.”

The latter part of these extracts naturally excites a smile.
As to the resolves, proposed by the Committee, if they pass.

we do not believe they will give any offence to Great Britain. Upon the whole, they are rather conciliatory, as far as she is concerned. At present her ships of war are excluded the American ports; every impediment to the introduction of her manufactures, which can be enforced, already exists by means of the Embargo and non-importation act. But with respect to France, the case is quite different; nothing was ever done against her; all was love and friendship; but now, she is all at once, put upon the same footing with Great Britain. These resolves in fact say to England, "you insinuate, that as a preliminary to an adjustment of differences, we must repeal our proclamation excluding your ships of war from our waters:

No; *We will not submit.* But, our harbours, shall be no longer asylums to your enemy; and the necessity of "keeping your ships on our coasts will be removed." Had such a proceeding been adopted by the American Government, as soon as it was acquainted with the Berlin Decree, England and the United States might have now been friends; for nothing tended so much, to irritate the people of England, as the fact that our enemy's vessels had a free use of the harbours of the United States while our brave sailors were refused common hospitality; and this too, after reparation had been offered for the attack on the "Chesapeake."

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

AMERICANS PLACING THEMSELVES IN A MORE COMPLETE STATE OF DEFENCE.

According to the present appearances the American Congress seems determined to enforce the Embargo. The bill for that purpose passed the Senate on the 21st ult, and had been twice read and referred for the 24th, in the House of Representatives. But we have seen that a law enacted one day, may be suspended the next. It is probable that the

Congress will be guided in its final determination by the events in Europe which may be known before the breaking up of Congress.

A bill has passed both branches for 4,416 officers, seamen and marines. The whole of the expenses of the navy for the current year is stated at 2,662,969 dollars 51 cents. It is also proposed to authorise the acceptance and arming of 50,000 volunteers. This it appears, is the extent of the measures for "placing the country in a more complete state of defence" agreeable to the resolution lately passed.

SUBSTANCE OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACTS, AS FINALLY
PASSED ON THE 1ST MARCH, 1809.

SECTION 1.—No *ships of war* to be admitted into the harbours or waters of the United States, excepting in cases of distress, or being charged with dispatches, or being Packets.

SECTION 3.—No *vessels whatsoever*, sailing under the English or French Flags, or owned in whole or in part by subjects of either, to enter the harbours or waters of the United States, after the 20th May next, on pain of confiscation of the vessel and cargo. Exceptions the same as in Section 1.

SECTION 4.—No importation from France or England or their dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either, or of their produce or manufacture, to be made, after the 20th May next, on pain of confiscation and treble the value of the goods confiscated. This article not to effect the cargoes of vessels which sailed for places beyond the Cape of Good Hope previous to the 22nd December, 1807, or vessels, generally, which have since sailed under permission.

SECTION 11.—The President of the United States may, in case that France or England recall or modify their edicts

so as to “cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States,” declare the same by Proclamation, and the suspension of the trade of the United States as it regards them, or either of them, shall then cease.

SECTION 12.—The Embargo and Supplementary Acts repealed after the 15th March, 1809; excepting so far as they relate to Great Britain and France and their dependencies, &c.

SECTION 13.—During the suspension of trade with Great Britain and France, no vessel to sail for any Foreign port without having given bond to the amount of double the value of the vessel and cargo, not to trade with Great Britain or France or their dependencies, &c.

SECTION 14.—The restriction on the coasting trade entirely repealed, excepting so far as relate, to places adjacent to the territories of foreign nations.

SECTION 17.—The non-importation Act, passed the 18th April, 1806, and the Act Supplementary thereto repealed.

SECTION 19.—And be it further enacted, that this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer; and that the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after the end of the next session of Congress.

Approved, March 1, 1809.

TIL. JEFFERSON.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 11th section of the act of Congress, intituled: “An Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain

and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes."—that "in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the President is authorized to declare the same by Proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act and by an act laying an Embargo, on ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto may be renewed with the nation so doing; And whereas the Hon. David Montague Erskine, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has by the order and in the name of his Sovereign, declared to this government, that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next; now, therefore, I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the orders in council aforesaid, will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next; after which day the trade of the United States with Great Britain, as suspended by the act of Congress above mentioned, and an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the
(L. S.) year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States, the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

Rt. SMITH,

Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event, by the 11th section of the Act of Congress, intituled: "An Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation, bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain Acts of Congress, might be renewed. And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said Orders in Council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration, aforesaid; I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several Acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, on the 9th day of August, 1809.

(Signed,) JAMES MADISON.

R. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

HON. F. J. JACKSON, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY,
TO HON. R. SMITH, DEPARTMENT OF
STATE, WASHINGTON.

MR. JACKSON TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, Oct. 27, 1809.

SIR,—Finding by your letter of the 19th instant, that notwithstanding the frequent statements made by me in our conferences of the terms of satisfaction which I am empowered to offer to this country for the unauthorized attack made by one of His Majesty's ships of war upon the frigate of the United State, the "Chesapeake," I have not had the good fortune to make myself distinctly understood by you, I have the honour to enclose herewith a paper or memoranda containing the conditions on the basis of which I am ready to proceed to draw up with you the necessary official documents in the form proposed in my letter of the 11th instant, or in any other form upon which we may hereafter agree.

I have the honor, &c.,

F. J. JACKSON.

To the

HON. ROBT. SMITH,
&c., &c., &c.

PROPOSITIONS

Offered by Mr. JACKSON to Mr. SMITH.

The President's Proclamation of July, 1807, prohibiting to British ships of war the entrance into the Harbours of the United States having been annulled His Majesty is willing to restore the seamen taken out of the "Chesapeake" on reserving to himself a right to claim, in a regular way by application to the American Government, the discharge of such of them (if any) as shall be proved

to be either a natural born subject of His Majesty, or a deserter from His Majesty's service.

His Majesty is willing to make a provision for the families of such men as were slain on board the "Chesapeake," in consequence of the unauthorized attack upon that frigate, provided that such bounty shall not be extended to the families of any man who shall have been either a natural born subject of His Majesty's service.

MR. SMITH TO MR. JACKSON.

Department of State, Nov. 8, 1809.

SIR,—In my letter of the 19th ult., it stated to you the declaration in your letter of the 11th, that the despatch from "Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23rd January, was the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related, was then for the first time made to this government." And it was added, that if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made. In my letter of the 1st inst., adverting to the repetition in your letter of the 23rd ult., of a language implying a knowledge in this government that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorize the arrangement formed by him, an intimation was distinctly given to you, that after the explicit and peremptory asseveration that this government had not any such knowledge, and that with such a knowledge such an arrangement would not have been made, no such insinuation could be admitted by this government. Finding that in your reply of the 4th instant, you have used a language which

cannot be understood but as reiterating and even aggravating the same gross insinuation, it only remains, in order to preclude opportunities which are thus abused, to inform you that no further communications will be received from you, and that the necessity of this determination will without delay, be made known to your government. In the mean time a ready attention will be given to any communication affecting the interests of the two nations, through any other channel that may be substituted.

I have the honor to be, &c,

(Signed,) R SMITH.

The Hon. F. J. JACKSON, &c., &c.

Mr. Oakley, His Majesty's Secretary of Legation, is desired by Mr. Jackson to state to the Secretary of State, that as Mr. Jackson has been already once most grossly insulted by the inhabitants of the town of Hampton in the unprovoked language of abuse held by them to several officers bearing the king's uniform, when those officers were themselves violently assaulted and put in imminent danger; he conceives it to be indispensable to the safety of himself, of the gentlemen attached to his mission, and of his family, during the remainder of their stay in the United States, to be provided with special passports or safeguards from the American Government. This is the more necessary since some of the newspapers of the United States are daily using a language whose only tendency can be to excite the people to commit violence upon Mr. Jackson's person. In consequence he requests that the undermentioned names may be inserted in the documents to be furnished him. FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, MRS. JACKSON, THEIR THREE CHILDREN, CHARLES OAKELEY, Esq. His Majesty's Secretary of Legation, MR. GEORGE OTTEY, Private Secretary.

Servants.—Robert Clavering, Francis Martin, William Attree, Charles Beecroft, Richard Low, John Price, John

Lilly, James Wright, Amelia George, Mary Smith, Harriet Patten, Martha Wood, Frances Blacknell. Received at the Department of State on the 11th November, 1809.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. S. OF A. IN RELATION
TO MR. JACKSON.

On the 3d instant, the House of Representatives of the United States agreed to a resolution from the Senate, declaring that Mr. Jackson had insulted the Government, Ayes 72, Nays 41 ; and on the same day, the message from the President, in this day's Gazette, recommending the renewal of the Hundred Thousand Militia and Volunteer Act, and hinting at a *loan*, was laid before that body, thus displaying to the members the formidable means they have of avenging the insult.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH, FEBRUARY 2, 1810, ALLUDING
TO THE DIFFERENCES WITH THE U. S. OF A.

“ With respect to our relations with the American Government, I am concerned to have to state to you, that far from that amicable settlement of the differences between us, to which the arrangement that had been agreed on by His Majesty's Minister led us to look forward, the circumstances that have since occurred, seem rather to have widened the breach, and to have removed that desirable event to a period that can scarcely be foreseen by human sagacity. The extraordinary cavils that have been made with a succeeding Minister—the eager research that could discover an insult, which defies the detection of all other penetration—the consequent rejection of further communication with that Minister, and indeed every step of an intercourse, the particulars of which are known by authentic documents, evince so little of a conciliatory disposition, and

so much of a disinclination to meet the honourable advances made by His Majesty's Government while these have been further manifested in such terms and by such conduct, that the continuance of peace between us seems now to depend less on the high sounded resentment of America, than on the moderation with which His Majesty may be disposed to view the treatment that he has met with."

"In laying before you this picture of our actual situation, I am confident I do not deceive myself when I feel it to be unnecessary to urge you to be prepared for every event that may arise from it. In the great points of our security and defence, I persuade myself one Heart and one Mind will actuate all. On His Majesty's part should hostilities ensue, I feel warranted in assuring you of the necessary support of regular troops, in the confident expectation of a cheerful exertion of the interior force of the Country, and thus united, I trust we shall be found equal to any attack that can be made on us. Animated by every motive, that can excite them to resistance, our Militia will not be unmindful of the courage they have displayed in former days, and the bravery of His Majesty's Army has never been called in question."

REPLY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 6, 1810.

"We thankfully acknowledge the communication which your Excellency has been pleased to make to us, with respect to our relations with the American Government. We cannot but express our concern that that amicable settlement of the differences between us, (to which the arrangement that had been agreed on by His Majesty's Minister led us to look forward,) has not taken place, and that the circumstances that have since occurred should seem rather to have widened the breach and to have removed that desirable event to a period that can scarcely be foreseen. But

at the same time we feel with your Excellency that the extraordinary cavils which have been made with a succeeding minister, the eager research that could discover an insult which defies the detection of all other penetration, the consequent rejection of further communication with that minister, and every step of intercourse with him, evince but little of a conciliatory disposition, and much of a disinclination to meet the honorable advances of His Majesty's Government, and as we have a just sense of what is due to the vindication of His Majesty's honor from us in common with all his subjects, we have learnt with satisfaction that the continuance of peace between us, seems now to depend less on the high sounded resentment of America, than on the moderation with which His Majesty may be disposed to view the treatment that he has met with."

"Animated by your Excellency's assurance of the necessary support of regular troops and of His Majesty's Navy should hostilities ensue, we shall cheerfully have recourse to every means in our power to assist His Majesty in the defence of this part of his Dominion against every attack, and to ensure the best exertions of the interior force of the country for that purpose, and under this impression, while we feel the expediency of renewing immediately those Acts by which the executive government is enabled more effectually to discharge its duty in guarding against dangers which can scarcely be reached by the ordinary process of Law, We earnestly beseech your Excellency to be assured of our utmost endeavours to be fully prepared for every event that may arise from our actual situation. In such a cause, may it please your Excellency, one heart and one mind cannot but actuate all—Not only His Majesty's Militia, (who will not be unmindful of the courage which they have displayed in former days,) but all classes of his Canadian subjects, will hold themselves bound by gratitude as well as duty to give every proof of the most affectionate attachment to a beloved Sovereign who has made the hap-

piness of his people, the great object of his conduct and favored them, beyond example."

REPLY OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY 9, 1810.

" We are much concerned to learn from your Excellency, that, far from the amicable settlement of the existing differences with the American Government to which the arrangement that has been agreed on by His Majesty's Minister led us to look forward, the circumstances that have since occurred, seem rather to have widened the breach, and to have removed that desirable event to a period scarcely to be foreseen. We learn with equal surprise and regret the extraordinary cavils that have been made with a succeeding Minister; the eager research to discover an insult, defying the detection of all other penetration; the consequent rejection of further communication with that Minister, and that every step of an intercourse, the particulars of which are known by authentic Documents, should evince so little of a conciliatory disposition, and so much of a disinclination to meet the honorable advances made by His Majesty's Government, while these have been further manifested in such terms, and by such conduct, that the continuance of a peace between us seems now to depend less on the high sounded resentment of America, than on the moderation with which his Majesty may be disposed to view the treatment he has met with."

" Your Excellency may rest assured, that in laying before us, the picture of our actual situation, it is unnecessary to urge us to prepare for every event that may arise from it. In the great point of our security and defence, your Excellency may be persuaded, that one heart and one mind will actuate all, and with the assurance of the necessary support of regular troops, united with the cheerful exertion of the interior force of the country, we trust that we shall be found equal to any attack that can be made on us."

"The sentiments of attachment manifested by the inhabitants of this Province for their happy Constitution which, insures to them the free exercise of their rights and liberties, naturally commands their gratitude and fidelity to a Sovereign and nation whence this inestimable blessing is derived. Animated by these and every other motive that can excite resistance, the militia of Canada will not be unmindful of the courage they have displayed in former days, and will emulate the bravery of His Majesty's army which has never been called in question."

**RESOLVES REPORTED IN THE SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
FEBRUARY 8, 1810.**

Resolved,—That the Legislature of Massachusetts, is affected with sincere and profound regret at the late unexpected and sudden termination of the correspondence between the American Secretary of State, and FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, His Britannic Majesty's Minister, for which they can perceive no just or adequate cause.

Resolved,—That it is our anxious wish, that some means may be devised, consistent with the honor of the United States, to resume the negotiations between the two countries, for obtaining reparation of real injuries, and to establish peace and amity, so essential to the interest and happiness of both, upon a permanent basis.

Resolved,—That acts of embargoes and non-intercourse, and the whole system of commercial restraints adopted and contemplated by the late and present administration, are impediments to a restoration of our amicable relations with Great Britain, and have proved in the highest degree pernicious to the best interests of this country, and especially of this commercial state; that all the predictions of their opponents have been verified; that by the operation of these acts, the public treasury has been drained, and

brought to the verge of bankruptcy ; that the commerce of the country has been palsied, and in a great measure, irrecoverably destroyed ; that the whole of this impotent system has become a subject of derision with those it was intended to coerce, and that its mischiefs have recoiled upon our own country.

Resolved,—That the temporary suspension of these acts afforded demonstration of the means of the United States to pursue a highly lucrative commerce, even under existing embarrassments, and an opportunity which was gladly embraced by our Mercantile Citizens ; that during this interval all our shipping was employed, and that our navigation experienced civility and protection from the British Cruisers, whilst it has been constantly annoyed by the depredations of France and her allies.

Resolved,—That all measures calculated to produce unnecessary hostility with Great Britain, at all times impolitic and contrary to the true interests of this nation, are at the present crisis peculiarly unfortunate, and ought to be discountenanced by all constitutional means ; that our country is defenceless and our treasury exhausted ; that to fortify one, and replenish the other, will require time, economy, and the advantages of renewed commerce ; that, on the contrary, Great Britain is inaccessible and invulnerable, except in one of its provinces, the conquest of which, if it could be effected, would prove a curse and a scourge to ourselves and our posterity.

Resolved,—That a war with Great Britain would inevitably lead to an alliance with France, and thus furnish to her ambition the means and the pretexts for organizing within the United States, the materials and instruments for schemes of future domination. These materials unhappily abound on the northern frontier, and in our newly acquired territory in the South. From such a contest, the United States, if unsuccessful, would be compelled to retire

a disgraceful surrender of the objects of the war, or unsuccessful, by contributing to the downfall of Britain — should be left alone to encounter a power, who, unopposed the navy of his present enemy, would call into requisition all the resources and energies of our solitary Republic, to defend, in doubtful conflict, our liberties upon our own shores.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

The recent high price of provisions has raised an outcry against those who buy provisions in the country, to sell again in town; and, we find, that a Bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly, in consequence of a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Quebec, for preventing that practice. We are afraid that the Petitioners have taken the effect for the cause; and that the remedy they propose, would increase the high prices of which they complain. These high prices might, in that case, be really an evil; for they probably would be caused by scarcity, of which we do not hear that the Petitioners now complain. It is at all times a dangerous experiment to attempt to restrain the natural propensity of individuals to better their condition. Liberty in this respect, seems to be the foundation of all public prosperity, and the test of good government. This propensity ought only to be restrained where it interferes with the liberty of other individuals, where deceit is used, or where it may be dangerous to the public morals, and the general security.

REGARDING THE RECALL OF MR. JACKSON.

New York, March 13, 1810.

Extract of a letter from Washington.—"Congress talk of adjourning early in April. The news from England does

away all idea of war—they find they cannot provoke England to go to war, and they dare not make war themselves. The Democrats have a story here that Mr. Jackson is to be recalled in disgrace, and that another minister is to be sent out immediately; but this I set down as *fudge*, a mere electioneering trick." (This letter comes from a gentleman of noted accuracy.)

NEW YORK, March 14.—*Extract of a letter from Washington, March 10.*—"The committee of conference were to have a meeting to-day; but nothing will be done till the return of the "Adams" frigate.

"The official dispatch of Mr. Pinkney, has dwindled down to an unofficial letter from that gentleman.

"There is not a word in it as to Mr. Jackson, his name is not even mentioned. It merely states having had a conference with Lord Wellesley, who expressed himself and His Majesty's Government as being cordially disposed to adjust all differences, and from the tenor of his Lordship's conversation, he (Mr. Pinkney,) concludes they will send out another minister immediately."

We understand, that a letter has been received this morning from a gentleman of high standing in the democratic ranks, which says that the Marquis Wellesley stated to Mr. Pinkney that the Government of England wholly justified Mr. Jackson in the part he took in the late correspondence; but that to convince the United States that they were earnestly desirous of an adjustment of difficulties, they were willing to recall him, and to send another Minister of talents and rank.

SERMON BY THE CATHOLIC BISHOP PLESSIS OF QUEBEC.

COMMUNICATION.—On Sunday last, after the recent and affecting Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor in Chief was read, the Catholic Bishop of Quebec gave an

appropriate Sermon upon loyalty, in presence of an audience of between seven and eight thousand person. The incontestible principles of the scriptures, the extensive though very just consequences resulting therefrom, a detail of the inestimable blessings conferred on this Province by Divine Providence during a series of fifty years, an exposition of the benevolent views, the paternal goodness, the amiable and well known qualities of him who in this country represents the best as well as the most happy of monarchs; in a word every thing was urged in the most pressing and energetic style that could confirm the inhabitants of this city in that respect, love and submission which we all owe to the Civil Government of the Province. May the sentiments of this Prelate so sincerely attached to the true interest of his country extend to all those who inhabit it! At the conclusion of the Discourse, the Choir struck up a *Domine Salvum fac Regem*, which the music repeated on the air of *God Save the King*.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

BOSTON, Friday 6, 1810.—It is impossible to compare the conduct of the British Government towards us, with that of ours towards them, without being mortified at the contrast. In the Message of our President we find gross, hostile unfounded insinuations; the government follow suit, and seem to take pride in shewing an impotent malice. In the King's speech we find nothing illiberal, insulting or unfriendly, while the government pursues a firm and dignified course. This Speech was delivered on the 23rd of January. It cannot injure the feelings of the most fastidious American; yet a few days previous, the minister, Lord Wellesley, had officially notified Mr. Pinckney, that they approved of the conduct of Mr. Jackson; considered the treatment he had received as unwar-

ranted ; and were convinced that any further attempts to settle by negotiation in this country would be fruitless. This is the very result that well informed statesmen among us predicted.

Quebec, May 17th, 1810.

The Congress of the United States rose on the 1st instant to meet in December. They have repealed the Non Inter-course act, but subject to be revived against any one of the belligerents who, within a limited time, shall not have withdrawn his orders or decrees, in the case of their having been withdrawn by the other. The exclusion of ships of war is continued. All talk of war, towards the end of the Session had subsided. Loans and the reduction of the army and navy were the order of the day.

RECALL OF MR. JACKSON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 14, 1810.

SIR,—The letter which I had the honour to receive from you under date of 2nd January, together with the additional paragraph, received on the 24th January has been laid before the King.

The several conferences which I have held with you respecting the transactions to which your letter refers, have, I trust, satisfied you, that it is the sincere desire of His Majesty's Government, on the present occasion, to avoid any discussion which might obstruct the renewal of amicable intercourse between the two countries.

The correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith has been submitted to His Majesty's consideration.

His Majesty has commanded me to express his concern, that the official communication between His Majesty's

Minister in America and the Government of the United States, should have been interrupted, before it was possible for His Majesty, by any interposition of his authority, to manifest his invariable disposition to maintain the relations of amity with the United States.

I am commanded by His Majesty to inform you, that I have received from Mr. Jackson the most positive assurances, that it was not his purpose to give offence to the Government of the United States, by any expression contained in his letters, or by any part of his conduct.

The expressions and conduct of His Majesty's Minister in America having, however, appeared to the Government of the United States to be exceptionable, the usual course in such cases would have been, to convey, in the first instance, of His Majesty, a formal complaint against his Minister, and to desire such redress as might be deemed suitable to the nature of the alleged offence.

This course of proceeding would have enabled His Majesty to have made such arrangements, or to have offered such seasonable explanations, as might have precluded the inconvenience, which must always arise from the suspension of official communications between friendly powers.

His Majesty, however, is always disposed to pay the utmost attention to the wishes and sentiment of states in amity with him; and he has therefore been pleased to direct the return of Mr. Jackson to England.

But His Majesty has not marked, with any expression of his displeasure, the conduct of Mr. Jackson; whose integrity, zeal and ability, have long been distinguished in His Majesty's service, and who does not appear, on the present occasion, to have committed any intentional offence against the Government of the United States.

I am commanded to inform you, that Mr. Jackson is ordered to deliver over the charge of His Majesty's affairs in America, to a person properly qualified to carry on the ORDINARY intercourse between the two governments,

which His Majesty is sincerely desirous of cultivating on the most friendly terms.

As an additional testimony of this disposition, I am authorized to assure you, that His Majesty is ready TO RECEIVE, with sentiments of undiminished amity and good will, any communication which the Government of the United States may deem beneficial to the mutual interests of both countries, through any channel of negotiation which may appear advantageous to that government.

I request that you will accept the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

(Signed,) WELLESLEY.

William Pinckney, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, 7th April, 1810.

The Emperor left Paris a few days ago for St. Cloud whence he goes to Compeign, where he will remain till Easter. It is not probable that I shall have any answer to my propositions till he returns to Paris. The day before he set out he gave me a ship to carry myself and family to the United States. The minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to a day as to departure, *as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay somewhat longer than I now intended.* The treaty between France and Holland was ratified the 3rd March, and will be published this day in Holland, I am assured that it contains the following articles.

“ All the merchandize conveyed into the ports of Holland, on board American vessels since the first day of January,

1809, shall be put under sequestration, subject to the disposition of France according to the circumstances and the political relations with the United States."

Paris, 16th April, 1810.

SIR,—The "John Adams" is yet detained, I am able to inform you that on the 11th inst. the Emperor directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain, and that the money arising therefrom should be placed in his *caisse privée*. He has also refused to give up the "Hero," and has ordered that the case be brought before the Council of prizes where condemnation certainly awaits it. I send a copy of a note upon which this last order was taken and another relating to our business in Naples.

I am, Sir, with consideration, yours, &c., &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Robert Smith, &c.

REPEAL OF FRENCH DECREES OPENING THE PORTS OF THE
UNITED STATES TO FRANCE.

It will be found, by referring to the correspondence between the American Ambassador in London and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, published in the Gazette of the 8th instant, that Great Britain engaged to revoke the Orders in Council, "whenever the repeal of French Decrees shall have taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations shall have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those Decrees."

The President of the United States, by this Proclamation, has announced himself satisfied on this head, by the simple declaration of France. Whether the revocation has actually taken effect, in a manner to satisfy Great Britain, will be

known shortly. In the meantime she must submit, for her want of confidence in the declaration of the enemy, to the penalty of having the ports of the United States open to the armed vessels of that enemy, while hers are excluded. Those who reflect on the circumstance, that, for some time back, France has not had any place of refuge for her armed vessels beyond the Atlantic, and recollect the mischief done by her plundering squadrons while they had such a refuge, will not think the penalty insufficient for the offence.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the 4th section of An Act, passed May 1, 1810, intituled, "An Act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," it is enacted, "That in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eighteenth sections of the act, intituled: "An Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discon-

tinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid."

And whereas it has been officially made known to this government that the edicts of France violating the neutral commerce of the United States have been so revoked as to cease to have effect on the first of the present month. Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said Edicts of France have been so revoked as that they cease on the said first day of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States ; and that, from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid act shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies.

In testimony whereof, &c., dated Nov. 2, 1810.

JAMES MADISON.

ANNALS OF THE TIMES.

Quebec, November 29, 1810.

We were mistaken, when we supposed that the American Government had declined putting England and France upon the same footing, in consequence of the promised revocation on the part of both, of their decrees and orders of Council, only because they did not choose to put the same confidence in the declaration of England as of France. Some extracts from newspapers, which usually express the sentiments of the American administration, will be found in this day's Gazette, which show that the Government of the United States will not be satisfied with the revocation of the orders in council issued subsequent to the Berlin decree ; but that they will further insist on the revocation of all orders for the blockade of ports before which ships are

not actually stationed, and also upon the discontinuance of all impressments from American vessels.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S SPEECH.

Quebec, 13th December, 1810.

Of the state of Public affairs in Europe, I have no official notice, on which I can ground any information to be given to you. In these parts it appears however, that no advances have been made towards an accommodation of the differences, that have so long subsisted between His Majesty's Government and that of the United States; such, is indeed, so far from being the case, that I am warranted in stating, that new claims, as relating to their Neutral rights, have been brought forward, by the latter, of a nature that seem likely to place that wished for event, at a very uncertain period.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. JACKSON.

(Documents Accompanying the President's Message.)

Mr. SMITH to Mr. PINCKNEY.

Department of State, Nov. 15, 1810.

SIR,—From a view of the conduct of the British Government, in relation to a Plenipotentiary successor to Mr. Jackson, as presented in your several communications, including even those brought by the "Hornet," at which date and on which inviting occasion the subject does not appear to have been within the attention of Government, the President thinks is improper, that the United States should continue to be represented at London by a Minister Plenipotentiary. In case, therefore, no appointment of a successor to Mr. Jackson, of that grade, should have taken place

at the receipt of this letter, you will consider your functions as suspended, and you will accordingly take your *leave of absence*, charging a fit person with the affairs of the Legation.

Considering the season at which this instruction may have its effect, and the possibility of a satisfactory change in the system of our relations with Great Britain, the time of your return to the United States, is left to your discretion and convenience.

(Signed,)

R. SMITH.

WM. PINCKNEY, Esq.

UNITED STATES.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Sections of the non-intercourse Act, in operation against Great Britain since the first day of February, viz: the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 18th, as follows:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That from and after the twentieth day of May next,* the entrance of the harbors and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, be, and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of *Great Britain* or *France*, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered, or employed by the government of either country, for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the danger of the sea, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of *Great Britain* or *France*, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall after the twentieth of May next arrive, either with or without a

cargo, within the limits of the United States, or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States, or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction; and all and every act and acts heretofore passed, which shall be within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandize whatever, from any port or place situated in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of *Great Britain*, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either *Great Britain* or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, being the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or any of her colonies or her dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of *Great Britain*, or being the growth, produce or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or *Great Britain*. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by the citizens of the United States, which had cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the twenty-second day of December, one thousand, eight hundred and seven, or which had departed for such port by permission of the President, under the acts supplementary to the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any

article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the 20th of May, be imported into the States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall after twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as minor articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such article.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth of May next, in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeitures shall be incurred and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to

land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation, into the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandize, imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody, until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for, and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandize, which he or they now have by law, in relation to goods, wares and merchandize, subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to seizure, by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandize so concealed or purchased.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the master or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving in any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz: "I further swear or affirm, that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief on board, (*insert the denomination and name of the vessel*) any goods, wares, or merchandize, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear or affirm, that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandize, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition be made, after the twentieth of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at

the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz :

" I also swear or affirm, that there are not to the best of my knowledge and belief amongst the said goods, wares or merchandize, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandize, the importation of which, into the United States or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law ; and I do further swear or affirm, that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandize, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately and without delay, report the same to the collector of this district."

SEC. 18. Points out the methods to be adopted for recovering, distributing, and accounting for the Penalties and Forfeitures, which may be incurred under the preceding Sections of the Act.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE U. S. FRIGATE "PRESIDENT,"
AND THE BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR "LITTLE BELT."

BOSTON MAY 27.

" NEW YORK, May 24, 1811.

" Yesterday about 12 o'clock, the U. S. frigate " President," Commodore Rogers, arrived off Sandy Hook from the Chesapeake. In the afternoon, two officers came up from her on board the Pilot Boat " Thorne," from whom we have the particulars of the firing off Cape Henry, which has, for the last two days, given rise to so many reports and conjectures. The facts, as stated below, will, we have no doubt, prove substantially correct. The mistake will be regretted by every one.

" There is no truth in the reports of the " President" having been sent out in pursuit of the frigate that im-

pressed a man from the brig "Spitfire," and the unfortunate affair now before us has no connexion with any particular orders to Commodore Rogers. These being facts, no additional circumstance has now occurred to widen the breach between the two governments, under whose flags these vessels sail. The "mistakes of a night" ought not, cannot produce a war.—(*New York Gaz.*)

Particulars of the Engagement between the United States Frigate "President," Commodore Rogers, and the British sloop of war "Little Belt," Capt. Bingham.

On the night of the 16th instant, about 9 o'clock, the frigate fell in with the sloop of war, about 20 miles N. E. of Cape Henry ; and when within pistol shot of her, Commodore Rogers hailed her—no answer was given—Commodore Rogers hailed her a second time, and in the act of hailing, a shot was fired from the sloop of war into the frigate which struck her mainmast. The frigate immediately fired a shot into the sloop of war, she then poured a broadside into the frigate. Here the action commenced, and continued about 15 minutes, when the sloop of war ceased firing. The frigate remained near her all night. The next morning Commodore Rogers sent an officer on board, to offer any assistance they might require ; and to express his regret at the circumstance that had occurred the preceding evening. The sloop of war proved to be the "Little Belt," Capt. Bingham, who apologized ; and gave as a reason for firing into the frigate, that he supposed her to be a Frenchman ; and politely declined any assistance, as he believed he would be able to reach a port of safety.

The "Little Belt" lost in killed and wounded 30 men, was very much injured, having had nearly all her masts and spars shot away, besides several shots in her hull.

This sloop of war is Danish built vessel, and was taken

at Copenhagen. In Steel's List she is rated a 20 gun sloop ; (False ; only 14.) but carries 24 thirty-two pound caronades.

The President received some trifling damage in her rigging, and had one boy slightly wounded in the arm.

We have seen several accounts of the above action, both printed and written ; but they differ in no essential circumstance, except the following. In the Evening Post account, which the editor says was furnished by the Capt. of the "President," and one other officer of the ship, it is stated, "*That when Commodore Rodgers hailed the sloop of war, to know who she was, and where from ; the Commander of the sloop answered, by asking, who, and what the frigate was. Commodore Rodgers conceiving himself entitled to the first answer, hailed a second time, and instantly after received a shot which struck his mainmast.*"

Fact.—Adm. Sawyer, has given positive orders to every British Officer on this station, not to impress an American. If any naval officers deviate, it is on his own responsibility that he will violate the commands of his superior. The American government having been informed of the very unjustifiable impressment or impressments of New York, has, under date of Saturday, 18th May, demanded the restoration by a despatch from the Secretary of the state to the British charge des affaires, Mr. Morier. These facts we know to be as stated.—*Balt. Pap.*

Orders of Government.—We find the following in the Baltimore Federal Republican of Monday :

" We are correctly informed that a letter is in town from one of the members of the Executive, stating that Rogers has positive orders to search for a British frigate, demand the impressed men she has on board, and if refused, to take them by force.

" The above may be relied upon."—*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

" There was a great noise here yesterday, occasioned by the assertion in the Baltimore Federal Republican, respect-

ing the frigate "President," but we now know, by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, that Commodore Rogers, of the President, has orders only to go in search of the British frigate, and demand the man impressed, but not to use force."

THE "PRESIDENT" AND "LITTLE BELT."

Copy of a letter from Commodore RODGERS, to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Frigate "President," off }
Sandy Hook, 23rd May, 1811. }

SIR,—I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of 16th inst., between the ship under my command, and His Britannic Majesty's ship of war the "Little Belt," commanded by Captain Bingham; the result of which has given me such pain, as well on account of the injury she sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follows:—On the 16th inst., at twenty-five minutes past Meridian, in seventeen fathom water, Cape Henry bearing S. W., distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the East, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man-of-war. At forty-five minutes past one p.m., hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the Southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and by half-past three, p.m., found we were coming up with her; as by this time the upper part of her stern began to

...w itself above the horizon. The wind now began, and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sunset, to discover her actual force, (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged; as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colors. At fifteen or twenty minutes past seven, p.m., the chase took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled by the wind on the starboard tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen Peak; but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented; now for the first time her broad side was presented to our view; but night had so far progressed, that although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At fifteen minutes before eight p.m., being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed Capt. Ludlow to take position to windward of her and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This, however, the commander of the chase appeared from his manœuvres to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively between this period and the time of our arriving at the position, which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes past eight, being a little forward of her weather beam, and distant from seventy to a hundred yards, I hailed "what ship is that?" to this enquiry no answer was given, but I was hailed by her commander and asked "what ship is that?" Having asked the first question, I of course considered myself entitled by the common rules of politeness to the first answer; after a pause of fifteen or twenty seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry of "what ship is that," and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our maintop-mast breast back stays and went into our mainmast—at this instant Capt. Caldwell of marines) who was

standing very near to me on the gangway having observed "sir, she has fired at us" caused me to pause for a moment just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return ; and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship ; and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression, that it might possibly have proceeded from accident and without the orders of the Commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a single shot in return, but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and that from our adversary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favorable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expense of violating our neutrality and insulting our flag ; I accordingly with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or to suffer the flag of my country, to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire ; the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing, discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a sloop of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My order in this instance however (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had in less than four minutes some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound shot cut off one of our fore-shrouds and injured our fore-mast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders for a repetition of our fire against a force which my forbearance

alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment ; our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from three to five minutes longer, when perceiving our opponent's gaff and colours down, his main top sail yard upon the cap and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done or how far he was in a situation to do us further harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which, our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed and again asked " what ship is that ? " I learned for the first time, that it was a ship of His Britannic Majesty's ; but owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done, I was unable to learn her name. After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave to under top-sails, and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying to on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night. At day light on the 17th, he was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail ; after hailing him I sent a boat on board with Lieutenant Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damage she had sustained, and to inform her commander, how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result ; at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damages he had sustained. At 9 a.m., Lieut. Creighton returned with information, that it was His Britannic Majesty's ship " Little Belt," commanded by Capt. Bingham ; who, in a polite

manner declined the acceptance of any assistance ; saying, at the same time, that he had on board all the necessary requisites to repair the damages, sufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax.

This however was not the most unpleasant part of Capt. Bingham's communication to Lieut. Creighton, as he informed him, that, in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between twenty and thirty of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this information caused me, was such, you may be sure, as a man might be expected to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart ; and with these sentiments, believe me, sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, whilst it was confided to my protection—and I would have you to be convinced, sir, that however much individually I may previously have had reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither my passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country, I am well convinced of the importance of the transaction which has imposed upon me the necessity of making you this communication ; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal considerations, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President to authorize a formal inquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the same.

The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main masts, which I

before mentioned; no person killed, and but one (a boy) wounded.

For further particulars I refer you to Capt. Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN RODGERS.

HON. PAUL HAMILTON, Secretary of the Navy.

The Frigate President.—Just as our paper was prepared for the press, we were favored with the following extract of a letter, written by an officer on board the “President,” and dated, “Off Cape Henry, May 14th.”—The letter was brought to Baltimore by a Pilot boat :—

“Last Friday, we lay safely moored at Annapolis—the Commodore was with his wife at Havre de Grace, about 70 miles from us—our sailing master was at Baltimore, 40 miles distant—our purser and chaplain at Washington—our sails all unbent—and our captain dining on board the *Argus*, when at 3 o'clock the *Gig* was seen at about five miles ahead, sailing at the rate of ten miles an hour, a broad pendant flying, denoting that the Commodore was on board, although not expected in a fortnight. All the officers were called on deck to receive him. He entered the gangway, and passed rapidly down into his Cabin. The first lieutenant was sent for, and remained with the Commodore about five minutes, when he returned to the deck, and dispatched expresses for the sailing master, purser, chaplain, &c. The captain was informed that we were under sailing orders.

“He had just begun a fine dinner—obliged instantly to quit it—all hands went to work, bending the sails and preparing for sea, and to cap the whole our doctor was set to

work, making plaisters, splinters, rubbing up tourniquets, lances, saws, knives, &c., &c., signals of bloody work.

"On Saturday, our officers returned from Washington and Baltimore, much faster than they went; and on Sunday morning at day light, we weighed anchor, and with a head wind beat until last evening, when the wind shifted, and we are now before it.

"By the officers who came from Washington, we learn that we are sent in pursuit of the British frigate who had impressed a passenger from a coaster. Yesterday, while bearing down the Bay, we spoke a brig going up, who informed us that she saw the British frigate the day before, off the very place where we now are, but she is not now in sight. We have made the most complete preparation for battle. Every one wishes it. She is exactly our force, but we have the "Argus" with us, which none of us are pleased with, as we wish a fair trial of courage and skill. Should we see her, I have not the least doubt of an engagement. The Commodore will demand the person impressed—the demand will doubtless be refused—and the battle will instantly commence. Our frigate works well, and completely beats the "Argus" in sailing.

"The Commodore has called in the boastwain, gunner, and carpenter, informed them of all circumstances, and asked if they were ready for action. *Ready* was the reply of each."

NEW YORK, May 23.—We have been favored with the extract of a letter from Philadelphia, which put the business of the orders to Captain Rogers at rest; he is instructed to search for the frigate and demand the man impressed, but to *use no force*.—(*Evg. Post.*)

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *National Intelligencer* of last Thursday contains the following *warlike* paragraph:—

"Within the course of a few days past, several cases have

occurred of impressment by British vessels on our coast from coasting vessels. These impressments having taken place under aggravated circumstances, have excited, as they ought, a very general indignant feeling. The United States frigate "President" put to sea from *Annapolis* under such circumstances, as justify the impression that the object of her sailing was to obtain the release of these men. Under these circumstances rumours of an engagement off our Capes have reached us, which we present to our readers as they follow, barely observing, that it is well understood that the commanders of our public vessels are generally instructed to submit to no question from any foreign vessel which shall wear the semblance of a threat, in manner or words."

(From the National Intelligencer, May 30.)

We understand that the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, in repelling and chastising the attack so carelessly and rashly made on the United States frigate "President" by the British ship of war "Little Belt," has the approbation of the President of the United States; and that the request of the Commodore for an investigation into his conduct on the occasion has not been acceded to, his known candor and honor precluding any doubt of the correctness of his statement of the circumstances of the affair. And we assert that it may confidently be expected by our naval commanders, that in supporting the dignity of our flag, they will be rewarded with the applause of the American government and nation.

The President and Little Belt.—The reader will find in this day's *Gazette* several articles relating to the affair between these two vessels, and among the rest, the American Commander's account of the transaction, as published by his Government. This gentleman, after having had a well-to-deliberate, chooses to rest his defence on an alleged bre

of the "common rules of politeness" on the part of the Captain of the "Little Belt," in not answering the question put to him. He does not venture to assert a right, in a neutral vessel, to question belligerent ships of war, which they may meet with at sea. It was a mere matter of common politeness. Well, so be it. But let us see how the question of politeness stands. Politeness is a respectful deference for the feelings of others. It is reciprocal. No person can exact it who does not practise it. Commodore Rogers supposes it to be perfectly polite, to run after a friendly person in the street, and continue the pursuit, though he perceives that his superior force has made that person apprehensive of his being an enemy, till he can get in a situation to leave him no retreat, and then question him! The Commodore's "rules of common politeness" seem to differ materially from those generally received, and it would be befitting his "generous and humane heart," to make them known to the world, before he undertakes to enforce them at the mouth of his cannon.

Commodore Rogers does not indeed say that he would have enforced them, had not Capt. Bingham fired; but really it is difficult to understand Commodore Rodgers. What! Chace a vessel eight hours, place yourself so that she cannot escape, question her, and receiving no answer, turn about and sail off peaceably! If such was his intention, we can assure Commodore Rodgers, that no British officer will ever be able to comprehend him.

It is not consistent with the character which Commodore Rodgers gives of himself in the latter part of his letter, to impute *bad motives* to Capt. Bingham, and a settled intention on the part of his Government to insult the American flag. His allusion to previous "repeated insults," is equally objectionable. An officer and a gentleman undertaking to justify himself, for a particular act, ought not to appeal to judges whom such means can bias.

We trust that the result of the enquiry which Com-

modore Rodgers has asked for, will be to produce *orders*, authorizing what he has done, or to send him back to his wife at Havre de Grace, whom, if he acted without orders, he ought never to have left.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR CRAIG.

Yesterday His Excellency SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG, Governor General of British North America, embarked on board the "Amelia" frigate for England. The embarkation took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and perhaps never on a similar occasion was such a ceremony better conducted, or furnished a scene more solemn and interesting. The garrison formed an unbroken avenue in close order, from the Chateau to the landing Place, a distance of half a mile, each Regiment having its colours and music in the centre of its line. The moment the carriage was brought to the door, a number of the inhabitants of Quebec, having yellow cockades in their hats (His Excellency's State colour) unharnessed the horses, and in conveying the illustrious charge over the last piece of Canadian territory he had to pass, mixed in a suitable manner, triumph to sadness. As His Excellency passed on, the troops presented arms, and the bands of music played different national airs. At several points, where groups could find footing, they interrupted the solemnity that prevailed, and silenced the feeble, but expressive noise of presenting arms, which gradually moved along the entire line, by repeated cheers. His Excellency was received at the place of embarkation by Capt. IRBY, and after addressing in an appropriate manner, the worthy men who had paid him the last service he was ever to receive in this Province, he gave signs of embarrassment for the first time since his residence amongst us. His heart was full; and his calm and martial look subdued for an instant. He was not only about to terminate an adminis-

tration marked throughout by pure intentions and successful results; he was closing forever a long career of useful public life; he was taking leave of a whole community, whose esteem he had justly won; and looking for the last time on a few who had been his companions in arms in various quarters of the world, and particularly on one, who long since, and through many of the changes of his life, had enjoyed his entire confidence and friendship.

A salute of 19 guns from the Grand Battery gave the last farewell of the country. He was conveyed to the frigate, and received with yards manned in the usual manner, and a salute as Vice-Admiral of British North America. The Shipping had all their colours displayed, and a transport vessel repeated the salute in a most spirited manner.

Whatever may now be said of this personage here, will be spoken across the grave. We shall never fix our eyes on him again, nor can he evermore be approached by any of us. He has taken his seat in history, where his fame will rise in proportion as he shall be judged with rigor. It will be found by a thousand evidences that he united the genius of greatness with an ardent love of doing good, and possessed an association of talents seldom found in any individual. His reigning passion was to perform his duty completely and conscientiously; his favorite amusement, to confer by acts of charity the means of subsistence on the indigent, and to add to the relief of many in declining circumstances. Every project, every act, whatever objects they might refer to, bore the impression of this character; and if one principle of it was stronger than another, it was discoverable in a broad deep tone of benevolence, which reigned throughout the whole. His appearance and address announced a superiority which was readily admitted, because unequivocally felt; and many who from various causes had frequent access to him, sensibly experienced the magic of such an union of happy qualities.

It is to be regretted that increasing ill-health will deprive

his country of any further personal services. But there are hundreds living who have served under him, and to whom he has communicated his spirit, his principles, and much of his professional experience. Such a man's usefulness long survives his earthly frame; and, in a certain sense, he may be said to live longer after death than before. He is returning to the country of great men, where, we trust, he may enjoy a few years, at least, of that holy repose, which can only be experienced at the close of a long life passed in continual service, under every climate, and often in trying circumstances; always for the advantage of every cause entrusted to him; for the satisfaction of his own sharp sense of rectitude, and for the perpetual increase of his well earned honors.

His Excellency is accompanied by Colonel *Kempt*, Quarter Master General, Colonel *Thornton*, Military Secretary, Colonel *Ellice*, Deputy Adjutant General, and Capt. *Dumas* and Lieut. *M'Coy* Aides-de-Camp. These gentlemen share largely in the regrets that have been occasioned by this event. They have been universally esteemed and admired for combining all the great qualities that can distinguish the accomplished Soldier, and seem to render complete the sadness of this separation.

RELATING TO THE "LITTLE BELT."

From the Halifax Journal, May 27.

Arrived yesterday, His Majesty's Sloop of War, "Little Belt," Capt. Bingham, from a cruise.

The "Little Belt" has been cruising off the American coast—from conversations with several of her officers, we have derived the following interesting information :

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th inst., when

about 100 miles to the eastward of the Chesapeake, a sail was observed and chase immediately given, at one it was discovered to be a frigate, steering E. with a Commodore's blue pendant at the main, and the conclusion drawn that it was an American ship. The "Little Belt" then altered her course to the southward, and in about two hours afterwards the frigate, under a press of sail, was seen standing for her, it was soon noticed that she gained upon the "Little Belt," and at half-past six the latter hove to, when guarding against a surprise, the usual preparations were made for action, at which time the stars in the frigate's pendant were perfectly visible, at about eight, she came within hail, and was twice asked from the sloop of war what ship it was. The answer to the first enquiry, was a repetition of the question, to the second, a broad-side of round and grape shot, which was immediately returned, and an action commenced which continued full three quarters of an hour, when the frigate ceased firing, filled her sails, sheered off, and hailed the "Little Belt," (which, just at that time had also ceased firing) asked what ship—was told her name, and then enquired if she had struck her colours, and was answered in the negative. The name of the frigate was then asked, and an answer returned that it was the United States ship "President." She afterwards stood off under easy sail, and both ships lay to the remainder of the night, repairing their damages, in the morning the frigate bore down upon the "Little Belt," and, coming within hail, asked permission to send a boat to her, which was granted, and an officer came on board with a message from Commodore Rogers, saying he lamented the transaction, did not think she was so much inferior in force to the "President"—*was sorry the Little Belt had fired first*—would willingly render her every assistance in his power, and advised that she should go into an American port to repair. The officer then took his departure, returned to the "President," which made sail, and was soon out of sight, leaving

the "Little Belt" almost a complete wreck, sails and rigging cut to pieces, 11 killed, 21 wounded, and without explanation of their extraordinary conduct.

We here beg leave to refer our readers to the following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at New York, dated Tuesday, the 14th inst. the day the Packet sailed from thence :—

"The following was posted up in the office of the New York *Gazette*, this morning—*The Frigate President, is ordered in pursuit of the British Frigate, to demand, AT THE MOUTH OF HER GUNS, the release of the Man who was taken from the American Brig Spitfire a short time since.*"

The following paragraph, extracted from a New York paper of the 3rd inst. alludes to the impressment of a man belonging to the "Spitfire" :—

"Arrived the elegant new brig "Spitfire," Neil, 4 days from Portland, in ballast. Off the Hook had a young man, never before on the ocean, pressed by a British frigate, shameful conduct. It is hoped measures will be immediately taken to recover this young man, by obtaining a letter from Col. Barclay, and dispatching a pilot boat in pursuit of the frigate."

From the above particulars it appears that a man belonging to an American vessel was impressed by a British frigate, off New York, and that Com. Rogers was sent to demand him. That, after cruising several days, the "President" fell in with the "Little Belt," (which, however, was not the ship that made the impressment) and, after manœuvring with the apparent intention of raking her, but without succeeding, commenced the unequal fight."

EXTRACT of a letter from an Officer, dated on board His Majesty's sloop "Atalanta," off Sandy-Hook,
June 16th, 1811.

"The only public information in my power to communicate, is, that on Sunday, the 9th inst., being in company with His Majesty's ship "Eurydice," we fell in with the American frigate "United States," off the Capes of Virginia; and that during a conversation of an amicable nature between Captain Bradshaw from the "Eurydice," and Commodore Decatur, whose broad pendant was flying on board the "United States," a shot was fired towards the "Eurydice," but did not strike her and from which no unpleasant consequences took place, as Commodore Decatur instantly hailed and declared upon his honour it was an accident, and not intended as an insult to the British flag, which assurances he repeated in person to the first Lieutenant of the "Eurydice," who was sent immediately on board the "United States" to demand officially the reason of the shot having been fired. The matter being so adjusted we parted company.

A few days since, the frigate "United States," of 44 guns, Com. Decatur, being on a cruise off the Capes, fell in with the British ship of war "Eurydice," of 24 guns, and "Atalanta," brig of 18 guns. On Com. Decatur's backing his sails, and hailing the frigate, one of his guns unluckily went off, the frigate's guns being discharged with locks, and not with matches. The Commodore immediately sent an officer on board the "Eurydice" to explain the *accident*; and mutual civilities were exchanged.—(*Norfolk Demo. Paper.*)

To the Norfolk statement that a shot was fired from the frigate "United States," Capt. Decatur, at the British frigate "Eurydice," we have to add, that according to a letter received in town from on board the former frigate, the shot struck the "Eurydice"; that it was *intentionally* fired, but

without Capt. Decatur's orders ; and that it was with difficulty he could refrain a continuance of the fire. Should this account prove to be correct, which we think it will, from the direct character of the information, we are far from anticipating any censure upon Captain Decatur. Such is the hostile spirit invariably inculcated by the executive and its minions against Great Britain ; precipitate has Mr. Madison been in approving the hostile bearing of Capt. Rogers in the affair of the "Little Belt," that we should wonder, if the state of discipline on board the American frigates should admit of a moderate degree of obedience and subordination, when British vessels of inferior force are met with. Under such circumstances, it must be painful for a man of honor and correctness to hold a command.—[*Balt. Fed. Rep.*]

From Norfolk, June 11.

"Commodore Decatur, off our capes, yesterday, had a long and friendly parley with a British Frigate, and sloop of war. The latter, the "Atalanta," of 18 guns, Captain Hickey, landed here William Gray, Esq., and Lady, passengers, and despatches ; and sailed again to-day. in the sloop of war, for Halifax."

The public here, was in expectation this week, of accounts of another battle by *mistake*, between some of His Majesty's ships and American cruisers. It will be seen that a gun was fired by *mistake* from the United States 44 gun frigate, on the "Eurydice," of 24 guns, but, another British vessel of 18 guns, being at hand, the American commander thought proper to apologise immediately, and the parties separated good friends.

From the tenor of an article which we have extracted from the *Halifax Royal Gazette* of the 5th ult., it would

appear that the examination of the officers of the "Little Belt" has been sent to England, and that that affair will not be resented by our naval officers there, till the decision of the Government at home is known. No retaliatory measures for the non-intercourse had been adopted in England up to the 14th May; the intention is even said to have been abandoned for the present; so that, if some of the American 44 gun frigates do not fall in with some of His Majesty's vessels from 6 to 14 guns or so, we trust that nothing will happen to widen the breach between the two Countries, till the result of Mr. Foster's mission is known.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1811.

On Sunday afternoon, arrived off Sandy Hook, the British sloop of war "Sapphire," from Bermuda, and yesterday an officer belonging to her came up to town with dispatches relative to the affair between the United States frigate "President," and the British sloop of war "Little Belt." We understand they consist of an official letter from Admiral Sawyer, enclosing Captain Bingham's letter, containing a minute and circumstantial account of what took place from the moment he described the "President" to the close of the battle which terminated so disastrously to his ship. The dispatches were sent on to Mr. Morier, the British Minister, at Washington, by yesterday's mail.—*E. Post.*

The following is the official despatch of Capt. Bingham, of the "Little Belt," containing his account of the late action between the sloop of war and the U. S. frigate "President." The letter has been sent on to Washington, and probably has been communicated to the Secretary of State, by Mr. Morier. After perusing the two accounts every reader will see that a Court of Inquiry, in which facts can be ascertained on oath, is necessary for the attainment of the whole truth of this affair.

Capt. Bingham's Letter.

His Majesty's sloop "Little Belt," May 21st, 1811, lat. 36, 50; N. lon. 71, 49, W. Cape Charles bearing W. 48 miles.

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you that in pursuance of your orders to join H. M. ship "Guerrière," and being on my return from the northward, not having fallen in with her; that about eleven, A.M., May 16th, saw a strange sail, to which I immediately gave chase. At one P.M., discovered her to be a man of war, apparently a frigate, standing to the eastward, who, when he made us out, edged away for us, and set his royals. Made the signal 275, and finding it not answered concluded that she was an American frigate, as she had a Commodore's blue pendant flying at the main. Hoisted the colors and made all sail south, the course I intended steering round Cape Hatteras; the stranger edging away but not making any more sail. At 3.30 he made sail in chase, when I made the private signal which was not answered. At 6.30, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, being within gun-shot, and clearly discerning the stars in his broad pendant, I imagined the most prudent method was to bring to, and hoist the colors that no mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were. The ship was therefore brought to, her colors hoisted, her guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of surprise. By his manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his ship in a position for raking, which I frustrated by wearing three times. About 8.15, he came within hail—I hailed, and asked what ship it was? He repeated my question. I again hailed, and asked what ship it was? He again repeated my words, and fired a broadside, which I instantly returned. The action then became general, and continued so for three-quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on fire, about the main hatchway. He then filled. I was obliged

to desist from firing, as, the ship falling off, no gun would bear, and had no after to keep her to. All the rigging and sails cut to pieces; not a brace nor a bowline left. He hailed and asked what ship this was? I told him. He then asked me if I had struck my colors? My answer was No, and asked what ship it was? As plainly as I could understand (he having shot some distance at this time) he answered the United States frigate. He fired no more guns, but stood from us, giving no reason for his most extraordinary conduct.

At daylight in the morning, saw a ship to windward when having made out well what we were, bore up and passed within hail fully prepared for action. About 8 o'clock he hailed and said if I pleased, he would send a boat on board: I replied in the affirmative, and a boat accordingly came with an officer, and a message from Commodore Rodgers, of the "President," of the United States, to say that he lamented much the unfortunate affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that had he known our force was so inferior he should not have fired at me. I asked his motive for having fired at all? His reply was that "we fired the first gun at him;" which was positively not the case. I cautioned both the officers and men to be particularly careful, and not suffer any more than one man to be at the gun. Nor is it probable that a sloop of war, within pistol shot of a large 44 gun frigate, should commence hostilities. He offered me every assistance I stood in need of, and submitted to me that I had better put into one of the ports of the United States; which I immediately declined.

By the manner in which he apologized it appeared to me evident that had he fallen in with a British frigate, he would certainly have brought her to action. And what further confirms me in that opinion, is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrap of iron that could be possibly collected.

I have to lament the loss of 32 men killed and wounded, among whom is the master.

His Majesty's ship is much damaged in her masts, sails, rigging and hull, and as there are many shot through between wind and water, and many shots still remaining inside, and upper works all shot away, starboard pump also, I have judged it proper to proceed to Halifax, which will, I hope, meet with your approbation.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men I have the honor to command, for their steady and active conduct throughout the whole of this business, who had much to do, as a gale of wind came on the second night after the action.

I beg leave to enclose a list of the 32 men killed and wounded ; most of them mortally, I fear.

I hope, Sir, in this affair, I shall appear to have done my duty, and conducted myself as I ought to have done against so superior a force, and that the honor of the British colours was well supported.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant.

A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.

TO HERBERT SAWYER, Esq.,

Rear Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c, &c.

We have made some further extracts from the American Papers, to shew the tone and language used by the Americans in consequence of their *gallant* achievement against the "Little Belt." We have inserted also the American official statement, which, is in direct contradiction to probability and indeed to the solemn declaration of Capt. Bingham and all the Officers of the "Little Belt." There could be no pretence for this hostile attack ? No demand

was made for any Americans impressed by our officers—no complaint was urged; the frigate commenced hostilities at once, as if the American Government had determined to “cut short all intermission” and shew us her determination to negotiate only at the cannon’s mouth. Be it so—it is not for us to dread the issue of any contest with America. And if she prefer fighting under French banners, and in aidence of French purposes, in other words if she choose to accept a Bonaparte for a Washington, on her head be all the guilt and shame,—aye and of the ruin of such policy.
—(*Courier*.)

~~43~~ To the above extracts from the London papers, we add the following note, communicated to us by a passenger in the “Juno”:—“No communication had been made, when we sailed, (July 9) by the government of England to parliament, on the subject of American affairs since the account of the engagement between the “President” and “Little Belt” was received. The opinion entertained by the people seemed to be strongly against the conduct of Capt. Rodgers; and an opinion generally prevailed, that unless reparation be immediately offered, or a satisfactory explanation given by our government, war will be the consequence; and as a preparatory step for whatever may be the result, a squadron of four sail of the line, one frigate, and a sloop of war, under the command of Sir Joseph Yorke, sailed from Portsmouth, July 5, for our coast. Sir Joseph is said to have sealed instructions, which he is not to open until he arrives in a certain longitude.”

A letter from an American gentleman of the first respectability in London, dated 3rd July, has the following Post-script:—“War with the United States will take place, if the

American government do not give satisfaction for the attack on the "Little Belt," which is said here to have been made by the 'President.'

The Court of Inquiry on the conduct of Commodore Rodgers in the affair of the "Little Belt," will assemble immediately in New York. Commodore Decatur will preside, and Mr. Sandford, of New York, be Judge Advocate.

"GUERRIERE," FRIGATE.—The "Henry," from England, arrived in New York, a fortnight since fell in with and was boarded from the British frigate "Guerrière," which had not her name on her foretopsail as stated in a late Baltimore paper. This information therefore is of a piece with the gossiping tale which magnified her into a fifty gun ship. All we know of her is, that in Steele's Lists for many years she has been recorded thus ; "Guerrière," taken from the French, 38 guns, S. J. Pechell, Halifax station ; taken 1806," by the "Blanche" frigate of 38 guns. It is not probable, if she were a 50 gun ship, she would be degraded in an official list to a 38 by a nation which prides itself so much on the strength of its navy. With the same propriety that the "Guerrière" is called a 50 gun ship, might we call our 44, 56 gun ships ?

THE CLOUD OF WAR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1811.—An additional bill on the subject of *National Defence* was reported, read and referred. ~~By~~ *By this Bill an additional appropriation of 400,000 dollars, is made, for the purchase of arms.*

Mr. Wright laid on the table, a motion for a committee to report a bill for the protection, recovery, and indemnification of American seamen.

The bill to authorize the President to accept and organize 50,000 volunteers, was taken up in committee of the whole.

A debate ensued on the question of the Committee's rising, in order to take up and decide on the *Standing Army Bill*. In this debate Mr. Porter, contended that *Volunteers* were more efficient than *Regulars*, and could be raised in half the time. This he said was an important consideration when it was recollected that it was the determination of *every branch of the government to assert our right by force*, and to make a DESCENT AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE UPON THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS. Mr. (Speaker) Clay contended that 25,000 regulars were more efficient than 50,000 volunteers. On the regulars alone, he said, could we safely calculate for the conquest of *Canada*. The motion that the Committee rise prevailed.

The House went into Committee on the Bill from the Senate for raising an *Additional Regular Army* of 25,000 men. The amendments of the Committee of the House, by which it was proposed to reduce the number to 10,800 were first taken up.

Messrs. Fisk and Wright opposed the amendments, which were rejected 65 to 44. The regiment of Light artillery was changed for artillery ; and several other amendments were agreed to ; but no definite question taken on the bill, when the House Adjourned.

DEC. 30.—The question was, whether the house will concur in the amendment, which reduces the number of men from 25,000 to about 15,000.

Mr. Fisk was against concurring, as he thought we should want at least 25,000 men in the contemplated attack on *Canada*. He said, that we should, in the end, find it the *cheapest* to have that number.

Wright was also against concurring. He said if he should hear to-morrow, that the Orders in Council were revoked, he would seize Canada, and hold it for an indemnification. He thought it all important that this Bill should pass immediately, that the officers may be appointed, and that they may attend forthwith to recruiting the men. The house refused to concur in the amendment.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.—After the disposal of some local and private business. A committee was appointed to request the President to inform the House, if American Tobacco is admitted to be imported into *ci-devant Holland*; and if admitted, whether the regulations *en règle*, relative to that article, extend to *Holland*, and the Hanseatic towns.

Additional Regular Army.—The House again went into committee on this bill from the Senate. But on motion of Mr. Williams, (of South Carolina) and others, who asserted that serious apprehensions were entertained on the frontier of another attack from the "Prophet," who, it was said, had been reinforced with 2,000 men; the Committee rose in order to take up the bill allowing the President to raise corps of Rangers for the protection of the frontiers. The Rangers bill was then read a third time and passed, without amendment or debate.

The House then, in committee, took up again the Bill from the Senate for raising 25,000 *Additional Regular Troops*.

Mr. Clay, (Speaker), expressed his sentiments with respect to this bill. He contended that the force it proposed to raise, so far from being too large, was entirely too small for war. If this army of 25,000 men was intended for the invasion of Canada, their number would be greatly reduced before they reached Quebec. This diminution would be owing to the garrisons required for intermediate places that might previously be subdued—for although the army would leave no European force behind them, they would leave the inhabitants of Upper Canada behind them

—the calculations on the treason of those people, he considered utterly groundless and objectionable. Thus we should have but a very small force left to lay seige to Quebec, a place already almost impregnable, and which in the event of hostilities, would no doubt receive great reinforcement. With regard to the idea that Britain was fighting the battles of the world, Mr. C. observed, that if she would relinquish her own insolent pretensions, she might then challenge universal sympathy in the present contest—but not till then. He could not consent to submit to the kicks and scoffs of G. Britain, under the chimerical fear of French subjugation. He requested gentlemen to look at the fate of desolated Spain. Had she been benefitted by her base subserviency to Imperial dictates? No. If she had nobly asserted her rights, her monarch would not now be groaning in a dungeon. He contended that the true cause of British aggression was her determination to destroy a growing rival, which she saw, and sickened in seeing in the American States. He hoped and believed no man in the House could be unwilling to go to war, under the apprehension of losing his seat—he trusted that the interest of the country would be pursued, whatever might be the consequences. Nor did he believe the people of the United States would dismiss men from their stations for honestly performing their duty. Mr. C. expressed his determination to support the rights and honor of his country, even at the hazard of life.

Mr. Widgery wondered Mr. C. had said nothing about the militia—some States might put no dependence upon them, but the militia of New England was an army well equipped, and would fight—would take Canada immediately if authorized. You'll get no men, no you wont, by this bill, only officers! How was't with the Oxford army! They recruited 6 months and only got 6 men? The strength of the country is to the northward and eastward. We shall find some of the House, I have 'em some en'em in my eye

(looking at the federalists) but I don't want to call names, who will vote for this bill, but when it comes to the question of peace or war they'll be off. They only want to give us rope to get ourselves into difficulty. If empowered, Mr. Widgery said he could raise a company in New England himself, large enough to take Canada, and Congress need trouble their heads no more about it—but it never would be taken by such bills as that before the committee.

Mr. Boyd made many judicious remarks on the impolicy and certain injury of war. The committee rose. Mr. Smilie said it was late and he and other gentlemen wished to speak, and moved that the house adjourn.—Carried. Tomorrow being New Year's day, and the President's levee, little will probably be done. The passage of the bill is probable.

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL BROCK'S SPEECH.

YORK, February 4.

Yesterday at one o'clock, His Honor Isaac Brock, Esquire, President, administering the Government of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, accompanied by a numerous suite, proceeded to the Government Buildings, and opened the present Session of the Legislature, when he was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH to both Houses.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

And, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I should derive the utmost satisfaction, the first time of my addressing you, were it permitted me to direct your attention solely to such objects as tended to promote the peace and prosperity of this Province.

The glorious contest in which the British Empire is engaged, and the vast sacrifice which Great Britain nobly offers to secure the independence of other Nations, might be expected to stifle every feeling of envy, and jealousy, and at the same time to excite the interest and command the admiration of a free People; but regardless of such generous impressions, the American Government, evinces a disposition calculated to impede and divide her efforts.

England is not only interdicted the harbours of the United States, while they afford a shelter to the cruisers of her inveterate enemy, but she is likewise required to resign those maritime rights which she has so long exercised and enjoyed. Insulting threats are offered, and hostile preparations actually commenced; and though not without hope that cool reflection, and the dictates of Justice may yet avert the calamities of war, I cannot under every view of the relative situation of the Province be too urgent in recommending to your early attention, the adoption of such measures, as will best secure the internal peace of the Country, and defeat every hostile aggression.

Principally composed of the sons of a Loyal and brave band of Veterans, the Militia, I am confident, stand in need of nothing but the necessary Legislative provisions, to direct their ardour in the acquirement of Military instruction, to form a most efficient force.

The growing prosperity of these Provinces, it is manifest begins to awaken a spirit of envy and ambition. The acknowledged importance of this Colony to the Parent State, will secure the continuance of her powerful protection. Her fostering care has been the first cause, under Providence, of the uninterrupted happiness you have so long enjoyed. Your industry has been liberally rewarded, and you have in consequence risen to opulence.

These interesting truths are not uttered to animate your patriotism, but to dispel any apprehension which you may

have imbibed of the possibility of England forsaking you, for you must be sensible, that if once bereft of her support, if once deprived of the advantages which her commerce and the supply of her most essential wants give you, this Colony from its Geographical position, must inevitably sink into comparative poverty and insignificance.

But Heaven will look favorably on the manly exertions which the Loyal and virtuous inhabitants of this happy land are prepared to make, to avert such a dire calamity !

Our gracious Prince, who so gloriously upholds the dignity of the Empire, already appreciates your merit, and it will be your first care to establish, by the course of your actions, the just claim of the Country to the protection of His Royal Highness.

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of announcing to you, from this place, the munificent intention of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, who has been graciously pleased to signify, that a grant of One Hundred Pounds per annum, will be proposed in the annual Estimate, for every future Missionary of the Gospel, sent from England, who may have faithfully discharged for the term of ten years, the duties of his station in this Province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

I have no doubt, but that with me, you are convinced of the necessity of a regular system of Military instruction to the Militia of this Province ; on this salutary precaution, in the event of a War, our future safety will greatly depend, and I doubt not, but that you will cheerfully lend your aid, to enable me to defray the expense of carrying into effect, a measure so conducive to our security and defence.

I have ordered the Public Accounts to be laid before you, and have no doubt but that you will consider them with that attention which the nature of the subject may require.

*Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;
And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :*

I have without reserve, communicated to you, what has occurred to me, on the existing circumstances of this Province. We wish and hope for peace, but it is nevertheless our duty to be prepared for War.

The task imposed on you, on the present occasion, is arduous, this task however, I hope and trust, laying aside every consideration, but that of the Public Good, you will perform with that firmness, discretion, and promptitude, which a regard to yourselves, your families, your Country and your King call for at your hands.

As for myself, it shall be my utmost endeavor to co-operate with you, in promoting such measures as may best contribute to the security and to the prosperity of this Province.

To His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Honor,

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return you our sincere thanks for your most gracious Speech to both houses of the Legislature at the opening of the present Session ; also permit us, Sir, to congratulate you upon your appointment to the high station you fill, which we consider as a proof of the confidence and high estimation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in your Honor's talents and experience at this portentous crisis.

We feel a deep sense of the satisfaction your Honor would derive from having no other objects to direct our attention to, upon the first time of addressing us, but such as tended solely to promote the peace and prosperity of this Province.

With your Honor we should have expected that the glorious contest in which the British Empire is engaged, and the vast sacrifice Great Britain is making to secure the independence of other nations, would have stifled every feeling of envy and jealousy, and would at the same time have excited the interest and called forth the plaudits and admiration of a free people; but we view with astonishment that the Government of the United States, insensible to those impressions which beget a generous sympathy, evinces a disposition to impede and divide those efforts; and by an infatuated partiality, England is not only interdicted the Harbours of the United States, while they afford shelter and supplies to the cruizers of her inveterate enemy, but she is likewise required to resign those maritime rights which she has so long exercised and enjoyed, and which the whole Naval power of Europe has not been able to effect.

We unite with your Honor in the hope, notwithstanding the insulting threats and hostile preparations of that Government, that cool reflections and the dictates of justice and sound policy may yet avert the calamities of war.

In conformity to the recommendation of your Honor, we shall pay early attention to the adoption of such measures as shall appear to us best calculated to secure the internal peace of the country and defeat every hostile aggression.

We feel highly gratified at the confidence you express to have in the ardour and efficiency of the Militia of this Province, and it shall become our immediate duty in our Legislative capacity, to devise the means for their acquiring needful military instruction, and trust they will, if

occasion should require, prove the Loyalty and Bravery of their Fathers have not degenerated.

While we express our regret that the growing prosperity of this Colony, and its increasing importance to our Parent state, should excite a spirit of envy and ambition ; we rejoice in the happy and peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of our industry, and gratefully acknowledge the fostering care and powerful protection of the Mother Country as the primary causes.

The assurance your Honor is pleased to give us, of England not forsaking us, demands our warmest acknowledgment, yet permit us to assure your Honor, though conscious of our dependence on her support and protection, and the mutual commercial advantages arising to both, we never could imbibe an apprehension of her abandoning us, and hope we require no incitements to animate our patriotism ; but relying on the justice of our cause, we fervently implore Heaven to look favourably on such exertions as we may be enabled to make to avert so dire a calamity from the inhabitants of this happy land.

Our most zealous endeavours shall be used to establish and ensure by the course of our actions, a continuance of the protection of our Gracious Prince, who so gloriously upholds the dignity of the Empire, and are truly grateful to His Royal Highness for the flattering appreciation of us, which your Honor has been so good as to communicate.

We have to return you our unfeigned thanks for the satisfaction you feel in announcing to us the munificent intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who has been graciously pleased to signify that a grant of One Hundred Pounds per annum will be proposed in the annual estimate, for every future Missionary of the Gospel sent from England, who may have faithfully discharged, for the term of Ten Years, the duties of his station in this Province, which demands our unbounded gratitude, being a flattering proof, that this remote part of the Empire participates

the vigilance and solicitude of His Royal Highness for the general good, amidst the many weighty and important concerns which must at this crisis occupy His Royal Highness's attention.

We are perfectly convinced of the necessity of a regular system of military instruction to the Militia of this Province, and sensible how far, in the event of a war, our future safety depends on so salutary a precaution; we shall cheerfully lend our aid towards defraying the expense of carrying the measure into effect.

When we receive the public accounts, we shall investigate them as usual, with the attention they require.

We thank your Honor for the frank unreserved manner in which you have communicated your sentiments on the existing circumstances of this Province, and concur with your Honor in the wish and hope for peace; but nevertheless we conceive it to be our duty to be prepared for war, which often has been the means of averting it.

The task imposed on us at this crisis, we are aware is arduous; but divesting our minds of every other consideration but that of the public good, and animated by a sense of duty, this task we shall endeavour to perform with that firmness, discretion and promptitude which a regard to our King, our Country, our Families and ourselves calls for at our hands.

We have the most perfect reliance in your Honor's utmost endeavour to co-operate with us in promoting such measures as may best contribute to the security and to the prosperity of this Province.

*Commons House of Assembly, }
Wednesday, 5th Feb., 1812. }*

(Signed,) SAMUEL STREET,
Speaker.

Attest, (Signed,) DONALD McLEAN,
Clk. House of Assembly.

To His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Esq., President Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the said Province, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, do offer you our thanks for your Speech at the opening of this Session of the Legislature, and should have felt the greatest satisfaction, had it only been necessary for Your Honor, to have called forth our attention to objects of internal regulation and Government, without having occasion to recommend measures of defensive preparation.

We admire the glorious efforts of Great Britain in the cause of liberty and of man, and that noble struggle which she still with success maintains to avert the yoke of servitude from surrounding nations ; while we lament that so great a cause should be counteracted by a people who boast that they are free, interdicting her ships from their harbours, and while affording shelter to her inveterate enemy, call upon her to surrender what she has ever held most valuable and sacred—her maritime rights.

But we are still not without hope that cool reflection and the dictates of justice will avert the calamities of war, while we see and feel the necessity pointed out by your Honor of adopting such measures as will best secure not only the internal prosperity of this country, but defeat every hostile aggression that may assail it.

We will most cordially unite with the other Branches of the Legislature in adopting such measures as may enable our militia, many of them descended from a loyal and brave band of Veterans, to exert with effect that loyalty, zeal and courage which distinguished their fathers.

The gracious intentions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to this Province, we humbly and gratefully acknowledge.

Highly sensibly of the comforts and blessings which we possess, and anxious for the continuance of that happiness which we enjoy, we feel from the declaration of your Honor, satisfaction as well as confidence that you will co-operate with us in promoting such measures as may best contribute to the security and to the prosperity of this Province.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Wednesday, 5th February, 1812.*

DANIEL TOMPKINS' SPEECH TO THE HOUSES OF LEGISLATION
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Extract from the Speech of His Excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, to both Houses of the Legislature of the State of New York, at the opening of the Session, January 28, 1812.

In my communication to the representatives of the people at their last meeting, I had the honor to revert to the then state of our foreign relations, and to note the accumulated injuries which had been inflicted upon us by the powers of Europe. I shall, therefore, forbear to repeat the disgusting detail, on the present occasion.

Nothing has occurred to alter our relative situation with France since the last session of the legislature. One item of complaint, however, has been expunged from the long catalogue of British wrongs, whilst fresh aggravations and insults have been substituted in its stead. The almost forgotten topic of an attack upon the frigate "Chesapeake," has been lately revived by an unexpected tender of reparation, which has met the acceptance of our national rulers.

An affront calculated to excite equal sensibility, is to be found in the late assault of the "Little Belt" upon the frigate "President," mitigated to be sure, by the consoling reflection, that it was bravely and nobly chastised upon the spot.

Although accumulated evidence of the actual suspension of the operation of the obnoxious decrees of France, has been submitted to the British cabinet, we are still doomed to witness persistance in her orders in council, of which the edicts of Berlin and Milan were the pretended and ostensible basis, in defiance of a solemn stipulation to the contrary; and to be the victims of an increased rigor in their execution, which has given the decisive and ultimate blow to our neutral commerce.

It would be painful to dwell upon every item of aggression and insult which swells the list of our grievances. The precise points of difference are stated, and luminously discussed in the documents which have recently been submitted to congress by the national executive. These are so universally and well understood, and the merited confidence in the wise and patriotic managers of our national concerns, has been so thoroughly confirmed, as to have produced an union of feeling and sentiment in the nation seldom before witnessed; and it furnishes a source of conscious pride and satisfaction in every American bosom, to be convinced, that whatever may be our local and domestic differences, we shall be an united and formidable people, upon all questions which involve our national existence and privileges, or which affect the vital principles of independence.

Experience has at length taught us the feeble reliance which is to be reposed on appeals to the veracity, the magnanimity or the justice of monarchs, and has dissipated every remaining gleam of hope that our rights will be suitably respected. The consequent unanimity and spirit which inspire the nation, and which have dictated the late

measures of Congress, shew a determination to enforce respect for our rights and sovereignty at every hazard.

It therefore behoves the state of New York to clothe herself in armour, and to stand prepared for the approaching contest. The security of her valuable and exposed maritime frontier on the south, and the protection of her inhabitants upon the extensive borders of the north and west, challenge our anxious solicitude and united services.

LOWER CANADA.

SIR GEORGE PREVOST'S SPEECH ON THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1812.

“Notwithstanding the astonishing changes that mark the age in which we live, the Inhabitants of this portion of the Empire have witnessed but as remote spectators, the awful scenes which desolate Europe; and while Britain, “built by nature for herself, against infection and the hand of war,” has had her political existence involved in the fate of the surrounding Nations, you have, hitherto undisturbed, in the habitations of your Fathers, viewed without alarm, the distant storm, which now seems bending its course towards this peaceful and happy region.

“Should the unfriendly disposition of the Government of the United States, continue unchanged, by the wise measures and magnanimous conduct of the Prince Regent, it will require no ordinary exercise of loyalty to withstand its effects, and no common energy in the discharge of the important duties we shall be called upon to perform.

“Viewing these circumstances, I recommend an increased and unremitting care and vigilance in securing the Colony from either open invasion or insidious aggression. And I hope the Provincial Parliament will testify the loyal

disposition by which it is animated, in its early attention to those Acts which experience has proved to be essential for the preservation of His Majesty's Government as by Law happily established in this Colony, and also by its readiness in supplying His Majesty with such aid as shall be suited to the exigencies of the times, by enabling his loyal Canadian Subjects to assist in repelling any sudden attack made by a tumultuary force, and effectually to participate in the defence of their country, against a regular invasion at any future period."

ANSWER TO THE FOREGOING BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We have the fullest conviction that by the Prince Regent on the behalf of His Majesty, every wise and proper measure will be pursued to terminate amicably the differences which now subsist between His Majesty and the Government of the United States of America, but as the unfriendly disposition of that Government may remain unchanged, and the measures of His Royal Highness may fail to accomplish their object, we think it our bounden duty to assure your Excellency, that although the failure of such measures must necessarily call for great sacrifices on our part, and must extensively affect the interests of the Province; yet that the blessings of peace, however important to us, are not desirable, if they cannot be preserved to us consistently with the rights, the honor, the safety, and the dignity of His Majesty's Crown. Your Excellency therefore may rely upon an increased and unremitted care and vigilance on our part, in securing the colony from either open invasion or insidious aggression; upon an early attention to those acts which experience has proved to be essential for the preservation of His Majesty's Government, and to every measure which can secure His Majesty's Loyal Canadian subjects against any sudden attack

which may be made by a tumultuary force ; and effectually to participate in the defence of their country against a regular invasion at any future period.

Your Excellency's recommendation of such steps as shall tend to the amelioration of the internal communications throughout the province ; to the increase of commerce and the encouragement of agriculture, cannot fail to animate our endeavours to promote these important objects.

ANSWER BY THE COMMONS.

Should the wise measures and magnanimous conduct of the Prince Regent, fail to operate a change in the unfriendly disposition and hostile character of the Government of the United States, sensible as we are that it will require no common energy to withstand their effects and perform the important duties which will develop upon us, we confidently assure your Excellency, that in the loyalty, unanimity and zeal of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, you will find resources, under the protection of Divine Providence, fully adequate to the crisis.

We beseech your Excellency to be persuaded, that viewing these circumstances, we will use our utmost care and vigilance in securing the Colony from open invasion or insidious aggression ; we will give our attention to those acts which your Excellency regards as essential to the preservation of His Majesty's Government, as by law happily established in this Colony notwithstanding the repugnance we might feel from an improper use of one of them, and the bad effects which might have resulted therefrom, to his Majesty's Government, had it not been for the unshaken fidelity of His Majesty's Loyal Canadian subjects, and their conviction of the goodness of His Majesty's Government, and the transient inconveniences which, from the common fate of human things, are inevitable. We can however

assure your Excellency, that the confidence we place in your Excellency, diminishes considerably our fears of the use which might hereafter be made of this Act. And your Excellency may be persuaded, we shall regard it as a most fortunate opportunity, to manifest our attachment to His Majesty's Government, and our gratitude for the benefits we have experienced by granting to His Majesty such supplies as may be suited to the exigencies of the times, and as will enable His Loyal Canadian subjects, to show their zeal for His Majesty, in repelling any sudden attack made by a tumultuary force, and effectually to participate in the defence of their country, against a regular invasion at any future period.

The amelioration of the internal communications throughout the Province, the increase of commerce, and the encouragement of agriculture, shall also meet our early and serious attention ; and we shall endeavour to adopt such measures as will convince the inhabitants of every part of the Province of our solicitude and that of the Government, for their comfort and welfare.

The statement of the Provincial revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditure for the last twelve months, shall be duly attended to ; and your Excellency may rely on such liberal supplies as may be found requisite to meet the pressure of the times, and those services connected with the security of the Province.

The splendid political and exalted moral virtues exercised by our fellow subjects in Great Britain, and which have firmly secured the Empire against the machinations of our implacable foe, cannot but increase our disposition to follow their example, by displaying our zeal and unanimity in supporting and strengthening of His Majesty's Government at this eventful period, for the preservation of that most excellent form of government conferred on us by a great, a free, and an enlightened people.

The circumstances of the times imperiously call upon us to express to your Excellency, our readiness and that of our constituents, to meet whatever events may arise out of them, without fear of the result ; and though we deprecate war with our neighbors, as an evil to be avoided, if practicable, with due regard to the honor and interest of the mother country ; yet, on no other terms, have we the most distant wish that an accommodation should take place.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply :—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I return you my thanks for this loyal address. Your expressions of attachment to His Majesty's person and government, of gratitude to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of zeal for the public service, afford me the best hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part, to co-operate in those measures which I shall deem necessary for the safety of this province, and in my endeavours to secure the continuance of the peace and tranquility of its inhabitants.

I feel obliged to you for the assurance you have given me, of your attention to those acts which I have considered to be essential for the preservation of His Majesty's government, as by law happily established in this Colony ; at the same time, I cannot but regret, that on this occasion, you should have thought it expedient to advert to any proceedings which have taken place under any one of those Acts ; and I earnestly recommend to you, as the most effectual means of ensuring tranquility to the Province, and of evincing your zeal for the Public Good, to direct your attention solely to the present situation of Affairs ; and I shall hope and expect from you, so much of your confidence as shall give firmness and effect to the legal administration of the Government, and thereby enable me to promote the Wel-

fare and Prosperity of this Country, and to maintain entire the Rights, the Honor, and Dignity of His Majesty's Crown.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 7, 1812, PARAGRAPH REFERRING
TO THE DIFFERENCES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you that while His Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the "Chesapeake" frigate occasioned, have been finally removed ; and we are directed to assure you, that in the future progress of the discussion with the United States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the dignity and honor of His Majesty's crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire."

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PREPARA-
TIONS FOR WAR.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1812.—The engrossed bill, authorizing a loan of *Eleven Millions of dollars*, was read a third time, and passed—92 to 29.

CONGRESS.—On the 27th the House of Representatives was engaged in discussing the subject of Internal Taxes. The second and third resolutions were passed.

On the 28th, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, containing a statement of Custom House duties.

The subject of *Internal Taxes* was ed up. The resolution in favor of taxing Salt d, 57 to 60

The Whisky Tax resolution came next ; but after some debate the House adjourned till Monday.

All the Resolutions reported to the House of Representatives of the United States, by the Committee of " Ways and Means " have been agreed to in Committee of the whole by various majorities.

The President of the United States has approved and signed the act authorizing the President to accept and organize a Volunteer Artillery Force. The bill has of course become a law.

It is understood that a long list of Officers, nominated for the Additional Army, has been transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate, for their concurrence.—*N. Int.*

From Washington, Feb. 24, 1812.

" Mr. Wright, has reported a bill for the protection of American seamen. It has all the angry features of this gentleman's former reports on the subject of impressment. The arming Militia Bill has passed. A stand of arms is to be given to every citizen soldier, on arriving at the age of 18. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN VOTED THE PRESIDENT FOR SECRET SERVICES. The Blank in the loan bill has been filled up with ELEVEN MILLIONS—reimbursable not before Jan. 1, 1825."

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Feb. 25th, to a gentleman in this town.

" The following nominations were this day made by the President to the Senate—Officers in the new army:—Messrs. Jno. L. Tuttle, (of the Senate) Lieut.-Col. of infantry ; Eleazer W. Depley, (speaker of the House of Representatives), do. ; Joseph Loring, jun., Major ; Alex. S. Brooks,

Capt. Artillery; Samuel Neye, do. Horse; W. Watson, 1st Lieut. Infantry; Sam. D. Harris, Capt. 1st. Drag.; A. Wheelock, 1st. Lieut.; John Roulstone, 2nd. do.; Thomas Aspinwall, Major; John H. Henshaw, Capt. Infantry."

Governor Harris's Victory.

Extract of a letter from the Governor of Louisiana, dated
St. Louis, January 12, 1812.

"I have just received despatches from Fort Madison, informing me that the Winebago Indians have done much mischief above the garrison. Those Indians are supposed to have been in the late action. I expect hot work in the spring, and shall endeavour to be ready for it. 'Tis vain to suppose our difficulties are over; the belief that they have but just commenced, is much more rational."

THE STORY OF JOHN HENRY.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1812.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

I lay before Congress copies of certain documents which remain in the department of State. They prove that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the

part of the British government through her public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain states more especially at the seat of Government in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and in intriguing with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the union, and forming the Eastern part thereof into a political connexion with Great Britain.

In addition to the effect, which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens, that happy union of these states, which, under Divine Providence, is the guarantee of their liberties, their safety, their tranquility and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

FEBRUARY 20th, 1812.

John Henry informs the Secretary of State, that he was in Montreal in the winter of 1809, and became an agent and spy for Sir James Craig, then Governor of Canada, to reside in the eastern states, and render accounts to the Governor, of the situation of public affairs, proceedings of legislative and other bodies, strength and plans of parties, prospects, &c., and, as some expectation had been entertained that on account of the ruinous operation of the embargo laws, if they were not discontinued, a separation of the Union might take place, he was to ascertain whether such a plan was likely to succeed, and authorized, if thought necessary, to promise the support of the British. Hence a cypher was agreed upon; Henry departed; wrote letters from Vermont and part of Newhampshire, on his way to Boston in February and March, but mostly from Boston in March, April and May. For his services he had been

promised remuneration, and had sought it in vain of Sir James; he has since sought it of the British ministry, who would neither give him the office of Judge Advocate of Lower Canada, worth five hundred pounds sterling per annum, nor a consulate; he is, therefore, free from any obligations, and for the good of this country, unfolds all his own and their iniquity.

First comes a letter from H. W. Ryland, Secretary to Craig, making offers to Henry, proposing a cypher, &c., dated January 26, 1809. He accepts. A letter from Ryland to Craig, dated February, 6, unfolds the cypher; tells him to go to Boston; find out the leading characters; the strength of parties; ascertain whether the federalists, depressed and oppressed by the embargo, think of separation; and how far, if at all, they wish the aid of Great Britain. A credential is enclosed, to be used only if found very necessary.

A letter of Henry's in reply, shows his readiness to serve the British interest and proceed on his mission. Montreal, February 2. Henry says he has learned the cypher, though not completely. A letter from Vermont says, the people there consider the embargo unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional; talks of making Vermont an ally.

A letter from Windsor, Feb. 18, says, half of Vermont will not join in any opposition to government; and there is no man fit to take the lead in case of civil commotion.

A letter from Amherst, N. H., Feb. 23, says he chooses to send by private conveyance whenever practicable, because Democratic Post Masters will all break a seal as quick as their word, and there is no trusting them; the administration love popularity, and will do anything however mean or unjust, to maintain it; scolds about democracy.

BOSTON, March 5.—A large party here attached to France. The embargo he thinks will be taken off, and a non-intercourse succeed—speculations on the subject.

Boston, March 17.—Thinks a Northern Confederacy quite feasible, an alliance the consequence ; but the leading federalists do not entertain an idea of withdrawing, if it can possibly be avoided. The common people love the Constitution, though they hate the embargo and would not repudiate the constitution, tho' they suffer just now under it, or under the administration of it. The distinguished federalists will do nothing for a separation ; they have great integrity of intention.

March 9th and 18th.—Unimportant speculations should a non-intercourse take place.—Not necessary for Great Britain to make concessions.

March 29th.—New Hampshire has elected a federal governor—Connecticut *needs no change*—[a laugh]—of no consequence who is governor of Rhode Island, as he is merely the president of the council. The administration wish a war with England, but can do nothing without the aid of the Northern States, the bone and muscle of the whole Union.

April 18.—The Northern States will do nothing for us towards separation. April 26.—Speculations on Erskine's arrangement. May 5.—Madison will not be supported by his party if he conducts honorably towards England. May 17.—Opinion, resulting from the New York election.

Here Henry leaves Boston and goes to Montreal, being told by Ryland, (Craig's secretary,) that he is no longer wanted there. At Montreal he gives more opinions and advice. In one of Ryland's letters to Henry, he says: "I am really out of spirits at the idea of Old England truckling to such a debased and accursed government as that of the United States."

It appears Henry could not obtain pay for the vast services he rendered ; and we have, dated June 18th, 1811, his memorial to Lord Liverpool, complaining and begging an office ; Lord Liverpool's secretary replied, that Governor Craig said nothing about his being recompensed in England.

Other letters till November, 1811, but Henry gets no office. HING LACHRIMAE, and hence his *patriotism* towards THIS country, and his exposure of the whole to our government.

When the reading was finished (which lasted about an hour and a half) a motion was made to print the message and documents.

Mr. Pitkin had no objection to the printing, but they were calculated to cast an unjust odium on a part of the country. Nobody, that he had any knowledge of, ever heard of the man before, or of any such project. The letters were a libel on the government, on federalists, on democrats, on every body but himself, and himself he had proved a traitor. He would not consent to take a character from such a man.

Mr. Bibb thought an enquiry ought to be instituted; though he had no belief that the federalists had ever thought of joining the British for any such purpose. He would refer the documents to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Widgery said, among other remarks—the old gunner knows by its fluttering when he has wounded a pidgeon—all coincides with my knowledge of some men and proceedings about that time. I would enquire. Are we to *shet* ourselves up from enquiry—I believe as much in the truth of *them* documents, Mr. Speaker, as that you are in that chair.

Mr. Gholson said, if any evidence, it was highly honorable to the Eastern section of the union, for he says, not one could be found to meddle in the project. But it demonstrates a scheme to dismember the union.

Mr. Quincy was thankful, if there is now or ever has been an idea in Great Britain that there is a British party in America, that the contrary is proved.

Mr. Wright was of opinion that the publication would be calculated to disgust the Northern section of the Union. He had no belief of the federal party's having ever enter-

tained a wish to join the British. He would refer them to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Troup. They are important as they prove by this acknowledged traitor and spy that such a plan has been agitated. A short time since the British Minister here denied that Sir James Craig induced the Indians to acts of hostility. Yet we see what Sir James can do.

Mr. Seybert moved to print 5000 copies, Mr. Rhea having before moved for 1000.

Mr. Randolph would print them; it would be impossible to keep them from the public, and if their printing should not be authorised, mutilated parts would go to the world like the mutilated accounts of the proceedings of Congress. If worthy of communication to the house they were worthy of being acted upon. He would refer them to the committee of Foreign Relations, with power to send for persons, papers and effects. He would decide at once, and not omit till another day, lest the man should run away. Though branded as a traitor and spy by all parts of the house, perhaps some valuable testimony may be obtained from him.

Mr. Fisk said he knew Henry. He would not abscond. He was an Englishman by birth, but had long resided in this country; married in Philadelphia; was an officer in John Adams' army. Knew not that he was more dishonorable than Jackson at Copenhagen. What did Erskine declare about the same time; declarations are now made in Parliament how much the interest of both countries is united. Not a new project this of separation—openly talked about before; would refer the gentleman (Mr. Quincy,) to two numbers in the *Boston Centinel* in April, 1795, advising a separation, if the British treaty should not be adopted.

The debate continued till 4 o'clock, when it was unanimously voted to print the documents, and unanimously voted to refer them to the committee of foreign relations. The yeas and nays were taken on authorizing the Com-

mittee to send for persons, papers and effects ; the yeas were 04, noes, 10. Noes :—Alston, Bard, Boyd, Fisk, Hyneman, Macon (if heard correctly) Roberts, Seaver, Smilie, Troup. On the motion for printing 5000, the vote was not quite unanimous.

The committee of foreign relations were all together, immediately after the house rose, probably they will make enquiry of Mr. Monroe, and perhaps send immediately for Henry.

The house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Lloyd, in Senate, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the names of all concerned ; as many names are scratched out.—*Ev. Post.*

From Washington, March 10, 1812.

It is said this morning that Mr. Monroe appeared before the committee of Foreign Relations, and stated that it was stipulated with Henry that he was not to be further interrogated, with respect to persons or other particulars. It is also said that he has sailed from New York for France ; and that he declared that he would on no consideration whatever, expose the name of any person with whom he had to do in his mission. You will soon probably know a little more of the matter, and how very cunning our administration is in electioneering.—*Alb. Gaz.*

From the New York Evening Post, March 13.

POSTSCRIPT.—The southern mail did not arrive this day until after one o'clock. From an attentive friend we have received the *National Intelligencer* containing the documents accompanying the President's late message ; but on account of their great length, occupying twelve columns

in the *Intelligencer*, we cannot insert the whole this evening. Our correspondent's letter and part of the documents follow—they will be continued to-morrow.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, House of Representatives, Tuesday, March 10.

Tho' not much business of public importance has been done in the house to-day, there has been not a little conversation on the comical communication of the President yesterday. The friends of the administration yesterday tried to make something serious of it, and to justify the President in sending it to the house, but on more maturely considering the subject to-day, I imagine there are not many of them who do not wish he had been prudent enough not to have resorted to so pitiful a project for electioneering purposes. Another edition of a letter to General Stark would have answered a better purpose.

It was confidently declared and generally believed, a week ago, that the *Wasp* was shortly to sail for Europe. This was plumply denied by the Secretary of the Navy to several persons. This morning we were told that when Mr. Monroe was called before the committee of foreign relations last evening, and asked where Henry was, Mr. Monroe answered that the government, [i.e. Monroe, Madison, &c.,] were pledged not to pursue or molest Henry, and that he supposed he was now about ready to sail to France in the *Wasp*. Certain it is he said government had agreed not to call upon him, and probably you can ascertain whether the *Wasp* is bound to France or not.

Henry was not to be molested. Perhaps Mr. Madison may have given him six or eight thousand of the \$100,000 secret service money lately voted him, and safely conveyed him to France into the bargain. Where else can he go? Here the wretch could not stay, and in England he would not be safe. Thus to deliberately damn himself forever

was a great sacrifice—"to produce union in the United States"—and he must have had his price. Conjectures are various. Some suppose ten, others think \$20,000 would not be too much. Perhaps we shall never know, unless Mr. Colvin had a hand in the pye, and should hereafter quarrel with brother Monroe or Madison, as Smith did, and disclose the whole truth.

You ought to give the documents an attentive perusal, and judge for yourself how much is forgery, or whether any or all.

The Senate have passed, 24 to 9, Mr. Lloyd's resolution on Monroe for the name of the "separatists" mentioned by Henry. There are none nor can the Secretary comply.

No. I.

Mr. Ryland, Secretary to Sir James Graig, late Governor General of the British provinces in North America, to Mr. Henry.

Application to undertake the mission to the United States.

[Most secret and confidential.]

Quebec, 26th January, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,—The extraordinary situation of things at this time in the neighboring States has suggested to the Governor-in-Chief, the idea of employing you on a secret and confidential mission to Boston, provided an arrangement can be made to meet the important end in view, without throwing an absolute obstacle in the way of your professional pursuits. The information and political observations heretofore received from you were transmitted by his Excellency to the Secretary of State, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested, would give you a claim not only on the Governor General, but on His Majesty's ministers, which might

eventually contribute to your advantage. You will have the goodness therefore to acquaint me for his Excellency's information, whether you could make it convenient to engage in a mission of this nature, and what pecuniary assistance would be requisite to enable you to undertake it without injury to yourself.

At present it is only necessary for me to add, that the Governor would furnish you with a cypher for carrying on your correspondence, and that in case the leading party in any of the states wished to open a communication with this government, their views might be communicated through you.

I am, with great truth and regard, my dear sir, your most faithful, humble servant,

(Signed,) HERMAN W. RYLAND.

John Henry, Esq.

No. II.

General instructions from Sir J. H. Craig, to Mr. Henry respecting his secret mission.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief's instructions to Mr. Henry, February, 1809.

[Most secret and confidential.]

QUEBEC, 6th February, 1809.

SIR,—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you, as being likely to be attended with much benefit to the public interests, I am to request that with your earliest convenience you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention is the endeavour to obtain the most accurate information

of the true state of affairs in that Union, which, from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants, and the known intelligence and ability of several of its leading men, must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead the other Eastern States of America in the part that they may take at this important crisis.

I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you will be most likely to obtain this important information. Your own judgment and the connexions which you may have in the town must be your guide.

I think it however necessary to put you on your guard against the sanguineness of an aspiring party; the federalists as I understand have at all times discovered a leaning to this disposition, and there being under its particular influence at this moment is the more to be expected from their having no ill founded ground for their hopes of being nearer the attainment of object than they have been for some years past.

In the general terms which I have made use of in describing the object which I recommend to your attention, it is scarcely necessary that I should observe, I include the state of the public opinion both with regard to their internal politics and to the probability of a war with England; the comparative strength of the two great parties into which the country is divided, and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

It has been supposed that if the Federalists of the Eastern States should be successful in obtaining that decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable, that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation from the general Union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government, as it may also be, that it should be in-

formed how far in such an event they would look up to England for assistance or be disposed to enter into a connection with us.

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party, it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they should wish to enter into any communication with our government through me, you are authorized to receive any such, and will safely transmit it to me, and as it may not be impossible that they should require some document by which they may be assured, that you are really in the situation in which you represent yourself, I enclose a credential to be produced in that view; but I most particularly enjoin and direct, that you do not make any use of this paper, unless a desire to that purpose should be expressed, and you see good ground for expecting that the doing so may lead to a more confidential communication, than you can otherwise look for.

In passing through the state of Vermont, you will of course exert your endeavors to procure all the information that the short stay you will probably make there will admit of. You will use your own discretion as to delaying your journey, with this view, more or less, in proportion to your prospects of obtaining any information of consequence.

I request to hear from you as frequently as possible, and as letters directed to me might excite suspicion, it may be as well that you put them under cover to Mr. ———, and as even the addressing letters always to the same person might attract notice, I recommend you sometimes address your packet to the Chief Justice here, or occasionally though seldom to Mr. Ryland, but never with the addition of his official description.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant.

(Signed,)

J. H. CRAIG.

John Henry, Esq.

No. III.

Credentials from Sir James Craig, to Mr. Henry, 6th
February, 1809.

(Copy)

(Seal)

The bearer Mr. John Henry, is employed by me, and full confidence may be placed in him, or any communication which any person may wish to make to me in the business committed to him. In faith of which I have given this under my hand and seal at Quebec, the 6th day of Feb., 1809.

(Signed,)

J. H. CRAIG.

THE EMBARGO.

"*An Embargo.*—Both Houses of Congress yesterday sat with closed doors, on a message from the President recommending (as it is reported) a temporary EMBARGO (for 90 days from 4th April, 1812.) The policy of such a measure is obvious, since, if there were no other motive for it, the news just received from England affords a sufficient one."
—[*Nat. Int.*]

NEW YORK, April 7, 1812.

By the Southern Mail this morning we received the following Embargo Law.

The injunction of secrecy in relation to a part of the proceedings of Congress having been this day removed, it appears that in the course of the secret sitting the following act was passed :

AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That an Embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of ninety days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place, and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast, with the consent of the President of the United States; and that the President be authorized to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenues cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast, or with goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel, when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea-letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the United States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares and merchandize with which she shall be laden shall be re-landed in some port of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandize, shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, of

any ship or vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never hereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares or merchandize imported by him or them into any of the ports of the United States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, intituled: "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine," and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner, and under like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act, intituled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred, provided, that all penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof,

may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

JAMES MADISON.

April, 4, 1812.

APPROVED.

AMERICAN WAR PARAGRAPHS.

From the National Intelligencer, Government Paper.

That an important crisis has arrived in the United States is seen by every one, that it has been unavoidable is equally certain; and that it may be made to terminate with honor and advantage to a Republican government, cannot admit of a doubt. We draw this conclusion from a firm belief that our councils will be wisely and honestly administered in every branch of the government, and that the people still possess those virtues and energies which were so eminently displayed in our Revolution.

The Embargo now laid is a measure whose true character cannot be mistaken. It is not war, nor does it inevitably lead to war. But if that result is avoided, however much to be regretted, it is evident it can be only by an honorable accommodation with the belligerents, on the various and grievous wrongs which this country has received from them.

Among the advantages to be derived from this measure are the following: It secures from pillage the vessels that are now in port; it warns the commanders of those who

are abroad, to return home for safety; and it gives notice to foreign powers, that the period has arrived, when the manifold wrongs we have received from them must be redressed.

It would be dishonorable, and might be ruinous, if, without a redress of our wrongs, war did not promptly follow the expiration of the Embargo. No other alternative is left to our choice. Every other expedient has been tried, and failed. A new and more solemn position is now taken, which must be maintained. We cannot retrace our steps and abandon perhaps forever, our most important rights. Nor can we rest longer at the point at which we now pause. We must, without a redress of wrongs, advance, and war is the next step. It would be folly in the extreme to attempt to disguise from ourselves the true character of the present embargo. It is not an engine to be wielded in negotiation. From the privations to which it may expose the belligerents nothing ought to be expected. If relied on in that sense only, it is known that it would fail. It is a measure of precaution, intended principally as a warning to our own people, of the nature of the crisis which has arrived, and of the consequences into which it may lead. If it produces any salutary effect with the belligerents, or with either, it must be by announcing to them, that the United States, disdaining longer to submit to dishonor, have resolved to accept the other alternative which they, by so many acts of injustice, have forced on them.

Great Britain took the lead in the career of violence and injustice. Every stage of the present war has been marked by some act which evinced the distinguished hostility of her government to this country. She has impressed our seamen from on board our own vessels, and held them in long and oppressive bondage. She has intercepted our lawful trade with nations with whom we were at peace. She has violated our jurisdiction; insulted us on our coast and in our harbors, and finally usurped the absolute

dominion of the sea, forbidding our commerce with all nations with whom it does not suit her to allow it, and allowing it to none with whom she is not herself permitted to trade. She has even set up the extravagant and unheard of pretension that we should become the fraudulent vehicles of her commerce, the carriers of her manufactures to the ports of her enemies, as the condition on which we should trade there at all. Had we submitted to these oppressions, we should have sunk into a more degraded state than that of her colonies. Deprived of the profits which belong to dependent possessions, our sovereignty would have served only to expose in a more striking light our humiliation and weakness.

France has exhibited, in her conduct towards neutral powers, the counterpart to this disgusting picture ; she has been emulous, in misdeeds, of the renown of her great political compeer. If she has done less harm at sea, it was because her means were inferior to those of her rival. She declared the British Islands and all the British dominions in a state of Blockade, when she had not a single ship on the ocean ; and whenever her crusiers could escape from her ports, their course has been marked with the desolation of our unprotected commerce. But for the want of power on the ocean, and the failure of that full measure of waste of neutral trade which has characterized the conduct of Great Britain on that element, France has supplied the deficiency by her deeds on land. By her Rambouillet, her Bayonne and other decrees, she has seized and confiscated all the vessels of the United States and their cargoes that were in port. Nor has her desolating policy been confined to the limits of France only. It has been felt wherever her influence extended. Of this truth, Spain, Holland, Italy, &c., afford but too many examples.

If we look back to past events, we must be sensible that this crisis has been unavoidable. We should be blind to the evidence of the most striking and important facts, if

We did not perceive and acknowledge this great truth. It has been forced on us by the wrongs of the belligerents. It has been forced on us by the voice of the whole American people, who, deeply, incensed at these wrongs, have called on their government for redress. When it is considered, that the sole alternative presented to us, has been, between a base submission to these wrongs, and a manly assertion of their rights, there is much cause for surprise that this issue was not sooner made up.

From the National Intelligencer, April 14.

The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the "Hornet," as the period when the measures of our government would take a decisive character, or rather their final cast. We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

But if the reports which we now hear are true, that with England all hope of honourable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negotiations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favourable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken; and that step is WAR. By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss. It exists; and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honour and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great—our cause is just—and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonourable. With France we shall still be at liberty to pursue the course which cir-

circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees; the manner of its reception by our government and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquits herself to the just claims of the United States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, and if she fails, we shall always be in time to place her on the ground of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event, it is hoped she will be placed.

The accounts from Washington continue systematically contradictory—one day breathing War, the next all attuned to Peace. In the meantime, something like *notes of preparation* are sounded. The *Intelligencer* says, Gen. Dearborn has proceeded to Albany to act as General in Chief of the “army of the north.” Gen. Hull is on his way to take command of the “army of the West,” and to fix his headquarters at Niagara; and Gen. Wilkinson with the “army of the South,” is to be stationed on the Mississippi. The devil is in it if this does not look like War, or —something else.

“In the Debate on the Embargo Law No. 1, Mr. Randolph said, it will appear that the embargo is not preparatory to war, that is to say, it was not necessarily so, and of course not of the character which the speaker has considered it. From his minutes (among other acts) it appeared that Mr. Monroe said to the committee, that *the President thought that we ought to declare war before we adjourn, unless Great Britain recedes, of which there is no prospect.* Mr. Monroe was asked by some of the committee whether the President would recommend it by message, he answered that he would, if he could be assured it would be acceptable to the house. He also said, Mr. Barlow had been instructed to represent to the French government our

sense of the injuries received, and to press upon them our demands for reparation—that if she refused us justice, the embargo would leave the policy as respects France, and indeed of both countries, in our hands. He was asked if any essential alterations would be made within 60 days, in defence of our maritime frontier or seaports? Mr. M. answered that pretty considerable preparations would be made. He said New York was in a pretty respectable state of defence, but not such as to resist a formidable fleet—but, that it was not to be expected that such kind of war would be carried on. It was replied that we must expect what commonly happens in wars. Mr. M. said, that although a great distress and injury might take place in one part of the union it would not essentially affect the population or our resources at large. As to the prepared state of the country, he said in case of a declaration of war, the president would not feel himself bound to take upon himself more than his share of responsibility. Mr. M. said, the unprepared state of the country was the only reason why ulterior measures were deferred."

NEW YORK, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon between three and four o'clock, the United States frigate "President," Commodore Rodgers, and "Essex," sailed from this port on a cruize. When the frigate got opposite Castle William, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty-four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations.

We understand, the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the narrows.

People of New York! The Embargo laws must be protected!! Your fathers, your sons and your brothers

must gird on the armour of war—not to repel the incursions of a foreign enemy, but to compel the freemen of America to submit to the most odious and detestable laws, calculated to please Bonaparte, and to ruin and enslave the people of the United States.

A CONSCRIPTION !

is already ordered—Read the following article from the *Columbian*.

Hostile Preparations.—We understand that His Excellency Governor Tompkins has received orders and instructions from the secretary of war, to detach and organize thirteen thousand of the militia of this state for immediate service, for which ammunition, &c., are provided, and orders for draughting are expected to be issued forthwith. Peter B. Porter, Esq., is appointed by His Excellency quarter-master general for this state. Everything indicates a determination in our government to proceed to the *ultima ratio*.

BOSTON, April 23.

It is ascertained that Governor Gerry has received orders from the President of the United States, to draft from the Militia of the State, 10,000 men, the quota assigned to Massachusetts; and that they be immediately organized and prepared for military duty. Where they are to march—or what duty is required of them, we have not learnt. Perhaps the *Chronicle* or *Patriot* editors can inform the public.

Col. Porter has arrived in town to visit our forts and cause them to be supplied with additional military stores, and to place them in a situation the better to resist attack.

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UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

IN SENATE 29TH APRIL, 1812.

The bill supplementary to the act to establish a war department, was read a third time and passed.

The bill respecting associations for maritime security; and the bill concerning merchant vessels armed for defence, were read a third time and passed.

The two bills yesterday passed the house, were read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Pope reported the following bill :

A bill more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States.

Whereas British and other armed vessels have harrassed and committed depredations on the commerce of the United States on or near the coasts thereof, in violation of the law or nations ; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the United States to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States to be proceeded against according to the laws and usages of nations, any such British or other armed vessels which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the United States for the purpose of harrassing or committing depredations on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof.

Substance of the bill passed to the third reading, in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 27, 1812, Yeas, 53, Nays, 28, and be taken up again on the 11th May.

1. From 4th June, 1812, persons impressing *native* Americans, from on board American vessels, shall be held to be guilty of Piracy and Felony.

2. *Any person sailing under the flag of the United States, may repel force by force, on an attempt to impress him.*

3. The President, upon information that any citizen of the United States shall have been impressed, is authorized to retaliate on British subjects on the high seas, or within the British territories.

4. Impressed seamen authorised to attach, in the hands of any British subject, or debtor of British subject, 30 dollars per month, during their detention.

5. The President of the United States authorised to capture, by way of reprisal, on the high seas, or the British territories, a number of British subjects equal to the number of American seamen in possession of Great Britain, and to exchange the same by cartel.

6. No aid to be given to any ship or vessel which may have taken any person from on board an American vessel, (excepting persons in the military service of an enemy) under pain of one year's imprisonment, and 1,000 dollars fine.

7. The President authorised to establish a *non-intercourse* with the nation to whom such ship or vessel may belong.

Extract to the Editors—dated Washington, April 28.

“Gov. Wright’s Bill has been re-committed, and made the order of the day for Monday the 11th May. Letters of marque and reprisal are talked of to be issued about the 20th of May.”—*Delaware Republican.*

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

MONTREAL, June 20.

Advices were received on Thursday last by one of the most respectable Houses in this city, that on the 5th inst

the British schooner "Lord Nelson," on her voyage from Prescott to Niagara, laden entirely with British property, was boarded by the American armed vessel the "Oneida" on Lake Ontario, and taken into Sacket Harbor, where she has been dismantled and the property on board seized. The pretext set up for this new and unwarrantable conduct is, that this vessel's papers were not satisfactory to the American officer with respect to her destination and intended voyage, and that she had no clearance from any Custom House. Now it is well known by us all, as well as by the Americans, that there is no law in Upper Canada obliging vessels to clear out; and indeed, such law would appear to be superfluous in an inland navigation like that of the Lakes. Since the above, has been captured also by an American armed boat, the American schooner "Ontario," (*Said to be the property of our good friend the celebrated Patriot Mr. Porter,*) from Niagara to Prescott, loaded with flour belonging to British subjects. She was carried into Gravelly Point, below Carleton Island. This vessel had left the United States previous to the enactment of the embargo. The reason given for this second nefarious act, by the boarding-officer, was that he *suspected her*.

Such insidious conduct ought not to be overlooked for a moment; an express ought to be sent to the British Minister at Washington, to demand reparation—our forts on the Lakes put into a good state—and above all, our vessels should be well appointed—commanded by able officers, and manned by experienced seamen.

MONTREAL, June 22.—After our paper was ready for press we were obligingly favored with Boston papers of last Wednesday.

These papers contain nothing from Washington later than was received by the way of New York. They however contain a long and very spirited appeal for Peace addressed to Congress, by the inhabitants of Boston.

Warlike Preparations in the States.—All the machinery of

threatened war is in motion, and everything portends that the lovers of blood are to be gratified. Troops are marching in various directions, principally to the northern frontier. Those raised in this vicinity are under marching orders. Directions were received yesterday to purchase horses for the dragoons here; and the company will immediately march to Pittsfield.

Major General Dearborn has fixed his Head Quarters in this town, where a quarter-guard is mounted.—*Boston Centinel.*

DECLARATION OF WAR.

From the New York Evening Post of June 20, 1812.

THE WAR.—It is now ascertained that an unconditional declaration of War against Great Britain, has passed both Houses of Congress, and has become a law.

We have very little disposition to remark on this unprecedented measure at this time; but we cannot help expressing our regret that such madness (for we can call it nothing better) should have seized a majority of our Representatives at Washington. For the government of a Country, without armies, navies, fortifications, money or credit, and in direct contradiction to the voice of the people, to declare war against a power which is able in a few months time to sweep from the ocean millions of property belonging to the people of that country, is an act of imprudence, not to say wickedness, such as, perhaps, was never before known since civil government was established. We deplore the fate of our unfortunate fellow citizens, who have property in foreign countries and on the ocean. We had hoped they would have been allowed an opportunity to get home their ships, money and merchandize before hostilities commenced;

but this favor could not be granted ! It now remains for the people to suffer, or make use of the constitutional means of averting, in some measure, this dreadful calamity, by a change of men, that there might be a change of measures.

By Express.—Brigadier General Bloomfield, commander of the United States forces on this station, received a letter by a government Express from the Secretary at War, this morning, and immediately issued the following :—

(COPY.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 20TH JUNE, 1812.

"General Bloomfield announces to the troops, that WAR IS DECLARED BY THE UNITED STATES, AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

" By order,

" R. H. MACPHERSON,

" Aide-de-Camp."

From the New York Public Advertiser of June 20.

Off the Hook, and cruising and boarding vessels within our waters not two miles from the Light House, the British frigate "Belvidere," and the sloop of war "Tartarus." It appears they were not afraid, notwithstanding the United States "President" is in the harbour !

Yesterday morning the frigate "President," Commodore Rodgers ; "United States," Commodore Decatur ; "Congress," Capt. Smith ; sloop of war "Hornet," Capt. Lawrence, and brig "Argus" all sailed from this port on a cruise.

(This American Squadron got to

We understand the Commodore received his instructions yesterday morning, by an Express from the Secretary of the Navy.)

AN ACT

Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That WAR be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States, commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects thereof.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

June 18, 1812.

On the final passage of the act in the senate, the vote was nineteen to thirteen. In the house of Representatives seventy-nine to forty-nine.

[We suppose that the President's secret message to Congress, contains the reasons for this Declaration of War; or else the members of that Honorable Body have thought it prudent to keep their reasons to themselves. Reasons, how-

ever, they must give, and strong ones too, for a measure which goes to change North America, a country, up to the very date of this declaration, a site of more extended human happiness than any other in the World, into a field of blood, desolation and misery. If they have no powerful reason for such a measure, amounting to imperious necessity; then they are mad, insincere, or wicked beyond conception.

Whatsoever events may arise out of the present state of things, we are persuaded that the people of this country want no other excitements to the discharge of their duty, than those which they will find in the sentiments they have inherited from their forefathers, and the conviction, that those who thus wantonly interrupt the peace and happiness which they have so long enjoyed, are not less their personal enemies than the enemies of the British Government.]

MONTREAL, June 27.

Since our last, we have received advices that another British vessel, with British property on board, has been seized on Lake Ontario by the Americans. The meaning of all this surely cannot be mistaken.

We are happy to announce that our armed vessel the "Royal George," on Lake Ontario, has been completely manned, and is now fully prepared to command respect in that quarter, so essential to the protection of Upper Canada.

*Resolutions of the Town Meeting of Boston on the 15th
June, 1812.*

Whereas the proceedings of the national Government afford reason to conclude, that it is their determination to involve our Country in a war with Great Britain, and meet-

ings, of the people in a few places have been held at which measures have been adopted, and sentiments expressed. calculated to induce government to persevere in those hostile dispositions; and it appearing desirable that the Government should have full information of the opinions and wishes of the people.

THEREFORE RESOLVED,

That under existing circumstances, the inhabitants of this town most sincerely deprecate a war with Great Britain, as extremely injurious to the interests and happiness of the people, and peculiarly so as it necessarily tends to an alliance with France, thereby threatening the subversion of their liberty and independence. That an offensive war with Great Britain alone, would be manifestly unjust; and that a war with both the belligerent powers, would be an extravagant undertaking, which is not required by the honour of the nation.

Resolved, That, we view with just indignation, and emotions inspired by the love of our country, the outrages and aggressions which are offered to our lawful commerce; and we believe it is the duty of government to commence and proceed with as much diligence as the resources of our country will warrant in providing for its efficient protection, by a naval force. And we deem all commercial restrictions as so many engines of destruction adapted to complete the ruin of that portion of our commerce which escapes the rapacity of foreign aggressors.

Resolved, That it is the true policy, and duty of this nation, to adhere to an impartial neutrality, to abandon commercial restrictions, to husband the resources of the country, and to indemnify itself against the losses to which its commerce is exposed in the present European war, by improving those casual advantages which arise from this state of things, and which cannot be expected in a time of pro

found peace. That to abstain from efforts of impotent resentment, blind rage or desperate policy, is not to be deemed submission to any foreign power ; but a conformity to necessities imposed on our country by an overruling providence, for which our courage and patriotism are not responsible. That we should endeavour to ride out the storm we cannot direct ; and that to plunge into the present war, would be a wanton and impious rejection of the advantages with which the Almighty has blessed our country.

Resolved, That our free Constitution secures to the people the right at all times to meet together in a peaceable manner, and express their opinions on public men, and measures, and to adopt means for the security of their rights ; and that our fellow citizens in this and the other commercial states, are earnestly requested to join with us in a public expression of their sentiments on the system of commercial restrictions, and their abhorrence of war ; and that this town, should it become expedient, will appoint committees for the purpose of receiving their Communications, corresponding or meeting with them for the adoption of such constitutional measures as may be proposed for the restoration of our unalienable commercial rights ; for the security of our peace, and for the election of such men to office as will use their best endeavours for the promotion of these objects so essential to the preservation of our constitution ; to the security of our union, and to the prosperity of our country.

JOHN C. JONES,

Chairman.

The foregoing report having been repeatedly read and debated, was voted to be accepted.

THOMAS DAWES,

Moderator.

Attest, THOMAS CLARK,

Clerk.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE



BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR GEORGE PREVOST, BARONET, President in and over the Province of Lower Canada, and Administrator of the Government thereof, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the Islands of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS War has been declared by the Government of the United States of America, to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof, and the United States of America, and their territories; and whereas divers persons being subjects of the said United States of America, are now within the limits of this province, and it is expedient and necessary that such persons should depart from this province within a limited period:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue this my proclamation, to order, enjoin and direct, and I do thereby order, enjoin and direct, all persons who are subjects of the United States of America, to depart from this province within fourteen days from the day of the date of this proclamation.

And WHEREAS by an order of police issued at the City of Quebec, on the 29th instant, requiring all such subjects of the United States of America, as are now in the District of Quebec, to depart from the City of Quebec on or before the first day of July next, before twelve o'clock, and from the District of Quebec on or before the third day of July next, before twelve o'clock; and whereas the persons being subjects of the United States, who are now in the City and District of Quebec, are principally persons who have entered this province in good faith, in the prosecution of commercial pursuits:—I have therefore thought fit to enlarge, and I do hereby, enlarge the period allowed by the said order of police, for the departure of such persons from the City and District of Quebec, for and during the period of seven days from the day of the date of this proclamation.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this Thirtieth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's Reign.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. TAYLOR,
Dep. Sec'y.

GEORGE PREVOST

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To all our loving subjects and to all others whom these present: may concern, Greeting: Whereas War has been declared by the Government of the United States to exist between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland

and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories;—And the sailing and departure of ships and vessels, and the exportation of goods, wares, monies, merchandise and commodities of any description whatsoever, from our Province of Lower Canada, may at this time prove injurious and prejudicial to the interests of our Empire. We have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Lower Canada, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and to order, and we do hereby order that an Embargo be forthwith laid on all ships and vessels, and on all goods, wares, monies, merchandize and commodities, in and within our said Province of Lower Canada, and we do hereby further strictly prohibit and forbid the sailing or departure of any ship or ships, vessel or vessels, and the exportation of any goods, wares, monies, merchandize and commodities whatsoever, from any port or place in and within our said Province of Lower Canada, to any place, Country, Kingdom, Dominion or Territory whatsoever, save and except such ships and vessels as are at this time loaded and have already cleared out from the Custom House. And it is our will and pleasure, and we do hereby order, that the said Embargo do continue and remain from the date of these presents until the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next ensuing, of all which our loving subjects and all others concerned, are to take due notice, and to govern themselves accordingly, we by the tenor of these presents, firmly enjoining and commanding them, and all and every our Officers and Ministers whatsoever, to be in all things and to the utmost of their power, aiding and assisting in the due execution of this our Royal Proclamation. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, our right-trusty and well beloved SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, President of the Province of Lower Canada, and Adminis-

trator of the Government of our said Province, &c., &c.,
&c., at our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, in
our said Province, the Thirtieth day of June, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and
of our reign the fifty-second.

G. P.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Dep. Sec.

GEORGE PREVOST.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.
Defender of the Faith: To our much beloved and faithful
Legislative Councillors of our Province of Lower Canada,
and to our faithful and well beloved the Knights, Citizens
and Burgesses of our said Province, Greeting: Whereas by
an Act passed by our Provincial Parliament in the Forty-
third year of Our Reign, it is, among other things enacted,
that in case of war, invasion, or imminent danger thereof,
insurrection, or other pressing exigencies, if the Legislature
shall then be separated by such adjournment or proroga-
tion as will not expire within fourteen days, it shall and
may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or
person Administering the Government, to issue a Proclama-
tion for the meeting of the Legislature within fourteen days,
and the Legislature shall, accordingly meet, and sit upon
such day as shall be appointed by such Proclamation, and
continue to sit and act in like manner to all intents and
purposes, as if it had stood prorogued and adjourned to
same day. And whereas war has been declared by the
Government of the United States of America, to exist be-
tween the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
and the Dependencies thereof, and the United States of
America, and their Territories. And whereas our Provin-
cial Parliament now stands prorogued to the Twenty-first

day of August next, We therefore do, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, hereby, publish and declare our Royal Will and pleasure, that Our said Provincial Parliament shall, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, be held for the *dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs*. And we do command, and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoin you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that you give your attendance accordingly, and that personally you be and appear, on the said Sixteenth day of July, at our city of Quebec, in our said Province. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed : WITNESS, Our Trusty and well beloved SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, President in and over our said Province of Lower Canada and Administrator of the Government thereof, &c., &c., &c., at our Castle of Saint Lewis, in our City of Quebec, and the province aforesaid, the Thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the Fifty-second year of our reign.

G. P.

HERMAN W. RYLAND,
C. C. in Ch.

6th Series

MANUSCRIPTS

Published under the auspices of the

Literary and Historical Society

OF QUEBEC,

Historical Manuscripts Series

1882.



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TRADE AND SHIPPING,

PORT OF QUEBEC,

1793.

The following tabular statement of arrivals from sea at Quebec, during the navigation season of 1793, showing dates of sailing and arrival, nature of cargo, ports from which the ship sailed, names of ships masters, owners, consignees, &c., was extracted from the Registers of the Quebec Exchange and contributed, for publication, to the archives of the Literary and Historical Society by MacPherson LeMoynes, Esquire, Seigneur of Crane Island, Montmagny, Province of Quebec.

An Account of Vessels arrived

(As found among the papers of the late Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell, and

No.	When arrived.	VESSELS NAMES.	MASTERS NAMES.	FROM WHAT PLACE.	Where belonging to.
1	May 16	Resolution, bg.....	Andrew Morton.....	Greenock	Greenock.....
2	" 22	John, bg.....	Antny. Shaw.....	Kingston, Jamaica.	London.....
3	" 29	St. Esprit, sloop...	Louis Marchand	Halifax.....	Quebec.....
4	" 30	Jenny, schr.....	François Boucher.....	Chaleur Bay	"
5	" 31	Juno, brig.....	James McAlester.....	Greenock	Irvine
6	June 1	Coalition	Wm. Garland.....	Lynn	Lynn
7	" 10	Commerce, ship.....	John Campbell.....	New York	London.....
8	" 12	Convert, brig.....	Frans. Hay.....	St. Johns, Nfld.....	Port Glasgow..
9	" 13	Mentor, "	Thos. Thomber.....	"	Pool
10	" 14	Commerce, ship.....	Christ. Backhouse.....	Liverpool	Liverpool.....
11	" 16	Friends, bg.....	John Johnston	St. Kitts	Glasgow.....
12	" " "	Providence, schr...	Wm. Freiman	Halifax.....	Quebec.....
13	" 17	Orange, "	E. Collins	"	Liverpool.....
14	" 19	Grampus, "	And. Miller.....	Teneriffe.....	Campbellton...
15	" 24	Despatch, "	Alex. Kidston.....	Halifax.....	Halifax.....
16	" 28	Betsey, "	John Sprigs.....	"	do
17	July 1	Two Friends Good-will	Nat. Domett	Grenada.....	London.....
18	" 1	Levant, ship	Errol Boyd.....	Jamaica	do
19	" 2	Hermione, schr.....	Wm. Willliott	"	Pool
20	" 4	Greyhound, "	John Hiltes.....	Halifax.....	Halifax.....
21	" 5	Porcupine, bg.....	John Badby.....	"	"
22	" 7	Nancy, ship	A. Paterson	London	London
23	" 7	Euretta, "	G. Featonby.....	"	"
24	" 7	Indian, trader.....	J. Edwards.....	"	"
25	" 7	Caroline, "	J. Stewart.....	"	"
26	" 8	Diana, "	Jas. Robertson.....	"	Perth
27	" 8	Adriatic, "	Chris. Wattham.....	"	London.....
28	" 8	Mercury, bg.....	Richd. Ash	"	Pool.....
29	" 10	Lillie, bg.....	Richd. Davis	London.....	London.....
30	" " "	St. Ann, schr.....	Agariah Pritchard.....	"	Quebec.....
31	" 11	Euretta, ship	P. Beatson	London	London.....
32	" 12	London, "	James Paterson	"	do
33	" 13	Apollo, "	Gilbt. Konniott.....	Ferryland, N. Fld..	Dartmouth.....
34	" " "	Perseverance, bg...	Richd. Mabb	London	Lynn
35	" 14	Orford, ship	Thos. Amery.....	Liverpool.....	Liverpool.....
36	" " "	Martha, brig.....	Hugh Brown	Glasgow	Inverness.....
37	" " "	Rialto	Gilbert Bruce.....	Liverpool	Liverpool.....
38	" 18	Commerce, ship.....	H. Mulforth	London.....	London.....
39	" 17	William, brig.....	Rob. Haswell.....	St. Johns, Nfld.....	Pool
40	" 23	Jenny, schr.....	Frans. Boucher.....	Halifax.....	Quebec.....
41	" 25	Camilla, bg.....	George Louthrun.....	Liverpool.....	Leith.....
42	" 28	George, brig.....	Jas. Gunson	Teneriffe	London.....
43	" 31	St. Esprit, sloop...	Etienne Beaujean	Halifax	Quebec.....
44	Aug. 1	Savannah, schr.....	Simon Doucette.....	Miramichi	"
45	" 3	Hope, brig.....	James Tucker.....	Labrador	Dartmouth.....
46	" 5	Minerva, brig.....	Edmund England.....	St. Johns, Nfld.....	Pool
47	" 5	Port Roseway, bg...	James Wishart.....	Shelborne	Shelburne
48	" 7	Industry, schr.....	Thomas Curtis.....	Madeira	London.....
49	" 7	Indian Chief, ship..	Wm. Burns	Chaleur Bay	"
50	" 7	Queen Naples, bg...	David Makkie.....	Madeira	"
51	" 8	Ark, brig.....	Noah	Halifax	"
52	" 10	Mary, schr.....	Joshua Jeffaro	do	Quebec.....
53	" " "	Labrador, schr.....	F. Bourassa.....	Labrador	"
54	" " "	Francis, "	James Smith.....	Halifax	"
55	" 14	William & John, bg.	Wm. Meadows	Liverpool	Liverpool.....
56	" " "	O Economy	Wm. Codlin	Cork	Sunderland
57	" " "	Iroquois, bg.....	Louis Marchand	Halifax.....	Quebec.....
58	" 20	Fly, bg.....	Stephen Jackson.....	Teneriffe	Liverpool.....
59	" 21	Providence, schr...	Wm. Freeman	Halifax	Quebec.....
60	" " "	King David, ship...	Robt. Landan.....	Cork	Bristol.....

at Quebec in the year 1793.

presented to the Quebec Exchange in 1863, by his son, Revd. E. W. Sewell.)

To Whom Consigned.	Days Passage.	Tons.	Men.	CARGO.	REMARKS.
Lymburner & Co.....	42	160	11	Salt.....	
Blackwood & Co.....	44	410	25	Ballast.....	
John Young, Q.....	56	192	12	Coals.....	
" Q.....	56	207	16	".....	
" Q.....	56	169	11	".....	
Lester & Co., Q.....	10	55	6	Wine.....	
John Young, Q.....	49	494	26	Coals and salt.....	
Government.....	35		30	Ballast.....	
John Young.....	49	206	11	Coals.....	
Louis, Q.....	63	166	9	Spanish Wine.....	
Blackwood & Co., Q.....	45	272	14	Salt.....	
" Q.....	49	203	14	".....	
Wm. Trist.....	16	204	8	Herrings.....	
Lymburner & Co., Q.....	65	100	7	Salt.....	
Master, Q.....	13	62	3	Rum, coffee and dry goods..	
Lymburner & Co., Q.....	63	144	9	Coals.....	
John Young, Q.....	21	59	3	Rum.....	
Burns & Woolsey.....	63	119	7	Salt and cordage....	
Wm. Goodall, Q.....	20	150	8	Tar, pitch and turpentine...	
Master, Q.....	16	95	4	Rum and molasses.....	
Munro & Bell, Q.....	53	181	12	Rum.....	
" Q.....	16	215	11	Rice for the troops.....	
Louis.....	15	117	7	Molasses, sugar and lard ..	
John Young, Q.....	60	204		Coals.....	
Lymburner & Co., Q.....	56	235	14	".....	
John Young, Q.....	55	196	10	" and salt.....	
J. Munro.....	15	120		Ballast.....	
Lester & Co.....	11	252	11	".....	
J. Walter.....	11	67	4	Rum and molasses.....	
J. Young.....	29	160	9	Ballast.....	
Lester & Co.....	60	156	7	Salt.....	
J. Young.....	70	270	15	Coals.....	
McTavish & Co.....	52	281	25	General cargo.....	
Lester & Co.....	52	400	32	" and Govt.....	
Jas. Glenny.....	52	233	15	".....	
Mr. Walter.....	34			Rum and rice.....	
".....	56			Ballast.....	
James Todd.....	49	153	14	Bale goods.....	Sailed 17th Sept.
Lester & Co.....	29	157	9	Ballast.....	" 13th Aug.
James Todd.....	16	62	4	Coffee and sugar.....	" 7th Aug.
Burns & Woolsey.....	51	197	10	Salt.....	" 27th Aug.
Lester & Co.....	56	110	6	Salt and wine.....	" 23rd Aug.
Louis Duniere.....	21	54	4	Pitch and turpentine.....	
Master.....	21	43	4	Salmon and passengers.....	" 28th Aug.
Lymburner & Co.....	20	90	6	Salt.....	" 24th Aug.
Munro & Bell.....	26	180	10	".....	" 7th Sept.
Wm. Lindsay.....	35	146	8	Ballast.....	" 29th Aug.
H. Cull.....	56	42	5	Wine.....	
Lymburner & Co.....	26	240	11	Ballast.....	" 14th Sept.
James Todd.....	63	89	7	Wine.....	" 27th Aug.
Henry Cull.....	20	172	10	Ballast.....	" 7th Sept.
John Munro.....	22	120	5	Rum, sugar and coffee.....	
Lymburner & Co.....	16	66	5	Oil.....	
P. Fraser.....	30	27	3	Sugar and coffee.....	
Lymburner & Co.....	70	120	8	Salt.....	" 14th Sept.
J. Craigie.....	59	355	14	Beef, pork and butter.....	" 17th Sept.
S. Duniere.....	13	117	7	Tobacco, coffee & dry goods	" 25th Aug.
Lymburner & Co.....	43	107	25	Wine.....	" 14th Sept.
J. Young.....	13	67	5	Molasses.....	" 14th Sept.
John Painter.....	68	227	13	Dry Goods.....	" 25th Sept.



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SEVENTH SERIES of HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, 1905

BLOCKADE
of
QUEBEC IN 1775-1776
by the
AMERICAN REVOLUTIONISTS
(LES BASTONNAIS)

PUBLISHED BY THE
LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF QUEBEC

AND EDITED BY
FRED. C. WÜRTELE, LIBRARIAN



QUEBEC
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH JOB PRINTING HOUSE

1905



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PRÈS-DE-VILLE TABLET

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1905

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An Account of the Erection of the Tablets to commemorate the repulse of Montgomery and Arnold at Quebec on the 31st of December, 1775

All true Canadians will be glad to learn that a great and long-standing national reproach has now been fittingly removed. During no less than one hundred and twenty seven years—from 1775 to 1902—nothing had been done to mark the spot where Canada stood at bay against the combined assault of Montgomery and Arnold on Quebec. Yet this assault was the turning point in the most momentous crisis which our country has ever been called upon to face. The American invaders had overrun the whole colony. They had taken every post along the frontier. Montreal, Sorel, Three Rivers, and the long line of the St. Lawrence were all at their mercy. Quebec alone was left—the last hope of British arms, the last stronghold of British power in those troublous times, and the one sure promise of any British Dominion remaining in the Western World. On Quebec hung the fate of half a continent, as well as the distinctively Canadian name and fame of many million people in the future. One false move by Carleton, one successful act of treachery in the beleaguered town, one moment of weakness among the little garrison, one battle lost against Montgomery, and all would have been over. But Quebec stood fast, and Canada was saved.

Four generations after this field of honour had been fought and won the first practical proposal was made to commemorate our victorious defenders. At a meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, on the 19th of March, 1902, it was resolved by motion of Fred. C. Wurtele, Esq., seconded by Major W. Wood: "That the time has come for the erection of historic tablets at Près-de-Ville and the Sault-au-Matelot, in the

Lower Town of Quebec, relating to the events of 31st December, 1775, which were so important to the destiny of Canada; and, as it is within the province of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec to erect such memorials, a committee is hereby appointed, composed of the following gentlemen:—Sir James LeMoine, James Morgan, W. Wood, J. T. Ross, Siméon Lesage, Cyrille Tessier, Fred. C. Wurtele, Alex. Robertson, John Hamilton, Walter J. Ray, Lt.-Col. Turnbull, Archibald Campbell and George Lampson—who shall have full power to raise the necessary funds, and to do everything required to bring the project to a successful issue.”

On organizing the committee, Mr. Wurtele was elected chairman, and Major Wood secretary.

As such memorials would be battlefield monuments the Federal Government was petitioned by the Society for means to erect suitable historic tablets at these places. The request was graciously responded to, and splendid memorials in statuary bronze have been erected, one on the rock where Montgomery was defeated and killed, and the other on the St. James Street gable of the Melsons' Bank, as near as possible to the site of the Sault-au-Matelot barricade, where Arnold was defeated, and over 400 of his men made prisoners. Both Tablets were placed in position on the 29th of December, 1904, just two days before the 129th anniversary of the assault.

The complete history of this American invasion has never been written; and so students on both sides of the line will be interested in the news that the Literary and Historical Society intend to work out the whole subject in the most exhaustive manner possible. Every original document still remaining in manuscript, as well as those documents which have not yet appeared in perfectly exact versions, will be published word for word. Then, after all authentic sources of information shall have been thoroughly explored, the Society will try to give the “plain unvarnished tale” of the whole campaign without either fear or favour.

In the present connection all that is necessary is such a brief general sketch of the operations at Quebec as will give the reader some idea of the reasons for the erection of the tablets and for the special wording of the two inscriptions.



When the American Congress had decided on an invasion of Canada, a force under Montgomery was sent by Lake Champlain to attack Montreal. Meanwhile another, under Arnold, marched from Cambridge in Massachusetts by the Voyageur trail up the Kennebec river and across the height of land to the head waters of the Chaudière, whose banks it followed to St. Marie. From here it followed the road to Levis, where it arrived in full view of Quebec on the 8th of November, after its long and arduous march. Having crossed the St. Lawrence in whatever canoes could be found, it appeared on the present Cove Fields, on the 14th, was fired on, and at once retired up to Pointe aux Trembles, where the arrival of Montgomery from Montreal was awaited. The Kennebec route was not an unknown one; for in 1760 Captain Montrésor passed over it with despatches from Murray to Amherst, and made a good map, of which Arnold obtained a copy fifteen years later.

Montgomery carried all before him, taking Sorel, Montreal and Three Rivers. General Carleton, who was in Montreal, knowing the importance of Quebec, and that for divers reasons Montreal could not then be defended, destroyed the Government stores, and started with several schooners to descend the St. Lawrence. Having run into a dead calm, he took a canoe, and, being paddled by Bouchette in the dead of night past the enemy's batteries at Sorel, arrived on the 19th November at Quebec, where Colonel MacLean, who had preceded him, was actively preparing for defence.

Carleton at once issued orders that—"the suspected and all who are unwilling to take up arms in its defence must leave the town within four days." This

cleared the place of foreigners and traitors. On the 30th November there were only 127 British regulars in garrison. But these—together with the crews of two small men-of-war, the *Lizard* and *Hunter*, and of several merchantmen that happened to be in port, as well as 230 Royal Emigrants and the loyal inhabitants, who willingly enrolled themselves—raised the force at his disposal to 1800 men. The defences were strengthened, and barricades erected and armed in the Lower Town in Sault-au-Matelot Street and the present Sous-le-Cap; also at Près-de-Ville, just beneath the centre of the Citadel cliff.

Montgomery arrived on the 1st of December with his army, which raised the attacking force to 2,000 men. The enemy then proceeded to take possession of St. Roch's, and erected batteries on the high ground commanding St. John's and St. Louis' Gates. The town was well provisioned for the winter; so Carleton, profiting by Murray's experience, would run no risk. The Siege began with a considerable amount of daily bombardment and shooting at our sentries. But Montgomery, finding his guns did little harm, resolved to storm the town by night. This decision was reported to Carleton by a prisoner who escaped from the besiegers, so the garrison kept continually on the alert for the expected attack.

To frighten the inhabitants, but without avail, Montgomery's general orders of the 15th of December were sent into the town. A copy is now to be found in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa (Q. 12. Page 30.):—

HEADQUARTERS, HOLLAND HOUSE

Near Quebec.

15th December, 1775.

Parole—Connecticut.

Countersign—Adams.

The General having in vain offered the most favorable terms of accommodation to the Governor and

having taken every possible step to prevail on the inhabitants to desist from seconding him in his wild scheme of defence, nothing remains but to pursue vigorous measures for the speedy reduction of the only hold possessed by the Ministerial troops in the Province. The troops, flushed with continual success, confident of the justice of their cause, and relying on that Providence which has uniformly protected them, will advance to the attack of works incapable of being defended by the wretched garrison posted behind them, consisting of sailors unacquainted with the use of arms, of citizens incapable of the soldier's duty, and a few miserable emigrants. The General is confident a vigorous and spirited attack must be attended with success. The troops shall have the effects of the Governor, garrison, and of such as have been acting in misleading the inhabitants and distressing the friends of liberty, to be equally divided among them, each to have the one hundredth share out of the whole, which shall be at the disposal of the General and given to such soldiers as distinguished themselves by their activity and bravery, and sold at public auction. The whole to be conducted as soon as the city is in our hands and the inhabitants disarmed.

The General at Headquarters,

1807

FERD. WEISENFELS,

Major of Brigade.

The division which was to attack Près-de-Ville assembled at 2 o'clock a.m. of the 31st December, at the enemy's headquarters, Holland House, (now the property of Frank Ross, Esq.), and, headed by Montgomery, marched across the Plains of Abraham, and descended into the beach path, now Champlain Street. Those who were to make the attack by the suburbs of St. Roch's, headed by Arnold, were about 800 strong. Another party, under Livingstone, was sent to make a feint against the walls south of St. John's Gate, and try to force the entrance; but these soon withdrew. The plan was that Montgomery and Arnold were to meet at the foot of Mountain Hill and storm the Upper Town.

A heavy northeast snow storm was raging at 4 o'clock that dark morning when Montgomery descended the cliff and advanced along the narrow ledge which was flanked to the left by the perpendicular crags of Cape Diamond and to the right by a short descent at whose base flowed the tide of the St. Lawrence.

The Près-de-Ville barricade, with the blockhouse at the narrowest part of the road, was defended by Captain Chabot, Lieut. Picard, 30 Canadian militiamen, Captain Barnesfare and 15 seamen, Sergeant Hugh McQuarters, of the Royal Artillery, with several small guns, and Mr. Coffin; 50 in all. This post was on the alert, and saw the head of the column approach and halt some fifty yards from the barricade. A man then came forward to reconnoitre; and on his return the column continued its advance, when it was received by cannon and musketry. The first discharge killed Montgomery, his aides, Macpherson and Cheeseman, and ten men. Thereupon the rest of his 700 men turned and fled, pursued by the bullets of the Canadians till there was nothing more to fire at. The story of carpenters sawing the pickets, which Montgomery then tore down with his own hands, took shape in the imagination of a Major Meigs, who was one of Arnold's party. No one behind the leading sections knew what had happened; and the slain, left as they fell, were buried by the drifting snow, whence their frozen bodies were dug out later in the day.

Arnold's column penetrated the barricade across Sous-le-Cap street, situated beneath the Half-Moon battery; but was stopped by the second barricade, at the end of that narrow lane, quite close to where Molson's Bank is now. This second barricade was defended by Major Nairne, Dambourges and others, who held the enemy in check, until Captain Laws, coming from Palace Gate with a strong party, took them in rear and caused the surrender of 427 in all. This completed the victory of the British arms. Arnold was put out of action early in the fight by a ball from the ramparts near Palace Gate, and was carried to the General Hospital.

General Wooster took command, and the besiegers

were reinforced to over their original strength; but no further assaults were made. Batteries were erected at Levis, but did little damage. A fire-ship was sent against the shipping in the Cul-de-Sac, the site of the Champlain market, but without effect. The blockade lasted until the arrival of the British man-of-war *Surprise* on the 6th of May, 1776, when the garrison, thus reinforced, at once made a sortie, only to find that the Americans had already decamped in the utmost confusion, leaving their dinners, artillery, ammunition and baggage behind. On the arrival of more vessels and troops Carleton advanced to Three Rivers, beat the enemy there, and then continued his march without a check to Montreal. In a few more days the last of the invaders had been driven off the soil of Canada for good and all.



Both inscriptions were composed by Major William Wood, President of the Society in 1904, and were approved by the Historical Tablets Committee and by the Society's Patron, the then Governor General, the Earl of Minto, who took the keenest personal interest in the whole undertaking, from first to last.

The tablets, in shield form, are of statuary bronze, with the lettering cast in relief. As works of art they reflect very great credit on the makers, Messrs. Walker and Campbell, of Montreal.

The large one, on the rock under Cape Diamond, measures six feet three inches by five feet nine inches, and weighs about 1,000 pounds. It is thus inscribed:

HERE STOOD
THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY
SAFEGUARDING
CANADA
DEFEATING MONTGOMERY
AT THE PRES-DE-VILLE BARRICADE
ON THE LAST DAY OF
1775
GUY CARLETON
COMMANDING AT
QUEBEC

The wording is designed to bring out the notable fact that there were only fifty men on the British side, defending this barricade against Montgomery, who had a force at least ten times as strong. These fifty are described as "undaunted" because, apart from their gallantry in repelling the assault, they had been long exposed to the invaders' threat of treating them with the utmost rigour of war, if they persisted in their allegiance. They are also said to have been "safeguarding Canada," because, although they could not have foreknown so great a destiny, they were then the real, and the only safeguard of the Dominion we live in now.

The tablet on the Molsons' Bank measures two feet ten inches by two feet six inches, and weighs about 200 pounds. Its inscription is as follows:

HERE STOOD
HER OLD AND NEW DEFENDERS
UNITING GUARDING SAVING
CANADA
DEFEATING ARNOLD
AT THE SAULT-AU-MATELOT BARRICADE
ON THE LAST DAY OF
1775
GUY CARLETON
COMMANDING AT
QUEBEC

The men of the Sault-au-Matelot barricade are called "Her old and new defenders" because the different racial elements of both the old and new régimes were here "uniting" for the first time in history, and thus "guarding" and "saving" the Canada of their own day and of ours. Among them were Frenchmen, French-Canadians, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, Channel Islanders, Newfoundlanders, and those "Royal Emigrants" who were the forerunners of the U. E. Loyalists. And on this sacred spot each and all of these widely different ancestors of the present



SAULT-AU-MATELOT TABLET

"Canadians" took their dangerous share of empire-building, in the very heart of a crisis which must then have seemed to offer them no other reward than the desperate honour of leading the forlorn hope in a great cause all but lost for ever.



1

2

3



SWORD OF MAJOR GENL. RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

NOTE ON MONTGOMERY'S SWORD

The following description of Montgomery's sword is taken from Hawkin's Picture of Quebec and the Thompson manuscript in the archives of the Literary and Historical Society.

James Thompson writes:—"Holding the situation of overseer of works in the Royal Engineer Department at Quebec, I had the superintendence of the defences to be erected throughout the place, which brought to my notice almost every incident connected with the military operations of the blockade of 1775; and from the part I had performed in the affair generally, I considered that I had some right to withhold the General's sword, particularly as it had been obtained on the battle ground."

"On its having been ascertained that Montgomery's division had withdrawn, a party went out to view the effects of the shot, when the only part of the body that appeared above the level of the snow was that of the General himself, whose hand and part of the left arm was in an erect position, but the body itself much distorted, the knees being drawn up towards the head; the other bodies that were found at the moment, were those of his aides-de-camps Cheeseman and McPherson, and one sergeant; the whole hard frozen. Montgomery's sword was close by his side, and as soon as it was discovered, which was first by a drummer boy, who made a snatch at it on the spur of the moment, and no doubt considered it as his lawful prize, but I immediately made him deliver it up to me, and some time after I made him a present of seven shillings and six pence by way of prize money."

"The sword has been in my possession to the present day (16 August 1828). It has a head at top of the hilt somewhat resembling a lion's or bull dog's, with cropt

ears, the edges indented, with a ring passing through the chin or underjaw, from which is suspended a double silver chain communicating with the front tip of the guard by a second ring; at the lower end of the handle there is, on each side, the figure of a spread eagle. The whole of the metal part of the hilt is of silver. About half an inch of the back part of the guard was broken off while in my possession. The handle itself is of ivory, and undulated obliquely from top to bottom. The blade, which is twenty-two inches long, and fluted near the back, is single edged with a slight curve towards the point, about six inches of which, however, is sharp on both edges, and the word "Harvey" is imprinted on it, five and a half inches from the top, in Roman capitals, in a direction upwards. The whole length of the blade is two feet four inches; when found it had no scabbard or sheath, but I soon had the present one made and mounted in silver to correspond."

Mr. James Thompson was present at the siege of Louisbourg and came to Quebec with his regiment, the 78th Highlanders, and took part in the battle of the Plains of Abraham. Subsequently he was appointed Deputy Overseer of Public Works in the Royal Engineer Department. He died in Quebec on the 30th August, 1830, at the age of 98 years. He bequeathed the sword to his son, James Thompson, Deputy Commissary General, who, at his death, in December, 1869, willed it to his nephew, James Thompson Harrower, now residing at Levis.

The sword was valued at \$500; and Mr. Harrower kindly allowed it to remain on exhibition in the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society until it should have been sold. In 1878 the Marquess of Lorne succeeded in obtaining it at the exceedingly low price of \$150. Mr. Harrower only accepted this because he thought the representative of the British Crown would be a worthy owner of such a famous relic. To his great indignation, however, Lord Lorne handed the sword over to the representatives of the Livingstone family, Montgomery's nearest American relations, who now keep it in the vaults of Messrs. Tiffany and Co., in New York.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

BLOCKADE OF QUEBEC

BY THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONISTS

1775-1776

— Comprising : —

**AINSLIE'S JOURNAL — ANONYMOUS JOURNAL GARRISON ORDERLY
BOOK — LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL HIGHLAND
[EMIGRANTS and ROSTER OF THE FRENCH
CANADIAN BATTALION OF MILITIA
SERVING IN QUEBEC**



**PUBLISHED BY THE
LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC**

—
1905

P R E F A C E

As a foreword, a few remarks may not be out of place, respecting the following manuscripts now published for the first time.

The Ainslie Journal was evidently written during the blockade of Quebec in the winter of 1775-1776, by Thomas Ainslie the Collector of Customs at the Port of Quebec, one of the City's defenders being Captain in the British Militia, and is a reliable account of the daily occurrences which transpired during that memorable winter.

This Journal as well as other British diaries kept in the City, is to a great extent corroborated by the "Orderly Book" as far as current events were noticed in such a strictly military record.

How the Ainslie Journal came into the possession of George Chalmers the Scottish antiquarian, collector of manuscripts, &c. and writer of a history of the United Colonies, which was never completed, is not on record. After his death, his books and manuscripts were sold in London in 1843 and the Ainslie Journal, with others, was purchased by Jared Sparks sometime President of Harvard, and bequeathed by him to the University. We are indebted for communication thereof with permission to publish, to the kindness of Mr. William Lane, Librarian of that University.

A copy of the Journal intituled:—"Journal of the most remarkable occurrences in Quebec, since Arnold appear'd before the Town on the 14th November 1775," was kindly lent for publication by Dr. James Bain, Jr. D.C.L., Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, who had purchased it many years ago in London.

There are several other journals by officers serving in Quebec at that time, but unfortunately without giving the names of their authors; however, they all bear a family likeness, but are not so full of details as Ainslie's which might possibly have been the progenitor of them all, but taking them all as original productions, they corroborate each other and agree at all points with information contained in the despatches and letters of Guy Carleton and Lieut.-Governor Cramahé to the British Government, copies of which State papers are in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa.

The "Orderly Book," purchased by the Dominion Government at the sale of the late Hon. L. R. Masson's Library, was written by Captain Vialars and Captain Robert Lester of the British Militia, and communication thereof with permission to publish, was kindly given by Dr. A. G. Doughty, F.R.S.C., the Dominion Archivist.

Of the other journals, one was published in 1875, by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec as part of its 4th series of Historical Documents, intituled:—"Journal of the Siege and Blockade of Quebec by the American rebels in autumn of 1775 and winter of 1776." And relates, that, "this journal is partly in the hand-

“writing of Captain Patrick Daly, then Lieutenant in
“the Emigrants (MacLean’s) and from him I had it,
“and seems very correct and just.” “Who it was
“kept by, I don’t know, but suppose Mr. Hugh Finlay
“may be the gentleman who made it for his amuse-
“ment.” “The above preface is in the handwriting of
“Malcolm Fraser, Esq. formerly Lieutenant in the 78th
“Regiment (or Fraser’s Highlanders.) The manu-
“script is in the possession of Hon. J. M. Fraser who
“kindly allowed a copy to be made for the use of the
“Literary and Historical Society.”

G. B. FARIBAULT.

Mr. Faribault was sometime President of the Society.

The New York Historical Society published in its
“Collections of 1880,” a diary;—“Journal of the most
“remarkable occurrences in Quebec from 14th Novem-
“ber 1775, to 7th May 1776, by an officer of the Gar-
“rison.” The New York Society, we are informed,
copied this journal from Smith’s History of Canada
published in 1815, and Smith evidently copied it from
a journal of the same title published in Almon’s
“Remembrancer,” a magazine printed in London in
1778;—it is the same journal word for word although
Smith omitted to mention where he got it, or its author.

Mr. Lane mentions still another Quebec journal, pre-
sumably by an Artillery officer, which closed on the 9th
May 1776; “as the scene of action is now removed from
this, I close the journal.”

A sixth journal is in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa, intituled:—Journal of the Principal occurrences during the Siege of Quebec by the American “revolutionists under Generals Montgomery and Arnold in 1775-76.” Edited by W. T. P. Short, of H. M. 17th Regiment and Printed by Simpkin & Co. London in 1824.

This journal is presumed to have been written by Sir J. Hamilton, Captain of H. M. S. Lizard, which wintered in Quebec during the Siege, when he took a prominent part in the defence of the Sault-au-Matelot barricade.

The Society has obtained copies of these two journals and will publish them next year.

The characters mentioned in the “Orderly Book” and Journals are well known in Quebec’s history; Robert Lester, Captain in the British Militia was the first Treasurer of the Quebec Library in 1779, was one of Quebec’s merchants and represented the Lower Town in the first Provincial Parliament in 1792 and also in 1801.

Arthur Davidson was Secretary of the Quebec Library and at one time resided at Levis, where Davidson’s Hill still bears his name.

Hugh Finlay was deputy Post-master General of Canada from 1774 to 1800. William Grant was Receiver General of the Province in 1770 and afterwards member for the Upper Town of Quebec during the first two Parliaments from 1792. Grant Street in St. Rochs is

named after him. Dr. Adam Mabane was a prominent physician and surgeon in Quebec, and resided at Samos on the St. Louis Road, which property is now Woodfield or St. Patrick's Cemetery. Peter Fargues was a Quebec merchant who died in 1780. All those gentlemen took their turn of military duty, in all grades of rank, during the blockade.

The Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, subsequently the 84th, consisted of two battalions, and was raised in 1775, when war became inevitable. The first battalion was organized by Colonel Allan MacLean, on the Northern Frontiers of New York, from discharged men of the 42nd Regiment, Fraser's and Montgomery's Highlanders who had settled in the Old Colonies at the peace of 1763. Colonel MacLean led the corps, he had hastily formed, by a series of forced marches, to the aid of Sir Guy Carleton at Quebec, and materially assisted with his Highlanders in the defence of that fortress against the armies of Montgomery and Benedict Arnold.

The 2nd Battalion was recruited in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. The organization of the battalion was begun at Halifax early in the summer of 1775 and the oldest commissions to the officers were dated 13th and 14th June. The battalion was styled "His Majesty's Royal Highland Regiment of Emigrants" and was known as the Royal Emigrants. Captain John Small, formerly of the 42nd Highlanders was Major Commandant.

In the Militia Department at Ottawa, there is preserved an interesting relic of the old corps, a flag or

guidon mounted on a halberd bearing the name **Royal Emigrants.** (*Acadiensis* Vol. IV, No. 1.)

There were two regiments of Quebec Militia under arms during the siege, the British commanded by Lt. Col. Caldwell, and the Canadian (French) by Lt. Col. Voyer. The Roster of the latter is in two lists, the first being the nominal roll of the Militia in the district liable to called out, and the second is the service roll of those who did duty with the regiment from the 14th November 1774 to the end of the siege, and constitutes the honor roll of Quebec's French Canadian Citizens who nobly took their round of military duty in those perilous times, and forms another corroborative link in the history of the siege. The nominal roll records both the occupation and street residences of those Militiamen, many of whose descendants are now living in the Old Fortress City.

These rosters were collected by Captain Gabriel Elzear Taschereau, and presented in 1830 to the Literary and Historical Society by the Honorable Justice Taschereau, and survived the fires which played havoc with its Archives and Library.

The roster of the British regiment may be extant, and if the efforts now being made for its discovery prove successful, it will form part of the next historical document.

FRED. C. WURTELE,
Hon. Librarian.
Lit. & Hist. Society of Quebec.



CHATEAU DE LA VILLE BARRICADE, CHAMPLAIN STREET, LOOKING TOWNWARD

Gho^s. Hunshe

JOURNAL
of
THE MOST REMARKABLE OCCURENCES
in
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
from
THE APPEARANCE OF THE
REBELS
IN SEPTEMBER 1775
UNTIL THEIR RETREAT ON THE SIXTH OF MAY

Sit mihi fas audita loqui.—VIRGIL.

1776

Transactions in the Frontiers of the Province of Quebec in summer 1775

The N: England Rebels had been long on the watch; they impatiently waited for a pretext to proceed to hostilities. The Lexington affair appear'd to them to be a most favourable crisis. From that day they began to execute their deep laid & long concerted schemes for Independency.

The people of the Colonies in General, at that hour, wou'd have shudder'd at a proposal of that nature; & the cunning N: England Demagogues, knew that that wou'd be an improper time to lay open their intentions to the neighbouring Provinces; but by degrees they led on their unthinking neighbours to take arms against their Mother Country, from the Massachusetts to Georgia the people rose to oppose the Laws; they foresaw they wou'd be able to infatuate the whole Continent, & bring the different Governments under their sway. There lies their ambition—their neighbours may perhaps open their eyes when it will be too late. The first expedition was planned in Connecticut—a man named Allan of that Colony (at the head of a band of adventurers) under the Title of Colonel, stole into the fort at Ticonderoga early in May, and made the Garrison Prisoners, they there (then) proceeded fifteen miles to Crown Point, & took a Sergeant & his command; they sent the whole to Hartford. A few days afterwards they embark'd in batteaus and sail'd down the lake to St. John's, within 21 miles from Montreal & there they surpris'd the Kings sloop; a northerly wind sprung up, they hoisted sail and carried her off to Crown Point.

After these feats there were dayly town meetings, and frequent County Comittees assembled at Albany.

At these gatherings of the people, it was held prudent to provide against an attack from Canada; the people were arm'd, and warn'd to be at all times in readiness. Provisions were sent to their friends in Garrison in the forts which Allan had stolen. The result of the consultations of their Grand & petty Congress, the Provincial & County Committees was not kept secret—it was openly said that the friends of Liberty (for so those who declar'd their firm resolution to oppose the execution of some acts of Parliament, stiled themselves) wou'd penetrate as far into Canada this season as possible. They had robbed the King's mail, and thence stole a return from Gen: Carleton to Gen: Gage, by which they found that the troops in Canada did not amount to seven hundred; on this they prepar'd to invade the Province.

In June the Canadian Peasants began to shew a disposition little to be expected from a conquer'd people who had been treated with so much lenity by Government. The Agents & friends of the Congress had not been idle—by word & by writing they had poison'd their minds—they were brought to believe that the Minister had laid a plan to enslave them, & to make them the instruments of enslaving all the neighbouring Provinces, that they wou'd be continually at War, far removed from their wives and families. Arm'd strangers had appear'd in some of the Parishes below Quebec; they disappear'd suddenly:—nobody knew their business—it was conjectur'd that they came to learn the sentiments of the Country People, & the state of Quebec. Those who knew with what facility the Hunters of N: England can traverse the woods, had apprehensions that the rebels might send parties from their back settlements to harass us near Quebec, in the absence of Gen: Carleton, who was up the country to oppose their entry into Canada by way of St. Johns. Woodsmen may enter this Province by more ways than one—by the Chaudiere and by St. Francis; Rivers taking their rise in the mountains between Canada and N: England; these passes are well known to the back settlers in Massachusetts & in N: Hampshire, there

is a third still easier than the two mention'd, by St. Johns river in Nova Scotia and Madawaska River over the carrying place to Kamouraska on the River St. Laurence about an hundred miles below Quebec.

Lieutenant Governor Cramahé took every prudent step to prevent surprise & to stop the progress of Adventurers if they shou'd attempt to come by any of these inlets; he sent a Guard to Sartigan fifty miles south of Quebec on the River Chaudiere; the mouth of St. Francis's river being more than a hundred miles from Quebec, he well knew that they cou'd make no approaches that way, without being discover'd before they reached Three Rivers.

The Agents for the Congress in this Country represented to that body that nothing was to be apprehended from the Canadians in their present temper of mind, that so far from opposing the Continental troops, they would receive them with open arms, nay that perhaps great numbers wou'd join them, for that they appear'd to be thoroughly tinctur'd with the true spirit of Rebellion, thanks to the never ceasing labours of the Malcontents in this Province.

That set of men is composed of a few of the old subjects, & of some Americans from the adjacent Provinces, who have on all occasions taken infinite pains to inflame the minds of the Canadians against Government.

They drew the most hideous pictures of the distresses & miseries, that wou'd be entail'd on the present race, and on their latest posterity if the Quebec Act shou'd take place. From the impressions made by these seditious people, the Canadians look upon the Rebels as their best friends, & are ready to receive them as the asserters of their rights & liberties.

Some of these Grumbletonians are friends to the Constitution but are highly incensed against the Quebec bill.

They see with pain that their malice has contributed to incline the Canadians to throw off their allegiance,—they meant to stir them up to a General application for a repeal of the act,—not to Rebellion.

In the Month of August parties of men in arms were found hovering on our boundaries—at the time we look'd for a visit from the Rebels & were fortifying St. Johns to oppose their progress. We had reconnoitring parties out, one of them was fired at from the bushes, & three Indians were wounded, on which the party made the best of their way back to St. Johns—the Savages swore revenge, a number of them went immediately in pursuit of those who had wounded their brethren.

This party brought in the head of one Baker, it is supposed he led the gang that the Indians went in quest of. The Indians have an inhuman custom of scalping & dismembring the bodies of their dead enemies.

Early in Sept'r the Rebels appear'd in sight of our fort at St. Johns in three vessels, and about 60 boats. Twelve hundred attempted to land—Capt. Tice at the head of eighty three Indians drove them back, the Capt. was wounded, & four Indians killed—the Rebels had many killed & wounded.

The same Allan who stole into Ticonderoga landed on the Island of Montreal on the 25th of Sept'r with a party of the Rebels join'd by some Canadians of Chambly, in all about a hundred & fifty, with a design to plunder Montreal.

Gen: Carleton on hearing of their landing, immediately assembled the inhabitants of the City in the Champ de Mars—his excellency shew'd them in a few words the danger which threaten'd the town and the necessity of driving that Banditti back. In an instant the citizens were arm'd, and march'd under Major Campbell's command, to fall on the enemy.

After an hours march they came up with the rebels who were very advantageously posted; however they cou'd not withstand the onset of the brave Montrealists.

They took Allan prisoner and between thirty & forty more, the Rebels had fifteen killed & wounded.

On our side we lost a brave old officer Major Carden an excellent man, justly lamented by the whole Province.

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We lost Mr. Alex: Patterson, a merchant much beloved by his fellow citizens, & universally esteem'd: we had two more killed & three wounded.

About this time the anarchial method of calling town meetings was adopted in Quebec—in these noisy assemblies the masks of many dropt—their ungarded speeches betray'd principles which policy had made them hide. Reports of Mr. Montgomery's successes were most industriously spread—the enemies of Government continued to watch every favourable opportunity to work on the minds of such of the Old & New subjects as seem'd not yet to be confirmed in their principles—they adress'd the fears of the timid, & spoke to this effect "Our force is small indeed, theirs is now great & it increases daily—let us be prudent—let us remain neuter—let us secure with our effects good treatment from the friends of Liberty, for they will sooner or later take the town; if we attempt to hold out our ruin is unavoidable Why suffer our property to be destroyed. Let us banish all Quixot schemes of defence, & think of terms of surrender."

If report has spoken truth some of the over prudent had drawn out articles of surrender to be laid before the people at one of these meetings—this was in the time that a rumour prevail'd that one Benedict Arnold (the master of a vessel trading from N: England to this place, & from hence to the West Indies with horses) had been detached from the rebel army at Cambridge near Boston with fifteen hundred men, to enter Canada by the rivers of Kennebec & Chaudiere.

The Lieutenant Governor was indefatigable in putting the town in a proper state of defence. The British & the Canadian Militia had been some time embodied. Mr. Cramahé put himself at the head of the British—both corps did Garrison duty.

In October a rebel Colonel named Browne with a body of Provincials and a great number of Canadians cannonaded & took Fort Chambly & made Major Stopford & his garrison seventy prisoners.

On the third of November the Fort at St. Johns was surrendered to Mr. Montgomery, the Garrison was sent prisoners to Hartford in company with the Chambly garrison.

On that day we learnt that a great body of men were not far from Quebec, & that the Canadians living on the banks of the Chaudiere had not attempted to oppose their march. The Lieutenant Governor order'd that all the canoes, shallops, & craft, shou'd be brought off from the opposite shore, & from the Island of Orleans. On the 7th His Majesty's mail was robbed by the rebels near Berthier.

On the 8th a boat from the Hunter sloop of war was fired at from Major Caldwell's mill on the Point Levy side, the Captain's brother (Mr. McKenzie, a midshipman) was then on shore amongst the bushes, the boat row'd a little way off. Mr. McKenzie attempted to swim to the boat, but some Indians swam after him & took him prisoner.

On the 9th the Hunter anchor'd off the Mill & batter'd it, a party of the Rebels was lodg'd in it, it is three or four miles above Point Levy.

On the 12th Colonel McLean with a party of his Royal Highland Emigrants, & a few of the Royal Fusiliers arriv'd from Sorrel.

In the night of the 13th Arnold cross'd the River St. Laurence and landed at Wolfe's Cove with the greatest part of his force.

On the 14th a body of men appear'd on the heights of Abraham within 800 yards of the walls of Quebec; they huzza'd thrice—we answer'd them with three cheers of defiance, & saluted them with a few cannon loaded with grape & canister shot—they did not wait for a second round.

On the 17th Montreal enter'd into terms of surrender with the rebel General Mr. Montgomery; his people enter'd the town that day.

Some vessels from Montreal with provisions & Brigadier general Prescott with a good many officers &

some soldiers on board were obliged to surrender; it appeared impossible to pass some strong batteries which the rebels had erected at the point of Sorel.

Gen: Carleton had order'd all the gunpowder to be destroyed, to the great disappointment of Mr. Montgomery who expected to find a large supply of that essential article which he was much in want of.

On the 19th (a happy day for Quebec) to the unspeakable joy of the friends of Government, & to the utter dismay of the abettors of sedition & rebellion; Gen: Carleton arrived in the *Fell*, arm'd ship, accompanied by an arm'd schooner—we saw our salvation in his presence.

At this time the Rebels had retir'd to *Pointe aux trembles* seven leagues above Quebec.

On the 22d a proclamation, most acceptable to the Garrison, was issued by the General commanding all persons contumaciously refusing to enroll their names in the militia lists to assist his Majesties troops in the preservation of the City, against the Rebels who have invaded the Province, & who have appear'd in arms before the town, to quit the town in four days & to withdraw themselves out of the limits of the district of Quebec before the 1st day of December. Thus was our militia purged from all those miscreants who had already taken arms with a design no doubt of turning them against us when a fair opportunity shou'd offer; can a more charitable construction be put on the conduct of those people who bore arms as militia men untill this order appear'd. Cowardice is the mildest term that can be used as a reason why that band forsook their friends—the disgrace attending that step will ever follow them—the consciousness of their pusillanimous behaviour must redden their faces many years hence & make their offspring blush; whenever Quebec sounds in their ears their shame will appear in their faces; their expulsion much strengthen'd the Garrison—for many people fear'd more the internal enemy than the avowed rebels without the walls, & indeed they were to be dreaded in

the day of action—but thanks to the General, their banishment made the minds of the people easy; from that day good things were augur'd by the friends of Government.

When the Rebels appear'd on the plains the Garrison consisted of eleven hundred & twenty six men.

Colonel McLean with his Royal Emigrants & Capt. Owen's fusiliers.....	200
British Militia....	300
Canadian Militia..	480
Seamen on shore with Capt. McKenzie.	24
Emigrants recruits from N: founland..	90
Artificers from Newfounland	32
	<hr/>
	1126

An embargo was laid on the ships in harbour, the seamen were order'd on shore—the crews of His Majesties ship the Lizzard & Hunter sloop of war did garrison duty—every townsman fit to bear arms was enrolled in the Militia—they had confidence in the General's abilities & were determin'd to do the duty of good Soldiers.

On the 30th of November the strength of the Garrison was as follows

70 Royal Fusiliers.
230 Royal Emigrants.
22 R: Artillery fire workers &c.
330 British Militia.
543 Canadian do.
400 Seamen.
50 Masters & Mates of trading Vessels.
35 Marines.
120 Artificers.
<hr/>
1800 Men bearing Arms.

The number of souls within the wall computed at 5000—eight months provisions in town. Firewood, hay, oats scarce.

DECEMBER 1ST.

A foot of snow on the ground, wind S W raw weather with showers of snow. The Hunter sloop of war & the Fell arm'd vessel came down from Richelieu & were laid up. Reported that fifty rebels were lodged at Menuts (a Tavern a mile W of the town) they were soon dislodged by our shot. Clear weather in the evening.

2d Cloudy wind at S W much floating ice in the river. A man from Lorette was drum'd out of town for having industriously made many dishartning speeches concerning the strength of the Rebels, & for propagating ridiculous stories to intimidate the country people who will swallow the most absurd things when their fears are awaken'd. Arnolds party came thro the woods clad in canvas frocks—the Canadians who first saw them were not a little surprised at their light garb in such cold weather—the report spread that these people were insensible of cold & wore nothing but linnen in the most severe seasons—the French word *toile* (linen) was changed into *tolle* (iron plate) and the rumour then ran that the Bostonois were musket proof, being all cover'd with sheet iron.

The rebels were canton'd from Pointe aux trembles to old Lorette, & small parties of them make frequent excursions toward the town to prevent provisions from being sent in.

The *Habitants* (as the Peasants are called) of the Parish of the Pointe a la caille have prevented a vessel loaded with Provisions from coming to town.

3d Rain & sleet with N E wind in the morning, S W wind with clear weather in the evening. Many people have heard the report of great guns at a distance. A Canadian has been very industrious in reporting that there are 7000 Russians in the river: he is sent to prison to wait their arrival. The country people say that there are 4500 of the enemy now at P: aux trembles; some came by land, & some by water, & they have many cannon—Mr. Montgomery is at their head.

4th It froze hard last night; the weather is clear to day with W wind. The country folks from Beauport still get into town, they say that the Rebels have taken possession of all the houses west of the town, that are not within the reach of our cannon—they further say that a man named Jeremiah Duggan formerly a hair dresser in this place, has the title of Major among the rebels, & that he commands 500 Canadians raised at Chambly.

If the rebel General gives commissions to such men his army will not be formidable.

5th In the night Jere: Duggan headed a party to disarm the inhabitants of the suburbs of St. Roc—it is more than probable he was invited to pay them a visit by those who wanted an excuse for laying down their arms. They cou'd have alarm'd the Garrison with ease, but they lay snug. As they have been obliged to give their Paroles not to carry arms, they are going into the Country. A Soldier of the British Militia was tried by a court Martial on a charge of a Sergeant for refusing to do duty. Acquitted. Tis said that the Rebels are at work behind a house within a mile of the walls, intending to raise a battery there—we sent several shot thro the house.

Our situation will not admit of scouting parties, we must depend on chance for information of the enemies motions.

6th Wind W S W cloudy & cold.

A woman of St. Roc gave information at Palace Gate that some of the Rebels lay drunk at her house, & that a small party cou'd take them without risk. This woman (of ill fame) was perhaps sent to get a few men into the rebels clutches—she was told to let them know that they wou'd be well treated if they came in; a little while after a man calling himself a cockney surrender'd himself at Palace Gate—at dusk three more came in. The Riflemen hid themselves behind houses walls rocks fences &c watching for a shot, wherever a sentry shew'd his head over the walls they fir'd, directed by their smoke we return'd their fire, there was nobody hurt on our side.

7th Wind at E cloudy: “the prisoners say Mr. Montgomery is at Holland house, two miles S W of St Johns gate. Detachments are quarter’d in Charlebourg, Beauport, and the adjacent parishes: they are Two Thousand strong including the Canadians.

“Mr. Montgomery intends to open batteries to cannonade & bombard us & in the height of our distress & terror the rebels are to storm the town.

“One of the Prisoners was formerly in the Kings service at the Siege of this place: he was a Sergeant with the Rebels; he said one day in the hearing of an Officer that it wou’d not be an easy matter to get over the walls of Quebec. You rascal, said he, do you mean to dishearten the men. This he gives as one reason for his hastening his departure, for he had long intended to join us, as he cou’d not think of drawing his sword against his countrymen. He was born in Ireland; no Gentleman he says wou’d be led by such Officers—they are for the greatest part low Mechanics, especially those from New England.

8th There fell six inches of snow last night, the wind is S W to day freezing clear weather. Skulking Riflemen watching to fire on those who appear on the ramparts—We saw a man drop; we pop at all those who come within musket shot knowing their intention is to kill any single person walking on the ramparts—this is the American way of making war. The indignation of our Militia is raised against these fellows who call themselves soldiers—they are worse than Savages, they will ever be held in contempt with men of courage. Lie in wait to shoot a sentry! a deed worthy of Yanky men of war.

We saw many people go out & in at Menuts. A cannon ball took off the head of a horse which stood at the door & shattered the Cariole (sleigh) in which he was tackled in a thousand pieces.

9th Wind at W soft & pleasant. Various reports concerning the enemy: from what the deserters have said, confirm’d by some country people, we imagine there are about 1500 men under Mr. Montgomery. The

small pox does havock among them—there are 200 now in hospitals, tis a deadly infection in Yanky veins. We have long had that disorder in town.

10th Cloudy & very cold wind at N E. About two oclock this morning 28 small shells of 5-2 In: were thrown into Town; one went thro the roof of a house but did no further damage. At day light we discover'd fascines in form of a battery about 800 yds S W of Port St. Johns.

The tops of the houses in the suburbs near the gate hinder'd our view of the enemies works, we therefore set fire to these houses & batter'd down their gable ends. We kept up a constant fire on their works from different parts.

11th High wind at S W with heavy rain. 43 shells were thrown into Town last night.

Before they gave us a sample of their savoir faire in the bombarding way, the towns people had conceived that every shell wou'd inevitably kill a dozen or two of people, & knock down some two or three houses; some were in fears about their tenements, but the greatest part were occupied about the safety of their persons: they had anticipated much evil: but after they saw that their bombettes as they called them, did no harm, women and children walked the streets laughing at their former fears. They kept up a constant popping at our sentries in the night: wherever a noise was heard, or a light shewn, balls flew thick in that direction.

About midday the wind veer'd suddenly to N W, it blew a perfect hurricane—it froze so hard that in half an hour the streets & ramparts were cover'd with ice.

12th Wind at W freezing hard. 40 shells were thrown into town in the night—firing as usual on our sentries we return'd shot for shot. One man was kill'd on the ramparts to day.

13th Fine soft weather, wind at W—three shells only were thrown into town last night—the roofs of two houses were damaged—some days ago a report prevail'd that the rebels intended to erect a battery on the Point Levy side, to play on the town from that quarter.

We saw some people about the ferrymans house on the opposite beach, we sent a 9 lb shot thro the house, & out scrambled a number of men who never look'd behind them until they reached the summit of the hill: there they stood and discharg'd their muskets. The distance from the Kings wharf to high water mark on the other side is between 11 & 1200 yards.

Rifle parties in St. Roc to day—some of them got into the Cupulo in the Intendant Palace there, & fired into the Town. The barrack yard, & a great part of the ramparts are open to people there placed; a nine pounder soon forced them to quit that station. It is probable that we killed & wounded a good many to day, as they appear'd in numbers in the streets of St. Roc; we saw bodies put into sleighs & carried off. We saw men at work at the fascines, which we discover'd on the heights on the 10th. We sent many balls among them, & threw some shells into their works, yet with our glasses we cannot perceive we have done much damage.

14th There was not a shell thrown by the enemy last night—there fell a little snow—louring weather, wind at W. At midday the rebels opened a battery of five Guns on the heights, they are six, nine, & twelve pounders.

We were not slack in returning 18 lb, 24 lb & 32 lb shot—with pleasure we saw our balls pierce their works. Their shot had no more effect upon our walls, than pease wou'd have against a plank.

15th Wind at E mild. A few shells were thrown in the last night—they fire from their battery to day—we answer. A great pillar of smoak arose in an instant in their works—we believe something has blown up. About nine in the morning we saw a man beating a drum follow'd by two dressed in blanket coats—one carried a handkerchief or some such thing on a stick—we permitted them to approach near the walls—they desired to speak with the General—they were told they wou'd not be admitted, nor wou'd any letter or message

be receiv'd from them—they were ordered to march off—they said, “then let the General be answerable for all consequences” & away they went.

Towards evening they fired from their battery—they threw no shells at night—we have almost destroyed their works.

16th A fine mild day—wind S W. no shells thrown last night—in the afternoon they fired on the town from three guns & threw some small shells. We have undoubtedly dismounted some of their guns.

The riflemen firing from garret windows in St. Roc wounded three men on the ramparts. In the night we threw some shells into St. Roc.

At four o'clock in the morning the sentry behind the Artillery barracks left his post & alarm'd Palace Gate guard with a report that 600 men were marching up to the walls.

The drums beat to arms, the great Bell of the Cathedral rang the alarm—every man ran arm'd to his post, & there the Garrison remained waiting the attack, but no enemy appear'd. It blew excessively hard, with a heavy fall of snow.

17th Wind at E. snowy stormy dark cold weather—nothing extraordinary.

18th Snowy mild day wind at S. Some shells thrown into town to day—we sent some into St. Roc. We do not see many people this morning—they have carried away their Guns, or have drawn them behind the shatter'd embrasures. We had a man shot thro the head by a ball from a Garret in St. Roc. Wou'd to God that the suburbs were reduced to ashes, it only serves as a cover from which our enemies tease us continually.

19th Mild snowy weather, wind at S. Some firing on our sentries last night by people concealed in St. Johns suburbs. We threw shells & carcasses into St Roc, & burnt four houses there. Cold afternoon.

20th Very cold, wind at W. nothing in the night remarkable. If this weather shall continue, Mr. Mont-

gomery would find it difficult to eat his Christmas dinner in Quebec. A threat is put into his mouth—it is reported that he swore—“he wou’d dine in Quebec or in Hell on Christmas.” We are determined he shall not dine in town & be his own master. From his General character we are apt to think that these words are not his.

The weather is very severe indeed, no man after having been exposed to the air but ten minutes, cou’d handle his arms to do execution. Ones senses are benumb’d. If ever they attack us it will be in mild weather.

The quantity of ice & snow now heap’d up in the places we have reckoned the weakest, are (thanks to the Climate) exceeding strong.

One of our townsmen who is a prisoner with the Rebels, has found means it is said, to convey a letter into town to day, which marks—“that their Canadian aids leave them very fast & that their own people are quite tir’d of the expedition.”

On our side we gather spirits every day, if one may draw conclusions from appearances, we’ll make a stout defence.

21st Clear weather, excessively cold, wind W N W, nothing remarkable.

22d The cold continues to be excessive wind W S W. Colonel Caldwell’s clerk who has been a prisoner with the rebels for some days got away, & came by way of Wolfes Cove into Pres de Ville at 10 o’clock at night.

23d In the morning cold—mild at noon. Colonel Caldwell’s clerk reports “that the rebels intend to storm the town to night. Their leader Mr. Montgomery has hitherto found it impossible to engage his followers to undertake a step so desperate. He has promis’d to the amount of 200£ in plunder to every man. The Europeans say the Americans shou’d first mount the walls, but they are not covetous of that honour—they have 500 scaling ladders made in a very clumsy manner.

Can these men pretend that there is a possibility of approaching our walls loaden with ladders, sinking to the middle every step in snow!

Where shall we be then? shall we be looking on cross arm'd?

It will be a fatal attempt for them, they will never scale the walls.

A deserter came with the Clerk, they say the enemy is about 2000; they are sickly—the dread of the small pox kills many of the poor creatures.

A man was shot to day (from a garret window in St Roc) on the two gun battery.

24th Mild weather, cloudy, wind N E—nothing remarkable happen'd last night. In consequence of Mr. Wolfes (the Clerk) information, above a thousand men were ready to oppose the Rebels in case of an attack; the rest of the Garrison lay in their cloaths with their arms and accoutrements lying by them.

A deserter from the Rebels (a discharg'd man from the 28th) came running towards St Johns gate—he fir'd his musket into the air & club'd it—he called to be let in—the gate being block'd up, he was drawn in by ropes.

He reported that the attack was put off on account of Mr. Wolfe's escape, but he say they will surely attempt the town to night if his escape does not prevent them.

Mr. Montgomery had just stept out of the Cariole which was knock'd to pieces by a cannon shot at Menuts door on the 8th.

25th Every thing was remarkably quiet last night—we saw many lights all around us, which we took for signals.

The whole Garrison almost was under arms expecting & ardently wishing for the long threatn'd attack.

The weather is mild, wind at S W.

“The rebels pay the Habitants with paper: these
“pusillanimous avaricious caitifs are well served—they
“will find it of very little service in the month of May
“next.

Gen: Carleton sleeps in his cloaths in the Recollets, & so do all the men & officers off duty.

26th This is no wall scaling weather—the night was clear & inconceivably cold—it is employment enough to preserve ones nose. The wind is at N W piercingly keen—nothing extraordinary.

27th Hazy cloudy weather last night, snow this morning with the wind at W N W.

28th All was quiet last night, the weather clear and mild. The wind is S W to day.

29th Clear fine weather all the night, no alarm, wind W N W—we get no intelligence. We see the rebels crossing the streets in St Roc arm'd; some are cloth'd in red. They take care to shew themselves out of musket reach, & where no guns bear.

30th The wind is Easterly & mild. Last night a deserter (an intelligent fellow, an Irishman) came in from the rebels.

He reports that “they are three thousand strong, “having been reinforced from Montreal; that they have “been cloth'd lately; they have plenty of provisions. “The Habitants supply them with every thing for wch “they are paid in hard money—they refuse to take the “Congress bills until the Town falls, they'll then accept “of them. The small pox still rages among them, they “have got a supply of shells from Montreal.

“Last Wednesday evening the whole army was under “arms at head quarters in order to march to the attack “of the Town. Mr. Montgomery inform'd them that “the time was unfavourable, but that he wou'd soon “lead them to an easy & glorious conquest. He thank'd “them for the zeal & spirit they had shewn & so dis- “miss'd them.

This deserter said that “the Americans express'd “much impatience to be led to the attack, but his opinion “is that they will be very backward on seeing the fire “of our great guns.” All the Europeans wish to be “at home they do not pretend to like the intended “attack.

“We shall certainly be attack’d the first dark night.”

Twenty eight shells were thrown into Town; they did no hurt: a third part of them did not burst.

31st It snow’d all the night, it was very dark, the wind was strong at N E.

About 4 o clock in the Morning Capt: Malcom Fraser of the Royal Emigrants being on his rounds, saw many flashes of fire without hearing any reports; the sentries inform’d him that they had perceived them for some time on the heights of Abraham, the sentinels between Port Louis & Cape Diamond had seen fix’d lights like lamps in a street—these appearances being very uncommon & the night favouring the designs of the enemy, Capt: Fraser order’d the Guards and Pickets on the ramparts to stand to their arms. The drums beat, the bells rang the alarm, & in a few minutes the whole Garrison was under arms—even old men of seventy were forward to oppose the attackers.

Two Rockets sent by the enemy from the foot of Cape Diamond were immediately followed by a heavy & hot fire from a body of men posted behind a rising ground within eighty yards of the wall, at Cape Diamond, the flashes from their muskets made their heads visible—their bodies were cover’d: we briskly return’d the fire directed by theirs—at this moment a body of men suppos’d to be Canadians appear’d in St Johns suburbs, —& the enemy threw shells into town from St Roc.

Colonel Caldwell conducted a detachment of the British Militia to reinforce Cape Diamond. It was said by some of the deserters that Mr. Montgomery believ’d it was the weakest place where an escalade cou’d be easily effected; the Colonel having posted his men under proper officers, return’d to the Corps de reserve on the Parade to wait the Generals orders. The Rockets were the signal; when Arnold saw them he pushed on from St Rocs to attack our works at *Saut au Matelot with nine hundred pick’d men, Mr. Montgomery advanced towards the works at † Pres de Ville with seven hundred of his best soldiers.

* Saut au Matelot a guard house & battery at the N end of the lower Town.

† A Guard house & battery at a narrow pass at the S end of the lower Town.

Arnolds party was obliged to pass close under the pickets behind the Hotel Dieu & Montcalms house, where they were exposed to a dreadful fire of small arms which the Sailors pour'd down on them, as they passed. Arnold was here wounded in the leg & carried off:—his men proceeded, forced our guard, & got possession of our battery at Saut au Matelot.

They penetrated about two hundred yards further to a barrier where we made a stand—a brisk firing began on both sides—the rebels fired under cover; we only saw those who ventur'd to run from one house to another, in that way they advanc'd. Gen: Carleton attentive to the most minute manœuvre of the enemy, skilled in military matters, saw in a moment & instantaneously improv'd the advantage the rebels had given over them. He sent Capt. Laws with sixty men out of Palace gate to attack them in rear, & Capt: McDougal of the R: Emigrants was dispatched a little while after to support them with 60 more.

Capt. Laws advanced too far; impatient to be among them he got before his men; he commanded a group of the Rebels to surrender—seeing him unattended they disarm'd him. Capt. McDougal came up with the first party who were in possession of the battery, they join'd him & releas'd Capt. Laws.

As the Gen: had plann'd they were effectually hem'd in—to advance they dared not,—retreat they cou'd not—they laid down their arms & called for Quarter.

Captns. Laws & McDougal acquir'd much honour by their conduct & bravery on this occasion. At Pres de Ville the sentries had seen the flashes very early, the guard was posted expecting the attack.

Capt. Barnsfair (master of a Merchantman) had charge of the battery that morning: he had his men early at Quarters, they stood by the guns with lighted matches. A strict look out was kept; men were seen approaching—a band advances within fifty yards of our guns—there they stood as if in consultation. In a little while they sprung forward—Capt. Barnsfair called *Fire*. Shrieks & groans followed the discharge.

Our musketry & guns continued to sweep the avenue leading to the battery for some minutes—when the smoke clear'd away there was not a soul to be seen. Much has been said in commendation of Mr. Coffin's cool behaviour; his example at Pres de Ville had a noble effect on his fellow soldiers, they behav'd with the greatest spirit.

Those who were engaged at the barrier, were reinforced by two detachments from the Parade.

Major Nairne of the R Emigrants led the first, he & Mesr's Dembourges of the same corps attracted the notice of every body by their gallant behaviour.

The Rebels had got possession of a house which commanded Lymburne's battery & one of the principal streets; they mounted ladders & intrepidly forced their way by the windows, & drove the Rebels out at the door.

Every power of Col: McLean was exerted on this occasion, he had his eye every where to prevent the progress of the attackers; his activity gave life to all who saw him—he follow'd the Gens: orders with military judgment.

Col: Caldwell by his example made the British Militia emulous to appear wherever danger made their presence most necessary.

The seamen were under the strictest discipline. Col: Hamilton & Major McKenzie led on the brave fellows, who behaved as they do on all occasions, like British Tars.

The handful of R. Fusiliers commanded by Capt. Owen distinguished themselves—& the R: Emigrants behav'd like Veterans.

The Canadian militia shew'd no kind of backwardness,—a few of them stood to the last at a little breast-work near the battery at Saut au Matelot; when they were in the greatest danger of being surrounded, they retreated to the barrier.

The Flower of the rebel army fell into our hands. We have reason to think that many of Arnold's party

were killed in advancing, & many killed & wounded in endeavouring to get back. Our fire from the Pickets gall'd them exceedingly.

We made prisoners—1 Lieut Colonel
2 Majors
8 Captains
15 Lieutenants
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
4 Volunteers
350 Private
44 Officers & Soldiers wounded:

426 Taken

The prisoners think that Mr. Montgomery's party has not behav'd with that spirit which Arnolds shew'd—they say that if they had advanced like men, our force wou'd have been divided, & the two bodies wou'd have driven us before them, until they got us between two fires.

They little know the situation at Pres de Ville who talk thus: but allow for a moment that they had carried the Lower Town, they wou'd have been but little avanc'd towards getting possession of the upper town, from whence we can burn the houses below us at any time. Shells wou'd soon have reduced it to a heap of rubbish.

The prisoners had slips of Paper pin'd to their hats with these words

LIBERTY OR DEATH

We had kill'd Capt. Anderson formerly a Lt in the Navy, four private men; one man dangerously wounded & thirteen slightly. Dealer, a brave Militia gunner, was shot thro the Jaw.

We took their bomb battery at St Roc, we found there—

Two Royals

Three Cohorns

And two brass three pounders,
with a quantity of small shells.

The whole affair was over by eight in the morning
& all the Prisoners were securely lodged.

JANUARY 1ST 1776

Last night there fell a great quantity of snow. The whole Garrison lay on their arms, every thing remain'd quiet—thirteen dead bodies were found very near our work at Pres de Ville, they were brought to town.

Two deserters came in to day; on their report that Mr. Montgomery is missing the dead bodies were shewn to the Prisoners. They pointed out their General's, his aid de Camps Mr McPherson's, & a Capt. Cheeseman's.

Mr Meigs stiled Major among the prisoners obtain'd liberty to go to head quarters accompanied by Monsieur Lanaudiere the Generals Aid de Camp, to demand the baggage of these people.

Mr Lanaudiere saw by a great number of the Canaille assembled at the end of St Roc, that it wou'd be most prudent for him to return to Town: it is more than probable that the crew he there saw wou'd have detain'd him—these people impatiently waited a messenger from the town to anounce the opening of the gates. It was reported before daylight that the Lower town was in Mr. Montgomerie's possession; this acceptable piece of news, brought all the blackguards of the adjacent Parishes to St Roc to wait the surrender of the upper town, & they firmly believ'd that Major Meigs was the messenger.

These rascals had not the courage to pass the Pickets in the way to Saut au Matelot, & they were afraid to pass on the ice for fear of our great guns—there they lay until night convinc'd them that their friends had catch'd a Tartar.

A genteel coffin is order'd by the Lt: Governor for the interment of Mr. Montgomery: those who knew him formerly in this place, sincerely lament his late infatuation, they say he was a genteel man, and an agreeable companion.

2d All the last night we kept up an incessant fire on St Roc, & threw many shells into its suburbs.

A volunteer in the Rebel army came over from Beauport to Saut au Matelot on the ice, he imagin'd that the officer of that guard was willing to divert himself, when he told him that he was prisoner. He left Beauport with a design to join Arnolds party.

Mr Meigs obtain'd permission to go to the head quarters of the enemy on his parole to return in three days, he is to demand the Prisoners baggage.

3d A soft cloudy day. Shot & shells fired into St Roc. The Prisoners dreading the small pox and apprehensive of taking the infection the natural way have requested to be inoculated—their petition is granted, & they are preparing for that operation.

4th Nothing remarkable happen'd last night: the wind is at S W to day hazy drizzling weather. Capt. Anderson's body was interr'd with all the honours of War. Mr. Montgomery's was privately buried at night.

5th Thawing, wind S W—it sleeted all the last night; this weather is very uncommon at this season.

We are making additions to the works at Saut au Matelot. Firing heard towards St Foix.

Mr. Meigs return'd with part of the baggage

6th Wind N W freezing; the cold increases as the Sun rises.

7th The wind is at W very cold. Some of the St Roc people who had formerly served in the Militia, who tamely suffer'd Duggan to take away their arms, & who had left their habitations to herd with the ill affected Canadians in the Country were found skulking in the suburbs to day: they are in confinement on suspicion of having been aiding & assisting to the Rebels.

The day after the attack, it was current in the country that we had been beat out of the Lower town with a loss of six hundred killed & that Mr. Montgomery had lost but 15 men. Ninety four of the prisoners, all Europeans they say, have petitioned for leave to enlist in Col: McLeans Corps.

8th Wind at N E cloudy raw weather blowing hard. The 94 petitioners took the oaths, they swore to serve His Majesty faithfully until the first of June next: Their engagements with the congress ended the last day of December. Before the oaths were tender'd to them, they were told to consider well of the matter: they unanimously said, that they wished to atone for their past error by serving the King faithfully.

Some people who pretend to understand the Policy of those who have imbibed N: England principles, say that their oaths will not bind them, for they are in their hearts convinc'd that it is lawful for them to use every means to obtain their liberty: & they see no way left but to practice on the good & unsuspicious tempers of the folks from the Old Country—Many wagers were laid that the greatest part of them will take the very first opportunity to desert. Others say that as they are represented to be a praying, Psalm singing, devout people, their just sense of religion makes their bare word as sacred as their oath. Time will try if the Ante Yankites conjectures are well founded.

9th There fell a great quantity of snow before morning, the wind is at N E & it blows still, the air is mild.

10th Wind W N W blowing very hard, snowing & intensely cold.

The sentries observed many flashes of fire towards St Foix & near the General Hospital. The guards were on that account very watchful, an attack being apprehended. This morning it is difficult to pass in the streets for the drifted snow—in the narrow lanes some were obliged to dig their way out of their houses.

11th Wind W by N very cold & very clear: it drifted so in the afternoon so as to choak the streets. Rockets

were play'd off last night at St Foix, Beauport, at the General Hospital, & W end of St Roc. A few muskets were fir'd on our sentries overlooking St Roc, they were answer'd by an 18 lb loaded with grape & canister shot.

The men who came in the day after the attack were conducted to Pt: Levy in a canoe by two Recollets; if they have reported the truth the Rebels know the strength of the Garrison & the good condition of our works.

12th Wind S W nothing remarkable—a drifting afternoon.

13th The weather was very bad the last night. This morning Palace gate was open for those who were in want of wood. An arm'd body was sent to cover the workers, many people supplied themselves plentifully—there is much fire wood in St Roc; about nine o'clock at night many short lived blazes were seen at the W end of St Roc.

14th Wind at W excessively cold. There appears something like a battery at the S end of the General Hospital.

15th Last night it froze very hard—to day we have a high S W wind intollerably cold with much drift.

A report is spread in Town (it can't be traced) that the inhabitants of Montreal have refus'd to comply with an oppressive order issued by their new Masters; & that the Canadians thereabout have refus'd to follow Mr. Wooster (the rebel General) to Quebec.

The death of Mr. Montgomery has, in seeming, cool'd the courage of the Habitants.

16th Keen frost last night.

A noise like that of men at work with axes was heard in St Rock about the Intendants palace.

The Archives were brought in from the vaults of that building to day.

17th A girl of the town who had been kept in confinement by the Rebels on suspicion of having convey'd intelligence to us, found means to escape them to day.

She says that "Two Hundred of them have deserted
"since their defeat, & that they talk of another attack
"with four thousand Men."

If we consider the number killed and taken, there cannot be above 800 of the rebels remaining. If they depend on the Canadians for aid, they trust a very rotten support; we within the walls wou'd laugh at an army of 10,000 habitants. We have nought to fear from the natives of America, it is the Europeans who have enter'd into the service of the Congress who give the Colonists what strength they have.

This Girl spoke with the men whom the Recollets landed on the 11th at P Levy; the rebels did not relish their report. the wind is N E it snows & is cold.

18th Wind S W fine weather but cold.

The guns were fir'd in honour of Her Majesty.

A mill wrought by horses was set a going to day; it makes fine flower in great quantity.

19th Cold clear Easterly wind. Five sleighs loaden with baggage for the Prisoners came to Palace Gate to day escorted by an officer carrying a flag of truce, as they call a handkerchief fix'd to a stick, this is waved by the bearer as a signal that he approaches the walls with no hostile intention; he brought a little money for the Prisoners.

About nine at night a fire broke out in St Roc—whether it took by accident, or was kindled by the rebels we know not.

20th Wind S W with falls of soft snow.

We fir'd at their guard house at the W end of St Roc & threw a good many shells in that direction—it is close under a rocky precipice; we can see a part of its roof & a bit of the gable end—some of our shot found a way thro it.

Six houses were burnt in St Roc in the night—they began to blaze about ten o'clock; there is no doubt now who burns them.

21st Mild weather with snow, wind at S W.

Last night three of Col. McLean's new recruits (from the prisoners) deserted, they will no doubt make a true report to the Rebel chief which will give him very little desire to attempt Quebec.

About ten this morning a small sloop lying within four hundred yards of Palace gate was seen in flames, tho' many small craft lay near her no farther damage was done.

Six or eight sentries have this place in view but these night workers crawl on hands & feet in the dark, strike a light in the hold, set fire to a slow match communicating with combustibles, creep away again, & are out of reach before the fire blazes. A great quantity of fire wood was got in from St Roc to day.

22d Wind at N E not cold, but windy cloudy & drifty. About two o'clock this morning more houses were set on fire in St Roc.

A great quantity of rum & molasses are lying in Mr. Drummonds distillery without palace gate.

It is thought prudent to bring it into town, as the wind may carry the fire that way.

23d S W wind & mild weather.—Palace gate open.

A body of men with a brass three pounder, cover'd the wooding party. Great quantities were got in to day.

About nine at night some houses in the W end of St Roc were set on fire, fourteen were consum'd before morning. The night was still & gloomy, the snow loaded clouds hung low, from them an orange tinge was reflected, & the snow as far as the flames gave light, was of a redish yellow. The adjacent country seem'd cover'd with a pitchy fire, & the villages were just perceptible in a dismal gloom.

The scene was pleasingly awful, nothing was heard but the crakling of burning beams, & a hollow roaring of fierce flames. To borrow Miltons expression "darkness & visible" in every street & in every narrow alley in Town.

If the rebels did not despair of taking the city wou'd they burn the suburbs? it has been their shelter & cover for their riflemen.

The Gen: wou'd have burnt both St. John & St. Roc long ago, but in commiseration of the poor proprietors he let the houses stand.

24th A fine mild day, wind at S W.

A guard of eighteen men to mount at retreat beating every evening outside of Palace gate to prevent the Rebels from stealing towards the Canotrie.

Some houses towards the N W extremity of St Roc were burnt at night.

25th. Wind S W mild & clear. A strong party was sent out with a brass six pounder on wheels to cover the wood cutters.

Gen: Carleton attended by Col: McLean advanced within musket shot of the enemies guard house: We do not know what his Excellencies intention was, but if the road had been so as the six pounder cou'd have been brought up, we imagine that a good account wou'd have been given of their advanc'd guard.

A little while afterwards we saw three small bodies of men advancing towards St Roc from Menuts & the General Hospital.

For some days past we have seen great numbers of sleighs passing from Beauport, Orleans &c towards the General Hospital, perhaps with provisions for the Rebels.

In the fall a vessel loaden with Rum was forc'd on shore on Orleans by stress of weather, perhaps they are carrying her cargo to their Magazines.

They do not come so near the Town as they were wont to do before a shot knock'd a sleigh topsy turvy.

26th Easterly wind, heavy sky, a little snow.

It is rumour'd to day that one Dumont "who left the "town to secure himself in the Country, was plunder'd "at Charlebourg, it is not said whether by Canadian or

“N England rebels: & they add that one Larche who
“forsook his house in St Roc was kill’d, defending his
“property at Beauport.

27th Wind S W cold weather. The brass six pounder
is mounted on runners, & was sent out to day to cover
a wooding party.

28th Nothing remarkable—wind S W excessively
cold.

29th Wind W clear weather intensely cold: it freezes
as the Canadians say, a pierre fendre.

If this weather shall continue but a few day’s the
River will be froze up, an event that wou’d double the
duty of the Garrison—guards must in that case be
posted in many parts of the Lower Town, which are
open to the beach.

30th The cold continues, the sky o’ercast, the wind is
easterly., P M: the wind increases.

It blows very hard & snows this evening, at ten the
Rebels fir’d some houses in St. Roc: these fire bearers
take care to keep at a good distance from our outside
sentries.

31st Wind E dark soft weather, drizzling. Four men
on snow shoes came thro’ the fields towards St. Roc; we
took them for deserters coming in—they stop’d sud-
denly & discharg’d their muskets but at too great a
distance to hurt our working party. Our great guns
were fir’d at them, on perceiving the smoak they drop’d
down on the snow & got up again after the balls had
pass’d over, & made the best of their way back from
whence they came.

About nine at night they set fire to some houses which
remain’d standing at the N W end of St. Roc. The
blaze gave light in every corner of the town.

FEBRUARY 1ST

Feb 1st Wind at S W blowing drifty & cold, we had a
working party outside to day, some shots were fir’d at
them from behind fences but at too great distance to
do any hurt.

An English woman obtain'd leave of the Gen: to join her husband in the country. She cou'd not pass the guard at the W End of St Roc, the people on duty there made her return; she says they were all Canadians.

2d Wind W nothing remarkable, a house in St Roc burnt.

3d Wind S W clear sunshine excessively cold—a wooding party out—cover'd—firing from behind old walls on our men at work. A shell from the Town soon made their skulking place deserted.

In the night our out sentries discover'd a small body cautiously stealing forward, shoudering the wall under the artillery barracks: the guard was alarm'd: but their eagerness to surround them made them uncautious, & they were discover'd. the enemy fled precipitately.

We conjecture that they intended to pass on to the canotrie & set fire to the houses in that quarter: the wind favour'd such an intention.

4th Wind at W exceeding cold. If the cold continues to this degree the River will inevitably be froze over the next low Tides.

From the small quantity of ice now floating we think that it is taken opposite the Chaudiere six miles above the Town.

5th Wind W cloudy weather, the cold is not so severe as it was yesterday—while the wind blows the river will not freeze.

6th W wind blowing drifting day, & cold. In the night three of the converted rebels deserted; they let themselves drop over the wall behind the artillery barracks, where the snow was drifted very high, from thence they slid 30 or 40 foot down a steep, cover'd over with snow, into the street at St Roc.

If the sentry who was posted not more than thirty yards from the spot, had done his duty, they cou'd not have escap'd, three of the same set were confin'd for linting an intention to follow them.

7th Wind at S W clear & cold. Last night three houses were burnt in St Johns suburbs, there is a quantity of cord wood there & some hay, the rebels know we are in want of both.

A 24 pounder commands the main street, seven people have been seen at the upper end of it, & five in their old battery to day.

8th A soft clear morning. there remains but very little wood in St Roc—we have cut down the pickets equal with the snow, when that melts 2 or 3 feet we'll find a second crop.

Three men bending their course over the ice from Orleans towards the town were overtaken by 18 from Beauport; they all return'd together.

Capt Nairne acting as Major of the British Militia guarded St. Johns suburbs with 30 men last night.

9th A heavy wind at N E with thick snow— before the morning the storm increas'd to a perfect hurricane, it was impossible to face the weather but for a minute.

A sailor is missing, it is very probable he will be found buried under the snow next spring, in some places it is drifted 20 foot high; if he attempted to desert, he must have perish'd inevitably.

10th Wind still at N E & but little moderate, the streets are impassible in many places but on snow shoes. The first stories of many houses are under the snow, the windows of the second story serve as doors, by which to pass into the streets.

About eight in the evening the wind fell suddenly & the snow abated.

11th A man (the new recruits call'd him Capt: Felton) carrying a stick with a napkin fix'd to it, was permitted to advance close to the walls facing St Roc. He said that he had letters for Governor Carleton from Mr. Abbot & Mr. Schaulch of the R Artillery. A message was sent to the General—Colonel McLean return'd & inform'd the man that his Excellencies pleasure was, that he immediately go back from whence he

came—that no message, nor shou'd any letters be receiv'd thro the Channel of the Rebels—he added *never let a like attempt be made.* The man walk'd off.

12th Wind S W a fine moderate day, strong working parties employ'd to clear the ditch & ramparts of snow. In some places the snow is so drifted as to render it very easy to walk out at an embrasure into the ditch, & many of the guns are deeply buried in this drift altho their muzzles are at least 30 foot from the bottom of the ditch.

13th A fine moderate day. All the officers & men off duty employ'd to clear the ramparts & ditch.

Above a hundred of the prisoners have been sent sick to the Hospital within these few days past.

14th Wind at S W with fine weather—above eighty loaded sleighs have gone from different quarters to Menuts. With our glasses we see two field pieces at his door—there is a crowd of people always about his house, & many pass & repass between that & the Gen: Hospital.

If they have been transacting any extraordinary business to day we have disturb'd them not a little with our shot.

After we had kept up a hot fire for some time, the old signal a clout on a stick was seen waving in an advancing Cariole—we seem'd to take no kind of notice of this flag as they call it, we still aim'd at our mark, & the flagman still advanc'd, he pass'd their guard house at the end of St Roc; at last he stop'd his Cariole, stood up, & wav'd his signal: we still fir'd at Menuts. We suppose that he (just at that instant) recollected the answer given to Mr. Felton on the 11th—he turn'd his horse's head, & trotted back.

He saw that we understood their finesse. We think it was a piece of their soldiership, to engage us to desist from firing until they cou'd remove somebody or some-things of consequence, finding the house too hot for them. Three of the Emigrants are missing to day, one of them is a new recruit.

We saw about a hundred men, at a house half a mile or more West of the end of St. Johns suburbs, to the left of the old battery— we imagine there is something in agitation among them, they have been bustling about during the last 24 hours.

We heard three huzza's from about the General Hospital last night; we conjecture that they have had a reinforcement from Montreal or perhaps the promise of a strong reinforcement may have raised their drooping spirits.

If they wait for a reinforcement by way of lake George and Lake Champlain their courage will cool. If they make a second attack they will repent their rashness—but we'll see.

15th A dark louring morning with a cold N E wind.

About 11 o'clock last night fire broke out on both sides of the main street in St Johns Suburbs—six houses were consum'd—no person had been seen there in the evening. We fir'd some random shot among the houses.

16th Westerly wind with fine mild weather. A strong party on fatigue clearing away the snow in the ditch. Even after this day's work, ladders of 14 feet will reach from the top of the snow bank in the ditch, at Cape Diamond to the embrasures in many places.

Between 9 & 10 o'clock last night the rebels attempted to set fire to two vessels lying at the wharf at St Roc, & to a house in St Johns suburbs—neither of them burn'd. In the evening a 12 pound shot fell in St Louis street, some say it came from the old battery, other from behind a guard house & to the left of us.

Six of the penitent rebels again repenting left Col: McLean's corps: two of them knock'd down & disarm'd a Canadian sentry & the six escaped over the wall behind the artillery barracks. This morning the remaining eighty four were shut up. It appears that they all intend to run away. We took them in arms, they are rebels still in appearance, yet if there is one among them who wishes not to return to the Rebels it is hard on him to be confin'd—but as we cannot read their hearts, prudence says keep them close.

Some people have been seen in their old battery to-day: a man in green (supposed to be a deserter from Town) was directing the view of four or five others, he pointed principally towards Cape Diamond. It is recommended in orders, that the officers & men not on guard to meet arm'd every evening at the Recolleta, there to form a general Picquet. they are to sleep in their cloaths.

17th Westerly wind clear & cold weather. Some shot pierc'd Menuts house to day. The extra or voluntary general piquet to be at Mr Collin's & Mr Drummond's houses, as the most convenient & nearest the Ramparts.

Smoke seen in the chimney at Dr. Maban's country house—there have not been any signs of people there since Decbr: last—some 32 lb shot wh we fir'd at it went over, the distance may be 2400 yds.

18th Wind Westerly exceeding cold. We fir'd a few shot at random into St John suburbs last night to keep off the Rebels—this evening a fire broke out there, & before day seven houses were burnt to the ground.

Our sentries were fir'd at: we saw nobody—we sent grape & Canister shot at random among the houses.

There is a white flag flying at Menuts to day—every day there is a number of Carioles at the door.

19th Moderate weather wind at S W, the suburbs of St Johns burning.

Every gun in the garrison was scal'd to day, there are one hundred & twelve fit for action besides Mortars Howitzers Royals & Cohorns.

20th Fine clear weather, the wind Westerly & cold. At ten at night the house nearest but one to St Johns gate was set on fire—nobody was seen altho the distance from our sentries is not fifty paces: many more houses were burnt—in short the whole is very near consum'd.

21st A Cloudy louring mild morning, wind at W. About seven o'clock a party of a hundred men com-

manded by Major Nairne took post in St Johns suburbs to prevent the Rebels from doing any further mischief.

In the forenoon twelve shot were fir'd from the enemies guard house west of the suburbs of St Johns—there is a rising ground which covers the suburbs from the West. Guns fir'd at that house must be much elevated to throw shot into Town. It is probable they have remov'd their guns from the Old battery—we saw two men there. The suburb is quite exposed to it, they wou'd have fired on Capt Nairnes party if they had had guns. We ply'd the Rebels to day with shot & shells.

In the afternoon we saw two men crossing the ice from the Canardiere towards Sault au Matelot; they halted half way as if afraid to proceed. An officer was sent to encourage them to come in, but our sentries by mistake fir'd at the officer & the two men ran back. In the evening 110 men under Colonel Caldwell reliev'd Major Nairne.

22d The northern lights made the night as bright as day almost. To day the wind is N E the weather cold. Fire wood brought in from St Johns suburb.

23d There was no guard at St Johns last night. Westerly wind to day lowering & cold. About 4 this morning drums were heard at Menuts, St Foix &c.

Rockets were seen in the night at the General Hospital & Beauport.

The Piquet made a sortie at St Johns gate before six in the morning to cover a wooding party. At sunset a number of men were seen near their guard house in St Roc. They got under cover as soon as they saw the fire of our guns.

A great many families supplied themselves with wood to day.

24th Wind S W fine moderate weather. In the night a deserter came to the walls, we drew him into Town by ropes he reports that "a man call'd Clinton stil'd General commands the Rebels; four hundred men from Montreal have join'd him—General Lee was order'd

“to march with 3000 men to Quebec—that order was
“soon countermanded, he march’d to Long Island to
“oppose Gov: Tryon who heads a body of 3000 Royal-
“ists well entrench’d—some ships had arriv’d at N:
“York with foreign Troops.

“Gen: Schuyler was next destin’d for Canada, but
“the Congress sent him against Sr John Johnston, who
“was at the head of 500 friends of Government, at
“Johns Town on the Mohawk River.

“Parties of 20, 30, 40 men have arriv’d from time
“to time at Montreal.

“The lakes are passable sooner this year than they
“have been for many years past.

“It is reported among the Rebel Privates, that there
“is an order of the Congress to break the first Officer
“who shall propose to storm Quebec, nevertheless 800
“ladders were order’d to be made.

“A great many women & children (soldiers wives)
“perished in their way over the lakes in a late season.

“At Montreal the Militia Officers have been com-
“manded to deliver up their Commissions which they
“receiv’d from Gen: Carleton, those who do not com-
“ply with this order are to be sent Prisoners to Hart-
“ford. He says that this is a manifest breach of faith
“in the rebels, & loudly complain’d of as such by many
“among themselves.

“None of the Gentlemen who were honour’d with the
“General’s Commission, have been so mean as to give
“it up—the Rebels have 16 pieces of cannon none above
“12 pounders.

“Duggan the barber in dudgeon has gone to lay
“before the Congress his great services, & to demand
“the reward of his merit.

25th Wind at N E warm & pleasant. The rebels
from their guard house west of St Johns suburbs threw
six 12 lbs shot into Town. A great quantity of firewood
was got in to day.

We counted 49 men arm’d in Indian file walking on

snow shoes on the point Levy side; many sleighs follow'd them. The people all around us seem in motion.

26th Wind N E dark sleeting weather, not cold. We look'd for an attack last night, the weather being favourable. The Garrison was ready.

A person went out this evening for Orleans, he will return in a day or two.

The barking of dogs in every quarter without the walls was very remarkable, there is certainly some movement among the Rebels.

27th An air of wind at S E close damp warm weather.

Just before day many signals were made by fire in the adjacent Parishes.

Two men came so near the walls at Cape Diamond as to be heard distinctly call Good morrow Gentlemen. Drums were heard toward St Foix, & a regular platoon firing for a short while.

Voices which we imagin'd to be behind the Rebels battery were heard singing out as Sailors do when they hoist a great weight.

28 Wind S E with sleet and rain—a thorough thaw. A Canadian came in at Sault au Matelot—he say's he is but 13 days from Chambly. Colonel McLean says he is an honest man, who render'd him some very essential services last Fall.

He is come to give General Carleton all the information he cou'd gather; he has heard that "General Amherst is at N. York with 10,000 men from England."

"A person was sent by the Congress to take command of the Rebel army after Mr Montgomery's death—he arrived at Montreal, but return'd disgusted in two days. He declin'd having anything to do with men who had broken thro their solemn engagements with the Royalists at Montreal. He found that some of the Citizens had been imprisoned & some sent to Hartford."

"About 200 sleighs were sent from Montreal early in January to bring the baggage of an expected rein-

“forcement over the Lakes. They all return’d empty
“at the months end—& only 160 men had arrived.”

“The rebels have confess’d that the affair on the
“31st of December lessen’d their number 750 .

“Those who remain are afraid to go off since the
“Canadians have sworn that they will cut them to
“pieces in their retreat, if they do not make another
“effort to take the Town.”

“It was industriously reported in every Parish in
“Canada immediately after the attack, that we had
“taken sixty Canadian prisoners, hang’d them over the
“ramparts without allowing them time to say, Lord
“have mercy on me—& we threw their bodies into the
“ditch exposed to the Dogs.

“The New England gentry shew very little knowl-
“edge of the Canadian Habitant, in imagining that
“this story wou’d rouse the Country people to arms,
“they cannot more effectually serve us that by propa-
“gating such falshoods.”

“The Canadians keep up a very unremitted Patrole
“to cut off all communication with the Town.”

“General Amherst has summon’d the members of the
“Congress to deliver themselves up.”

“The Commander has issued out orders to the dif-
“ferent Parishes near the town to provide Quarters
“for 7000 men.”

A YANKYADE

29th High S W wind, cold weather.

Many arm’d men with knapsacks seen marching from
Beauport towards the General Hospital in the Evening.

MARCH 1ST

Wind cold at N W

In the afternoon some people were seen on the other
side St Charles’s river opposite to Mr Drummonds dis-
tillery. One shot from the 24 pounder behind the

Hotel Dieu sent them off; about seven in the evening a house almost under that gun, & near the Still house was perceiv'd to be on fire, the flames quickly encreased & it burnt with great fury—it is probable that it was set on fire by the wadding which perhaps fell on the top of the house & the wind may have blown it up, for the roof was first in a blaze.

Some think that the Rebels may have set it on fire, in hopes that the flames wou'd catch the Distillery which wou'd certainly fire the Piquets above it, & from them the flames might be communicated to the Sailors Barracks in Montcalms house, & so the Conflagration might become general.

2d Towards the morning 6 or 7 muskets were fir'd at our sentries in St Roc.

The person who was sent to Orleans on the 26th of last month has not yet got back: it is likely that the Canadian Patrole has got hold of him.

3d. West wind, fine clear cold weather. the voluntary picquet is reduced until the moon ceases to light us thro the night.

Three of the Emigrants deserted in the Evening—a party traced their footsteps in the snow; they fled towards the Rebels guard house in St Roc.

4th Thawing weather with a soft easterly wind. At three this morning, a rocket at P: Levy was answer'd by a cannon at St Foix.

We cut two deep trenches in the snow in the ditch at Cape Diamond.

In the evening we threw fire balls from a mortar; they gave great light.

A composition was hung over the angle at Cape Diamond; it burnt steadily & threw much light around: when it was almost consum'd there were sent from it hand grenades and bullets—fragments of metal flew about in all directions.

5th A strong wind at N E heavy sky drizly cold. This morning we discover'd a red flag flying on a pole

stuck in a fence near Mr farm, not far from
the General Hospital—and another at the guard house
at the west end of St. Roc.

In new England the 5 of March is a day of fasting
& prayer; anniversary orations are spoken in sad com-
memoration of what they call the bloody Boston Mas-
sacre.

The greatest part of the Americans detest 'revenue
officers. The board of Customs is deem'd an anticom-
mercial institution. The people of America stand up
for an uncontroul'd trade—but the board was estab-
lished to restrain an unlimited Traffic, & the Custom
house officers often incensed the Boston mob by making
siezures of countraband goods—they were often insulted
in the streets; & they say that the lives of the most ob-
noxious (that is the Vigilant officers) were threaten'd.

There were frequent riots, tumults, & scuffles, & the
Magistrates were unable to quell these disorders. They
were forc'd to call in military aid to assist the Peace
officer; at last some people were killed in the streets
in an affray by the Kings troops, & perhaps the inno-
cent unfortunately fell.

This transaction was painted in the most horrid
colours, the account of it was published in the most
moving language—the tragic tale was dispers'd in
sheets blazon'd round with bones, deaths' heads & cof-
fins, to rouse the indignation of the peaceful Farmer.
Their pulpits rang with the cruelty of the minions of
a blood thirsty Minister, who sent his Troops to en-
force his arbitrary Laws meant to enslave the freeborn
Sons of America.

On the return of this day, yearly sermons are
preach'd to the People, that the seeds of a deadly en-
mity which these Messengers of God (as they call them-
selves) have sown, in a soil which they have been long
preparing, may grow up to a plentiful harvest of Re-
bellion, against the Mother Country.

It has long been the policy of the Demagogues of the N
England to enflame the minds of the people against the
Parent state to further their schemes of an Indepen-

dency; that wild scheme will end in the ruin of all its abettors— the deluded multitude will see their error when alas! twill be too late. Their posterity will execrate the detested memory of those who are at this day, by an unaccountable infatuation regarded as the Fathers of their Country.

Allow the imaginary evils of the Americans to be real; have they a right to take up arms against their mother country to avenge themselves of the attempts of any faction who studies to oppress them? they blame not the nation at large. May we not address them in *Veturia's* speech to her Son *Coriolanus* who because he was unjustly banish'd Rome, join'd the *Volsci* & took arms against his country. Disclaiming against those at the helm of affairs he says to his mother

“ Those walls contain the most corrupt of men,
“ A base seditious herd : who trample order,
“ Distinction, justice, laws, beneath their feet
“ Insolent foes to worth, the foes of Virtue.

Veturia

Thou hast not thence a right to lift thy hand,
Against the whole community, which forms
Thy ever sacred Country—that consists
Not of Coeval Citizens alone :
It knows no bounds ; it has a retrospect
To ages past; it looks on those to come;
And grasps of all the general worth & Virtue.
Suppose, My Son, that I to thee had been
An harsh obdurate parent, even unjust:
How wou'd the monstrous thought with horror strike thee
Of plunging from revenge, thy raging steel
Into her breast who nurs'd thy Infant years.

The leaders of the American rebellion, & their abettors in England have by false informations, kept the lower class of people in ignorance. They firmly believe that the people in Britain are ready to take arms to force a repeal of the Acts which the Americans complain of.

In justice & in mercy, Great Britain will compel her Colonists to be happy, by enforcing submission to her Parliament.

Their eyes will soon be open'd, they'll return to their duty, & be convinc'd that their very existence as a free people, depends on the protection of the Mother Country.

It is propos'd to raise a company of Invalids in Town. Some people from real ailments, have been incapable of doing garrison duty, but there are many shameless beings within the walls, who under pretence of bad health, skulk from their duty & sleep soundly at home, while their fellow Citizens watch exposed to the rigours of a Canadian Winter.

Such as are found able to bear arms who have hitherto play'd the Valetudinarian from laziness, or from a motive more reprehensible, will be drawn out to publick view, they will be enrolled with the Invalids.

They can guard prisons, posts out of danger, since no manly feelings have stimulated them to do the duty of good subjects hitherto.

Hail rain at night.

One of the prisoners in the Recollets was put under close confinement for abusing a sentry and uttering some imprudent threats, "In a few days" said he among other things, "I shall be sentry over you, then I shall know how to use you."

6th It rained in the night—the wind is S W to day & it rains still— to walk in the streets is next to impossible: the ridges are cover'd with clear ice, & between them the water stands in Ponds knee deep.

7th Wind S W variable weather snowing & shining by turns. Fatigue parties are cutting trenches in the snow which lies deep in the ditch.

Men have been seen carrying boards over the heights from towards Wolfe's cove. A party of twenty men was sent on the look out, from the brow of the steep overlooking L'ance de Mer, they saw about 30 men at work there—on our first fire they all ran away.

Tis said we killed a man at a miles distance by one of our wall pieces to day.

The rebels appear in small groups of three four or five sauntering within four or five hundred yards of the wall, a discharge of grape shot convinces them where they are, they don't stay for a second.

On the highest part of Cape Diamond we erected a mast of 30 foot high, with a sentry box atop, from whence we can discover all that passes near Holland house their head quarters, & all the road as far as St Foix church lies open to our view.

The rebels hung out their red flag again to day near the Wind mill at St. Roc—some say tis a Squaws blanket border'd with black tape—others say, wringing their hands, *Mon Dieu c'est la Pavillon Sanglante*.

8th A mild morning, the wind at S W, the red black border'd flag is up to day. About four oclock this afternoon a foolish fellow named Robitaille came in from Lorette—he knows nothing.

In the night two men Lamotte & Papinot Canadians, came over the ice from the Island of Orleans: it was with much difficulty that they cou'd keep out of the way of the Canadian Patrole: they keep constant rounds to guard every pass to Town—when they heard them near they threw themselves all along on the snow, & cover'd themselves with new white blankets; they came sometimes so near them that they cou'd hear what they said.

Mr Lamotte is but 11 days from Montreal & thirty from N: York—he has been in New England—the news he brings is not unfavourable for the King's loyal subjects, it gives us here a better prospect, than that we have had for sometime past.

It is said that he has brought letters from Governor Tryon to General Carleton.

“He reports that it was rumour'd as he came along
“that the rebels had attempted to storm Boston & that
“they had lost 4000 men in the attack, advancing on the ice is broke & let the greatest part of them in.”

“The Colonists look forward & are dispirited, they
“raise recruits for the army at Cambridge with great

“difficulty, he saw many on their march to Head quarters weak sick & ill clad.”

“The want of wollens is allready severely felt all over the continent: the thinking part now know that all the wool in America cou’d not furnish its inhabitants with stockings. The reinforcement for Canada assembled very slowly: first & last there may have arriv’d at Montreal between four or five hundred—but few or rather no more are expected.

“A hundred men better appointed than the rest were sent to garrison Quebec but when they arrived at Montreal & found that General Carleton was in possession of the Capital, some of them return’d & forty of them laid down their arms saying—“*the service in which we engaged cannot be performed by us before Quebec is brought under the subjection of the Congress.*”

“There was lately a quarrel among the Rebels, they fought in the streets of Montreal.

“It is the common talk among them that they will storm the Town on the first of this month. Cash is very scarce among them, the Canadians are very averse to take their paper.”

“Moses Hazen who was a Captain of Rangers at the taking of Quebec, a fam’d partizan remark’d by General Wolfe for a good soldier, has dwindled down to a Colonel in the Rebel army—he has rais’d a hundred & fifty Canadian blackguards the first of his battalion—Edward Antil a Lawyer of Montreal is his Lieutenant Colonel.

“John Wells a merchant of Quebec acts for Price the rebel Commissary, who with Thos: Walker the noted Montreal Justice is gone to Philadelphia to give evidence before the Congress against Brigadier General Prescott, accus’d of having burnt Walkers house, & for confining him for traiterous conspiracies against the state.”

“The Montreal Gentlemen who refus’d to give up their commissions in the Militia have been sent from

"thence & confin'd at Chambly, among whom are
"Monsieur Dufy, Monsieur St. George, & Mr. Gray."

He heard nothing of the troops which Chabotte (the
man who came in some time ago) said were landed at
N York"

Our sentries at Cape Diamond hear like people at
work at a distance under the hill by the water side in
the night.

We have for some time perceived small parties
marching —countermarching between Beauport & the
General Hospital.

The people in town who are really invalids join'd to
those who pretend to be ailing were brought on the
Parade to day; a hundred & eighty in number: above
a hundred of them were found very fit for service in
case of an attack—they were enroll'd & the command
of them given to Capt. Joseph Francois Cugnet.

We saw flashes & heard the reports of muskets fir'd on
the ice between the Town and Beauport, we suppose
the Patrole has fir'd on some people attempting to get
to Town.

9th Wind to the Norward of West, cold clear—
there fell above two inches of snow last night: the river
is not very full of floating ice, the outmost vessels in the
Cul de Sac have their sterns free—some men have been
seen in the old battery to day.

We have begun to build a barrier with cakes of ice
to obstruct the enemies approach towards Lymburners
battery in the Lower Town.

This day we have 114 pieces of cannon mounted in
the Garrison— none under six pounders are counted:
there is a great number of small guns, mortars, howit-
zers, Cohorns &c.

10th Wind Westerly clear & cold, The Picquets have
orders to assemble at retreat beating.

The Garrison was alarm'd about ten oclock this
evening—the drums beat to arms, the bell rang & a rein-
forcement was detach'd to Cape Diamond, from the
Parade, where the Militia, British and Canadian, as-
sembled in a very few minutes.

Two sentries without the ditch at Cape Diamond saw, as near as they cou'd guess, 200 men advancing up a hollow pass leading from L'ance de Mer—they halted on hearing a noise on the ramparts, stood a minute or two, wheel'd about & march'd back; In about half an hour the people were order'd home.

It was imagin'd that the prisoners wou'd be very troublesome in case of an alarm, but both officers & private men put out their lights & went to bed.

11th Wind at W cold & clear. The General review'd the British Militia on the Parade they had their arms in excellent order, & look'd very well considering all things.

A deep and wide trench was cut in the ice at Lymburners wharf.

A ditch was dug in the snow near the curtain at St Louis gate.

Fire balls were hung over all the angles, two were lighted; they answer'd well, they gave great light in the ditch, & shav'd the faces of the Bastions.

A sailor attempted to desert from his guard at Saut au Matelot in the night—the guards in St Roc near Palace gate took him up.

12th In the night the wind was N E there fell near a foot of snow—afternoon it was windy & cold—some of the Rebels have been sauntering about on the heights to day: Our sentries have been fir'd at.

13th A fine clear day, sharp air—wind N W. It is reported that “the Indians in the upper Countries have “proposed among themselves to come down to the “relief of this place.” And that the peasants have “thrown out hints that they will not suffer the rebels “to retreat.”

These rumours may have sprung from certain intelligence, tho not to be credited.

Colonel M'Lean sent Capt: LittleJohn, master of a vessel, now commander of a Province arm'd ship) with 17 seamen to look into L'ance de Mer.

The party came unexpectedly on a sentry, he fir'd his musket & roll'd himself down a steep hill among about 100 men at work on a beach; we fir'd on them, & they decamp'd in great confusion leaving their Jackets tools &c behind them.

A few of them fir'd in their retreat, we were far above them—three of them fell, but whether thro fear, or from wounds we cannot say.

There is still a talk about fitting out two batteaus with six pounders in their bows, to row up and down, to observe the enemies motions near ye River.

When the wind blows from the West, the river on this side is quite free from ice, a birch canoe may sail without risk.

The prisoners who were incorporated with the Emigrants, but afterwards secur'd in the Recollets, were remov'd to a stronger place in the Artillery—those who did not enlist are lodg'd in the Dauphin barracks.

14th Wind Easterly with a heavy sky: there fell a great deal of snow in the afternoon.

About 5 o'clock in the evening a man in blue with buff facings, carrying what the Rebels call a flag of truce, with a drummer in front was seen coming from the guard house at the end of St Roc: he was permitted to advance as far as the angle at the two gun battery—he desir'd admittance, having letters for the Governor.

The General sent his Major of Brigade to inform him that he cou'd not be admitted, nor shou'd he be listen'd to but in imploring the Kings mercy—then said he I am ready to obey your commands—the Major said you are to return from whence you came: he wheel'd about, & walk'd away.

15th A very fine mild day, thawing much. A Canoe was sent with Capt: La force (a Canadian a Province arm'd schooner) on the look out: he kept well over on the Shore. Two Canadians haild him—they ask'd if they might go to Town & be in safety; he assur'd them of a good & friendly reception; they said they wou'd go over next day.

Two men arriv'd in a canoe from Beauport in the night, they say "the Habitants below Point Levy are "ready to take arms to drive the Bostonois out of the "Country, they have no cash, they begin to hang their "heads—they have long beat up for recruits, they have "got about a hundred of the most idle profligate "wretches in the Country—they have erected a battery "at Point Levy opposite to Cul de Sac—they have a "howitzer & one gun mounted."

Provisions for 1000 men have been lodged on the route; they look daily for that number from Montreal.

16th Wind N E a great deal of snow fell the last night—it rains excessively to day.

17th It rain'd all the night, wind S W to day still raining. The men from Beaumont say the rebels tel the country people that the plague is in town, & that in a short time there will be nobody left to bury the dead.

The voluntary piquets are at present very strong, every man not on guard sleeps in his cloaths with his musket by his side.

There's not a man in the Garrison who does not ardently wish that the Rebels may soon make an attempt to scale the walls—we know that we shall drive them off with great loss to them, & safety to ourselves.

No day in which men can stand out in the open air passes without working parties, to clear the ramparts & for other necessary fatigue.

Some of the Canadian Royalists of Point Levy (small is their number) told the Rebels in answer to some questions concerning the look out, we erected at Cape Diamond. "It is, said they, a wooden horse with a "bundle of hay before him.

Gen Carleton has said that he will not give up the Town till the horse has ate the hay, & the General is a man of his word.

Six sentries one after another refus'd to stand sentry on Mr Drummonds wharf outside of Pres de Ville, some were afraid of riflemen, & others declar'd their dread

of the ghosts of the men lately slain there, they were sent prisoners to the main guard. The Beaumont men return'd in the night carrying some late printed Gazettes—they will endeavour to pay us another visit soon.

From the look out in the afternoon we saw about 500 men drawn up at Holland house, & about 200 at Menuts.

18th Thawing weather wind at S W. The Canadian soldiers who refus'd to do their duty in Mr. Drummonds wharf, were this morning reprimanded on the Parade at guard mounting.

Two batteaus with guns are ready for launching—the wind is East this evening & our side of the River is full of ice.

From the look out we have seen crowds about Holland House, and on St Foix road.

19th Wind all the day N E, at night it clear'd up at W. Two batteaus & two cutters row'd up the River as far as Sillerie to reconnoitre. Major Nairne & Capt: Owen went out at the Sally Port at Cape Diamond with a party, & march'd to the height overlooking l'ance de Mer—they saw nothing.

A batteau cross'd the river from Sillerie, something was hoisted out by a gin, probably it was a gun for the battery at Point Levy. Some men were seen near the old battery on the heights.

The rebel's sentries from St. Charles's (the little) River across Abrahams heights to the River St Lawrence to prevent deserters bringing us intelligence, they are posted within 200 yds of each other.

20th Cloudy weather, the air is Easterly.

About 4 o'clock this morning a number of men were discover'd by the outside sentry, near the W end of St Johns suburbs, the Picquet was order'd out, on hearing the noise the rebels went off.

We saw twelve horses drawing something seemingly of great weight on the Point Levy side towards the place where the new battery is said to be, it is a mile from us.

We heard the report of a cannon somewhere near head quarters.

Canoes crossing over to Sillerie, they say there is a market kept there, the weather is very variable.

21st The wind is at N W, it froze very hard in the night, the cold continues.

Seven canoes nine men in each seen crossing over to Sillerie.

22d Wind Easterly cold & cloudy; we plainly see people at work on the Point Levy side opposite to the Cul de Sac, they are driving stakes, & throwing up snow or earth; the distance may be between 1600 & 1700 yards.

We are busy laying platforms for some 32 pounders on the grand battery, & we are clearing away the snow from some 13 inch mortars.

We fir'd some shot & threw shells at those we saw at work. By the situation of this new batery we think that their principal aim will be at the shipping in Cul de Sac; they may perhaps intend to batter Pres de Ville & Saut au Matelot, if they have heavy metal, this we doubt. Our fire at all events must be infinitely superior to theirs.

23d It was very dark last night, but we kept a good look out—the wind is still easterly; no wood in the barrack yard—it snows.

24th The last night was darker than the former—the wind is at N W with a gloomy hard sky—the weather is intolerably cold.

25th N W wind, extremely cold.

Chabotte the first man who came in with intelligence, gave us room to expect an attack before this day—we have been looking for the Rebels, & they will find us always ready to give them a proper reception.

We made fire signals from the look out, & play'd off some rockets before day light at the two gun battery.

The signals were understood from guard to guard.

26th The cold was inexpressibly intense last night—about two o'clock this morning the Rebels made signals by fire at their guard house W of St Johns suburbs & fir'd a musket. We fir'd at their works at Point Levy, & threw some well directed shells. We perceive an extensive fascade of fascines. Two men walking on the ice from Orleans towards the Town were overtaken by a party from Beauport, & conducted that way. We are preparing to lay platforms near the Citadel, the guns to be mounted there will enfilade their battery.

We saw a body of men of St. Foix road—we heard three cheers.

27th Wind S W mild weather. This morning before day signal Rockets from Cape Diamond were answer'd by rockets at the Artillery barracks.

The large house at the Canardiere where the rebels kept a guard, was burnt to the ground this morning: we saw people in great confusion endeavouring to save what was in the house.

Many arm'd men marching to & fro on the Point Levy side. Canoes & boats frequently crossing the river above the Town, but out of the reach of our guns.

Ninety six men in Indian file marching from the ferry at little river towards Beauport.

An arm'd batteau was sent up the river at ten at night—there was nothing seen.

28 All was quiet last night. Wind SW cold and hazy. Wind N W afternoon very cold.

29th Wind N W cold & clear last night. Bodies of men seen moving from different quarters towards the General Hospital—the Rebels battery at P Levy appears longer, we fir'd on the people at work there from the Chateau battery; we threw shells from the grand battery.

30th N Wind, a cold clear morning. A gin was seen in the P Levy battery, we threw those that were at work there into great confusion by our shot & shells.

We fir'd a gun at a groupe of seven men west of St

Johns suburbs—one of them fell. Five men appear'd between Port Louis & Cape Diamond—some grape shot made them scamper, one of them was in blue fac'd with white. There was a large quantity of firewood got in at St Johns gate to day: people conceal'd behind the old battery fir'd on the wooding party—a few 36 lb shot made them silent.

Several detachments of thirties & forties were seen marching up from Montmorency.

Our sentry on the two gun battery overlooking St Roc saw a man endeavouring to conceal himself behind a wall there, a file of men went out & brought him in very drunk—he said he came from Pointe aux Trembles this morning, & that he had lost his way. He belongs to one of the 5 companies of Philadelphians which arriv'd to day—the rest are soon expected with the 2d Battalion: he seems to be an ignorant fellow, all that he says is, they are soon to scale the walls, & that there are but very few Canadians with them—Colonel Hazen gets no recruits. In the night a number of men advance'd as far as the burying ground into St Johns suburbs.

31st Wind S W with snow—about two in the morning the sentries on Cape Diamond saw flashes of fire & heard reports of muskets—to them they appear'd as fir'd at Pres de Ville, the guards were alarm'd & the Picquets order'd out—on enquiry it was found that the firing was on the other side of the river.

The Prisoner we took yesterday is sober to day he adds nothing more than what he has already said.

The Jailor of the Dauphin barracks where the Rebel soldiers are confin'd, perceiv'd that a door in a vault which leads into the street had been forc'd. The lock & 2 hinges had been wrench'd off—the door hung by a third hinge wch had not been seen. Immediately enquiry was made into this matter.

The only Englishman among the whole Prisoners discover'd the whole: he said that some of them had conceal'd an old hatchet, & grop'd their way in the

night into the vault; they inform'd the rest that they had done the work: that one pull at the door wou'd open a free passage into the street.

In that belief they laid their heads together to concert a plan to join their friends without the walls, in case they shou'd not be able to let them into Town—they began by chusing Officers to command in action—their plan was laid, first to surprise the 24 men on guard over them, sieze their arms and ammunition & proceed about 150 yards to St Johns gate, & disarm that guard also.

By some unaccountable means, they had found a way to send one of their number over the walls to inform Arnold of this plot, & to let him know that they wou'd put it in execution the first dark stormy night, praying him in all bad weather to be near St Johns gate with a strong force; he wou'd know that they were out of Prison, when the houses nearest that gate shou'd be in flames—they were to turn the cannon at St Johns gate against the Town, & immediately open a way for Arnold & his party.

If they shou'd find it impraticable to force the gate, they were to escape over the wall by ladders which they were to take from the roof of the barracks, & from the adjacent houses, & that the guns might not annoy them, they were to throw sponges, rammer, wadding &c into the ditch.

The Officers prisoners in the Seminary knew nothing of this affair.

The greatest part of those concern'd in this plot were put in irons; many of them behav'd very insolently on this occasion. Two of them pretend ignorance of the matter.

The General has order'd a feint to be made tomorrow morning at two o'clock, in order to draw the rebels to an attack.

Some deserter may inform them that the Plot is discover'd, if a feint is not imediately made: every thing is to be carried on, as if the prisoners had made good their escape out of prison, & had got possession of St Johns Gate.

At four o'clock P M a deserter came in, he is of the first Battalion of Philadelphians, he says their company consists of 63 men—they desert daily.

APRIL 1ST

Wind at S W thawing much—hot sunshine.

At two o'clock this morning every person not on guard was under arms on his alarm post. The walls were well lin'd—it was perfectly calm, unluckily the moon shone exceedingly bright—however soon fires were lighted near the walls a hot fire from sketry was kept up for ten minutes—a confus'd mixture of cries—three long loud huzzas were follow'd by a firing from two brass six pounders well served their muzzles turn'd towards the Town—the musketry still fir'd, & now & then 3 cheers were given, this was continued for a considerable time—but no men appear'd without the walls. We saw no signals, nor did we hear any drums.

At day break every one was order'd home.

Altho the feint did not succeed (indeed the General was dubious of it's success) it will have a happy effect, it will shew the Rebels that we wish to see them—it will give them a dread to approach.

We can plainly see 4 embrasures in their battery at P Levy—perhaps some are mask'd by a long bank of snow to the right.

The deserter who came in yesterday says that in coming over the Lake he met many small parties, three four at a time leaving Canada; that a Lieutenant had deserted—they brought him back—he got away at last—he can clasp round the greatest gun they have. “Sometime ago two of our shells fell without bursting, those who pick'd them up sold the powder which they contain'd at a dollar per pound to the commanding officer, they have at this time but thirteen rounds.

In the afternoon another deserter came in—he says “they have but 15 men on guard at the W end of St “Roc.

“This Morning’s feint greatly alarm’d the Rebels, they stood under arms till 7 o clock.

The voluntary Piquet ceases to be general for a time. A Captain, 2 Subalterns, a Sergeant, a corporal, & 30 men were deem’d sufficient, in dark moon it will become general again.

2nd Wind S W warm clear weather. Three men were seen near the ruins at Mount Pleasant about 400 yards from Port Louis; one of them wore a large grey periwig, suppos’d to be David Wooster, another was dress’d in scarlet said to be Arnold, the third, said those who had good glasses was Edward Antil—they stood pointing to the walls probably planning an attack, which they never intend to make.

A number of men 60 or 70 were seen exercising near the General Hospital—a single shot from the Town dispers’d them. Some men were seen as if at work near the old battery—several small parties have been seen marching to the different guard houess—some people aver that they can see ladders strew’d on the ground behind the old battery, & from the look out they are seen with their glasses much farther.

In the Evening a cutter was sent to look into Wolfes cove, she got inclosed by the ice, & was carried up by the tide—near the cove she was fir’d on from six pounders, & an arm’d bateau attempted to pursue her; our men broke their way thro the ice with the butt ends of their muskets & got away.

April 3d Wind Easterly soft & cloudy. The Rebels open’d their battery of 5 guns at P. Levy about 8 o’clock this morning, they fire 24-12- & 9 lb shot—some of them did not reach to this side of the river—a 12 lb shot quite spent reach’d Palace street: their aim is at the shipping. they have hit the Lizzard Frigate— a ball has damag’d her foremast.

About midday we plainly heard the report of 5 guns at 2 or 3 leagues distance down the river: they seem to be large, but the present state of the atmosphere may deceive us in that particular.

One nam'd Chabott who had the command of a small arm'd schooner last fall, left vessel, guns & all on the Island of Orleans, where the ice had put her on shore; it is probable that she is now afloat, & in the hands of the rebels, perhaps they were her 3 pounders we heard. It is by four weeks too early to expect any thing up the river.

The Rebels threw 3 eight inch shells from P Levy—they did no damage.

We made many excellent shots to day; in short their fire soon slacken'd after our heavy flankers at the Citadel began to play.

Excessive heavy rain in the afternoon.

4th It rain'd all the night—the wind is S W—we keep up a hot fire upon the enemy—they give us a shot now & then—they have done us no harm as yet—we see but few people.

Ten rockets at the ferry house a mile on the other side of the little river were answer'd by the discharge of a gun at P Levy.

5th Wind this morning to the norward of West—very cold—an 8 inch shell burst above the shipping in Cul de Sac—a falling piece of it fractur'd a Sailors skull, they watch an opportunity, & fire a gun now & then, draw them behind the merlons, & get under cover.

We threw some shells into their works, & made many good shots to day. A general fatigue clearing snow from the ramparts.

An hundred & one men march'd from Beauport to the ferry house; we sent some shot thro it.

Carried the timber of a block house without the walls to be erected between Port Louis & Cape Diamond.

Monsieur Loiseaux an honest Canadian came in at Saut au Matelot at ten this evening.

6th Easterly wind & heavy sky—a deserter came in this morning.

Mr. Loiseaux reports “that Gen: Lee was once actually on his way to Canada with 4000 men—he was seiz'd with the gout—a great many of his men deserted.

“Sixty Canadians at South River had taken arms, intending to surprise the guard at P Levy: their intention was discover’d to the rebels by some villain among themselves—their design was to join the Kings loyal subjects in Town.”

“They were attack’d unawares when they were assembled at a Priests house—they fir’d on them. 5 of the Canadians fell—their fire killed 6 of the Rebels.”

“Monsieur Bailly a very brave & loyal priest was dangerously wounded—he had two balls thro his body; 34 Canadians were sent prisoners to the Head quarters of the Rebels the rest made their escape.”

“The Rebel General has order’d that all the Priests on Orleans who dare to refuse absolution shall be sent Prisoners to Head Quarters.

“They have appointed one Lotbiniere a Priest, who is to give absolution to all who ask it—they allow him 1500 livres per annum: & they are to make him a Bishop when they take Quebec.”

They have amus’d the deluded Peasants with grants of houses in the City: these poor Devils will stake a house at a game at Brehan.”

“The Habitants believe that it will be impossible for us to hold out many days longer, since the Rebels have told them, that they are to batter the Town from the heights & P Levy & to bombard us from the ferry house, but there are some among them who tremble lest they may not succeed.”

“The rebels are sickly, many are under inoculation.

“There’s a number of N: Yorkers in the Rebel army—their engagements with the Congress end on the 15th of this month; they have given great uneasiness at Holland house by their declarations: they say that on the 16th they’ll lay down their arms & return homewards.”

“The Rebels stopp’d two Gentlemen from N York on suspicion—they wou’d not allow them to proceed to Quebec: they had letters for Gen: Carleton, but no papers were found with them.”

“We have disabled two guns on their battery, kill’d 3 men & wounded 2.

“They now fire two guns at a time, & these but seldom; & tho they fire red hot balls they do us not the least damage.”

“Our feint of the 1st made the Rebels very much out of humour, they say they were made April fools.

7th Rain Hail sleet with a N E wind. The Rebels fir’d a good many shots & some shells but did no hurt.

8th Southerly wind & soft weather. It has been a custom observ’d by the rebels for some days past to fire 4 guns & a howitzer, & leave their battery early, in the course of the day they steal down to give us a shot now & then. They can’t stand our fire.

In the Evening a ricochet shot enter’d the window of a house in the upper Town, where the family sat round the tea table—the eldest boy of ten years, was struck on the head, & expir’d ere his mother cou’d catch him in her arms.

The roofs of some Churches & houses in the upper Town have received a little damage.

9th Easterly wind with drizzling weather—much firing on our side very little on theirs. A decent looking man calling himself Chaucer came in to day—he talks a great deal, we gather from him that he is or was a butler—he says that Gen: Lee was on his march hither—but was order’d to N York to take the command there—the Rebels are about 1800 near Quebec of whom between six and eight hundred are in hospitals.”

“They talk of storming the Town at Pres de Ville, Sault au Matelot & at Cape Diamond before the 15th. on which day the engagements of many of the men will finish.”

“The N Yorkers are very highly incens’d at the behaviour & conduct of those they call the Yankeys—they mean the people of the 4 N England provinces, who they say affect a disgusting superiority, taking the lead in every thing.”

“They are soon to open a battery against Port Louis at 500 yds distance, of 5 guns—9 & 12 pounders & they are to bombard us with 5 howitzers from the ferry house.”

“They have two Gondolas afloat—they are busy preparing a fire vessel to burn the shipping in Cul de Sac.”

“The Canadians are dissatisfied with the Rebel payments, they by no means take the Congress Paper, they are glad to exchange a handful of it for a dollar.”

“They have punish’d a Canadian in an Arbitrary manner for speaking in favour of the Royalists.

“They have put Mr Evans in irons for caning 2 or 3 insolent Montrealists who were holding forth in favour of the invasion of Canada. He was formerly an officer in the 28th Regt: he threaten’d to chastise some of the Rebel officers, they complain’d to their leader, & Mr Evans was sent prisoner to Hartford far from his family—their moderation & love of justice is very conspicuous.

“Arnold is to leave the Camp tomorrow to hasten down the long look’d for reinforcement. The rebels have no shoes; In the present state of the roads he cannot reach Montreal in less than 3 or 4 days & a body of men will require 8 or 10 days to march down from thence unless they can be sent in Batteaus, at any rate they cannot be here before the 15th—on which day or rather before they threaten to storm us—we are ready to receive them.

We now guard on the river every night. Our wharfs are garnish’d with guns—we have cannon in some vessels in the Cul de Sac, & strong guards in the Lower Town.

Our voluntary Picquets continue, no man sleeps at home—we assemble every night together ready to repulse wherever attacks may be made.

Mr. Chaucer is suspected, he will be properly taken care of.

10th Wind Westerly soft weather,—the streets are full of water, the snow under it is porous & rotten—if one steps out of the beaten path, he sin¹ see.

If the rebels shon'd attempt to approach the walls in the present state of the snow, especially when loaden with ladders, they will be mowed down by our grape & canister shot.

A young man nam'd Pepper came down from Cap Rouge this morning—he confirms what Chaucer has said concerning the discontentment of the N: Yorkers, & the uneasiness of the Canadians.

“The Rebels now despairing of success have thrown off the mask. Instead of Candour & Moderation which they say is the—Characteristic of the Sons of Liberty—as they call themselves—disingenuity & oppression mark them.

This young mans Father is among the Rebels, they have press'd him to accept of the Command of a Gondola.

They propose destroying the Vessels in the Cul de Sac, by running the fire ship full sail among them.

11th A strong wind at N E with heavy rain. The battery at P Levy is silent to day: those who know the ground say that it is situated in a swampy hollow.

We made some fine shots.

At midnight the guards at Cape Diamond St Johns & Palace Gate made their signals to each other by rockets—about ten o'clock last night 3 were play'd off at Holland house, Menuts, & the ferry house.

12th Thawing, Easterly, sleeting weather. Fire balls were lighted at the Angles to illuminate the ditch, & the faces of the Bastions. They burnt all night. Many shot were fir'd at our shipping to day—very little damage was done.

13th Wind W cold lowring weather. Fire balls were lighted at one & continued unto 3 this morning—Signal Rockets from guard to Guard.

A shot from P Levy went thro the Cabin window of the Hunter sloop of war.

The prisoners who were secur'd in irons after their

plot to escape was discover'd, have found means to procure files, they have fil'd off the rivets of their handcuffs, & put on leaden ones in their stead.

A court of enquiry sat on the Master of a vessel—he had charge of the guns near Palace gate; the Officer who reliev'd him from that guard found a nine pounder filled with rubbish. He was acquitted.

Where we perceive men at work to day, about 800 yds from Port Louis, a battery will be cover'd from any guns on our walls—but the 32 pounders on the Cavaliers will tear their works to pieces. We fir'd some shot from Port Louis which did not disturb them.

14th It froze hard last night—the weather is warm to day with a clear W wind. Fire balls were lighted, & rocket signals made as usual. The shot from P Levy are all aim'd at Cul de Sac to day, a ball went into the Lizzards stern, another hurt the main mast of a large transport.

Chaucer has repeatedly said, we shall be attack'd by the 15th—this then must be the night. We shall have 1500 men ready to receive them.

A Blockhouse about 100 yds from Port Louis outside was finish'd to day—it will be strongly guarded to night—the people all around are in motion this evening.

15th Last night was clear & frosty: everything remain'd quiet: this morning the wind is Westerly with cloudy weather. the number of people that we saw in motion round us yesterday, some at Holland house, & a party advancing towards St Roc made us imagine that an attack was intended as Chaucer had said.

Before day light as usual fire balls were lighted, and the guards pass'd their signal Rockets. In the afternoon the Sailors song was heard on the plains, they were moving in a heavy body, in the evening a great concourse of people were seen at Menuts: they gave 3 cheers. It is suppos'd by many that the N Yorkers have renewed their engagements; others think that they have declar'd off, & to encourage those who remain the officers may have been haranguing them, to shew them

what glory & how much booty every man won'd have, on entering in triumph the Town of Quebec, which the private men are taught in U. S. to believe must fall, we shall suppose that, elevated with hope, they gave three cheers.

At nine at night guns were fir'd & signals made from the Point of Orleans; we imagine that the guard there was alarm'd by a drifting Shallop which pass'd the Town about dusk.

16th Last night was mild & so clear that the fire balls were not necessary. Rocket signals as usual.

We had strong guards in the block houses outside of Cape Diamond & Port Louis. The wind is strong at E to day—the Rebels did not fire a gun—we fir'd at both their batteries, we have measur'd the distance of the last erected & find it to be 716 yds 2 feet.

17th Wind N E. There fell 2 inches of snow in the night—at one in the morning fireballs were lighted, signals made by rockets. The Rebels at work on the heights. Canoes & bateaus passing & repassing opposite to Sillery full of men—the enemy fir'd none to day.

Afternoon Capt Laforce went up the river in a canoe to reconnoitre: he kept the other shore aboard—he was hailed by some Canadians—he asked them why they did not come to Town—they answer'd they had no canoes, & that they were closely watch'd, they press'd him to come ashore, but aware of P Levy treachery he bid them bon soir.

18th Wind S W showers of snow. Fire balls & rockets at the usual hour. The Rebels fir'd from P Levy very early. Canoes crossing to the P. Levy side, full of men.

The snow has melted so much that we find a second crop of Picquets in St Roc; a large quantity of firewood was got in to day.

Two deserters came in this afternoon who report that “the N Yorkers to the number of 300 had been assembled on the 15th—every argument had been us'd to persuade them to renew their engagements, but these men predetermin'd every solicitation, were immoveable.

“To all the entreaties used, they answer’d, that the Congress had deceiv’d them—they as yet had no pay—they had in a manner been forc’d to renew their first engagements, but they had resolv’d not to enter into a third, they see their error, & are firmly determin’d never to fire a shot against the Kings friends—their spokesmen ended with a *God Save the King* which was echoed by one & all of them with three cheers.

“Immediately their drums beat to arms orders were given to secure the Mutineers—they were seiz’d, very ill used & confin’d; the rebellious Canadians were the most forward in this service.”

The Rebels not including the Canadians are 1800—600 of them or more are sick, & scatter’d up & down—

“They still assure the Canadians that a reinforcement is at hand, & they promise that all those who shall assist in storming the Town shall have their share of the plunder.

“Nothing will tempt the Habitants forward but a prospect of the great booty.

“There is not a single man within the walls that does not most heartily wish that the Rebels may attack us

We know what kind of a reception they will meet with—they know it also, it keeps them back, notwithstanding their gasconades.

Their leaders are perpetually telling them that they will march them to an easy conquest—but why do they not advance?

They have not forgotten the 31st of Decemr: the Canadians will ever remember it.

“It is whisper’d in their camp that 2 ships have been seen in the river, to their great dismay.”

The ice from Lake St Peter above Three Rivers pass’d the Town to day.

19th Every thing remain’d very quiet last night—it froze very hard—fire balls & rockets a l’ordinaire—the day is cloudy & cold with the wind at S W.

A few shots from P Levy were aim'd at the ships in Cul de Sac.

20th Two men who left Quebec last fall came down from Cape Rouge in a canoe, they say that the Rebels have turn'd the Gaspey arm'd Brigantine into a fire ship, & have offer'd 20,000 livres to any person who will steer her into Cul de Sac, & then set fire to the train.

"No Yankey, no N Yorker, nor ere a Canadian has as yet offer'd his service; An Accadian has said that he will perform it for 30,000 lb en bon argent sonnante.

Colonel Caldwell with the 8th Regiment is on his march from Niagara with a number of Indians: it was not to hurry down the reinforcement that Arnold posted away to Montreal but to oppose Col: Caldwell.

We have almost finish'd the 5 gun battery behind the Hotel Dieu, the 24 lbers planted there will bear on their works at the ferry house—we have already done it considerable damage, we have often seen it full of arm'd men.

"It is whisper'd that some of the Town's people who abandon'd in consequence of the Generals Proclamation, have been very busy in improving the Rebellious disposition that shews itself in the Country—they have told the Habitants that unless they will heartily assist the Bostonois—Slavery, abject slavery will be their portion.

"Chaucer is a spy say these men—he was made an officer just before he came into Town, he promis'd to return in 3 days if alive.

"One of the Prisoners in the seminary found means to send letters to the Head Quarters of the Rebels, agreeing on signals, by which their friends within the walls shou'd know whenever any reinforcement shou'd arrive, & the number of men; as also the time of attack if any shou'd be intended, that they might if possible cooperate with them.

21th A clear serene night preceded a fine day, wind at S W.

The Rebels beat to arms at 3 in the morning.

The battery on the heights does not (that we can see) advance.

At the hour of going to mass they fir'd on the Town—a diabolical spirit! mean they to kill women & helpless children. They see plainly that they can make no kind of impression upon the Town.

Hitherto they have kill'd a boy—wounded a Sailor, & broke the leg of a Turkey.

Swallows were seen to day. The fire we keep upon the ferry house allows no rest to the Rebels lodg'd thereabout; the guns behind the Hotel Dieu—the two gun battery & the guns higher up near St Johns gate all bear on the ferry house.

At dusk Capt La force's arm'd schooner mann'd with 30 fine fellows, was haul'd out into the stream, the Rebels fir'd at her from P Levy & beat to arms—she was let drive up to Pres de Ville with the tide & then dropt anchor, a body of floating ice broke her cable, & she was carried up as far as Wolfe's cove—the Lizzard sent a boat after her with a cable & Anchor, which arriv'd in good time for she was very near the shore—the Rebel guards fir'd on them—the schooner directed by their fire gave them grape & Canister in return

22d The last night was soft & serene. Fire balls were lighted at one, & they burnt until day. Wind N E with snow.

The Rebels open'd their battery at the ferry this morning between 9 & 10 o'clock with 2 guns—they have cut embrasures thro a very thick breast work which the French army threw up in 1759, they fir'd between 30 & 40 shot. We have mounted two French 26 pounders, behind the Hotel Dieu, we have in all 5 there, which batter their works & the ferry house a few paces behind them.

The enemy keeps close, their shot have hurt the chimneys & roofs of some houses—they are far below us, & are oblig'd to their guns. The red black

bound flag which has hung out since the 5th of March was taken down last night, some say that by striking this flag they wou'd intimate to their friends, that no more reinforcement is expected.

23rd There has fallen above 3 inches of soft sloppy snow since yesterday morning—it was dark and lowring all the night—& favourable for an attack. The Garrison was not unwatchful.

A canoe was brought to by Capt La forces schooner—she was from Montreal. Signal rockets were sent from all the guards facing the plains. Fire balls as usual.

There was six men in the canoe from Montreal, one of the number Monsieur Rousseau left N York 27th March. A report prevail'd at that time that 27 sail of ships had been seen off Rhode Island, & that the Kings troops had evacuated Boston to go to N York, & that Lord Stirling was to oppose their landing with a great force.

A reinforcement has been sent from Boston to this— place.

“He pass'd Mr Thomas (formerly an apothecary now a General) at the head of 1200 as a reinforcement for the Rebel army in Canada. On the 3d of this month their advanc'd guard were at Still Water 27 miles on this side of Albany; he found 80 bateaus waiting for them at Ticonderoga—Lake George was not passable when he was there.”

“They bring six iron twenty four pounders along with them, which detain them very much.

“It has been reported in Albany in terror, & confidently talk'd of at Montreal that Colonel Caldwell with the 8th regiment, & a number of Indians are on their way down from the upper Country.

“If a number of bateaus cou'd have been procur'd above 600 Canadians wou'd have come down to the relief of Quebec, when this canoe came away. “Gen Lee is gone to Virginia.

The Rebels fir'd a great deal from P Levy & from the ferry battery—we made a great number of good shots at both: a few chimney's have been damag'd to day.

About ten oclock at night the rebels threw 6 small shells from the last erected work on the heights: they were aim'd at the block houses outside of the walls, but they all fell short—we sent 6 13 & 10 inchers in return.

Signal Rockets as usual.

24th Last night was clear and cold; the wind shifted to N W where it continues with delightful weather.

The Rebels fir'd red hot balls to day—their fire is much slacken'd—ours much encreas'd—their works must be very much destroy'd—they are reduc'd to one gun at the ferry—we saw them carry off some men wounded or killed. They continue to fire on our shipping from P Levy.

25th It did not freeze last night: signal rockets in the morning as usual.

The little river is now clear of ice the rebels must now cross over above the ferry, or be expos'd to the shot. They remember that they had a Sergeant killed by a 12 lb shot in crossing in the flat in Novemr: last.

We mounted a 24 pounder to day to bear on their battery opposite to Port Louis, from their works they can only see roofs & chimneys.

The wind shifted to N E it blew & rain'd excessively hard: there was very little firing on either side.

We heard the reports of great guns from below, twelve or fourteen; some people flatter themselves with hopes that they were fir'd on board a ship of war—others think they may have been from Chabotts schooner or from a Brigantine of Arnolds which had winter'd below.

26th The last night the weather was intolerably bad, the wind was violent at N E with a deluge of rain—it continued all day. This evening the rebels fire from both their batteries. We give them 3 guns for one.

Capt La force chas'd some canoes; they got ashore & the people ran into the bushes—he call'd after them upbraiding them for not coming into Town—some of them ventur'd to the waters edge, & answer'd that they had a strong inclination to go to Quebec, but that they dar'd not stir from home, because their houses will be set on fire if they be absent but for a day, & all their effects will be seized—this is another sample of American moderation! their system of liberty is admirable! their regard for justice is very glaring!

The Habitants have no right to complain if the rebels shou'd oppress them—why did they suffer them to set foot in the Province.

Mr La force told them that now or never was the time for them to retrieve their character, a few days wou'd stigmatize them for Rebels & Cowards"—they made no answer.

27th It was very foggy all last night—we cou'd not see across the ditch from the embrasures, we were therefore much on our guard—this is a clear morning.

At one oclock just after the different guards had answer'd each others signals by rockets, 5 guns were fir'd from the ferry battery. We began to cast longing eyes towards P Levy, we hope soon to see ships from England.

A prisoner, one of the Rebel Capts: was sent from the Seminary to the main guard for attempting to make his escape.

The sentry at the further angle of Cape Diamond about ten oclock at night call'd out *a fire ship, a fire ship*,—this gave the alarm—the great bell of the Cathedral, & all the other bells in Town were set a ringing—the drums beat to arms; the garrison was posted in a few minutes; the fire ship prov'd to be a house or a heap of rubbish in a blaze on the beach on the P Levy side. On this discovery every man was order'd back from whence he came.

The rebels fir'd a great deal to day, we sent them 10 balls for one, & some shells.

28th It froze a little last night—fine weather this morning, wind at W; there has been but little firing on either side to day.

29th Serene mild weather, wind at S W—four muskets fir'd on the heights before day.

Red hot balls fir'd into town.

30th A small breeze at E with soft rain in the morning—fog with heavy rain in the afternoon.

Two soldiers flush of money were question'd of their sergeants; after many contradictory tales they were threaten'd with confinement if they wou'd not immediately reveal how they had got so many dollars.

They at last confess'd that they had been brib'd by some of the Rebel Officers to assist them in making their escape—the plan was laid & to be put in execution the first time they were on guard at the Seminary, if unhappily any one shou'd be found in their way they were to have been dispatched without mercy.

They were to have let themselves drop over the wall of the Seminary garden, on the grand battery, from whence they were to run down to the Sally Port near Montcalms, there leap the wall & pass by the Canotrie into St Roc.

On the charge of these men, 2 of the Rebel Officers were sent on board Capt La forces arm'd schooner.

The fogginess of the night made the garrison very watchful, every man lay down in his cloaths with his musket by his side.

MAY THE FIRST

In November last but few in this Garrison imagin'd that they shou'd see so many of their friends around them on this thrice welcome day.

Those who had never seen a siege painted to themselves scenes of desolation & distress.

During the winter the General's looks were narrowly watch'd; the tranquillity which appear'd in his counte-

nance, added to the entire dependance we had on his military skill, dayly reliev'd us from former fears.

Much strength was added to the garrison by a short but eloquent address to the Militia assembled at the Chateau; the substance of it was, "that he had the names of the disaffected in his pocket book—he well knew the friends of Government, with these he wou'd answer with his life for the safety of the Garrison. For his part he was determin'd never to grace the triumph of the Rebels.

We all felt the force of his speech; it instill'd a noble spirit into many; the General, had he been in danger, wou'd have found a numerous band to conquer under him or fall by his side.

At 4 o'clock this morning it began to snow & before 8 it lay 3 inches thick on the ground, at noon it began to clear up.

The Rebels fir'd red hot balls from the ferry, & from P Levy: they fire on the ping; A shot enter'd the Cabin of the Fell, arm'd s, shatter'd a ooys leg, dangerously wounded a man by a splinter, & two more got bruises, tho slight.

A wretch of a Habitant paddled himself over from P Levy to day—he said that he came in, in consequence of Capt La Forces conference with him on the beach the other day.

He says the Rebels are 11000 strong, he wou'd fain have pass'd for a simple fellow, but the French people say, C'est un vrai coquin—for that reason he is confin'd.

A very large bateau drifted down St. Charles' river to day, we sent out a canoe & brought it on shore.

2d The night past was very clear & cold, it froze standing water a third of an inch thick; the Wind is N W & it freezes still.

The Rebels fir'd many red hot balls to day from the ferry battery, some Chimneys & some roofs were a little hurt.

We made a sortie at Port Louis for wood—near the

Old battery, behind fences & in the fields round about we found a great number of scaling ladders rather better made than the sample Arnold left behind him on the 31st Decr: but still too heavy & by far too short.

The General did not order them away in hopes that they wou'd attempt to use them we suppose; in that case a good account will be given of the besiegers.

At midnight rockets & a fire wheel were play'd off on the grand battery, & answer'd by rockets from the battery behind the Hotel Dieu.

3d It was delightfully clear & serene in the night—this morning the air is Easterly. A fatigue party making a frize of thorn out of the ditch at Cape Diamond.

Three bodys of men were seen marching from the beach behind Wolfes cove towards the heights, 60 or 70 in each body—the 1st had red colours, the 2d blue, the 3d white: a number of bateaus attended them along shore. We take them to be part of Mr Thomas's reinforcement which Mr Rousseau pass'd at Still Water. The Rebels fire red hot balls to day, we threw some small shells from the N W end of St Roc into their battery at the ferry.

On the top of the tide between 9 & 10 o clock at night, (the moon shone very bright) a vessel was descried full sail, coming up to Town before the Wind; those who saw her wish'd one another joy of the 1st ship from England. A messenger was sent to inform the General that the first of the fleet was in sight—he order'd the artillerymen to their guns—when she came within hail, it was ask'd from whence she came—no answer—hail'd again—still silent—the third hail was attended with a threat to sink her if no answer was made—she then gave a sheer on shore, & at that instant the batteries play'd briskly on her—in a moment she was all in a blaze, very near the beach & about 200 yds from the shipping in Cul de Sac. She was well garnish'd in all parts with shells, grenades, petards, pots a feu &c &c &c, they spent themselves very reg-

ularly:—she seem'd to have been well prepar'd; she must have done very great mischief if she had been steer'd into the Cul de Sac.

The instant that she sheer'd on shore a boat row'd from her with amazing speed.

It is suppos'd that this was Arnolds Brigantine which lay below: some say it was the Gaspey, & that she had pass'd the Town in a dark night. The whole city was under arms in a moment: no confusion appear'd, every body was cool & wishing that the Rebels might attack.

It is surprising that they chose to send her up in such clear weather: they are surely hard press'd: it is a hundred to one if they have not certain intelligence of ships of war being very near us—they had not a moment to lose.

The tide carried the fire ship down in a fine blaze; now & then we heard an explosion.

The people under arms were dismiss'd with orders to be ready at a moments call.

4th Wind still Easterly, the sky heavy, it rain'd till midday—a few shot from P Levy—Wind N W in the Evening.

5th It froze hard last night, wind still N W & cold.

6th There was frost last night with a gentle breeze at N E. About 4 o clock this morning guns were heard at a distance—we heard repeated reports nearer & nearer.

A woman came early to Palace Gate & inform'd the sentry that Mr Thomas with his reinforcement was arriv'd & that Mr Wooster was gone off, that they all appear in confusion, loading all the carts they can find with baggage arms &c.

About 6 o clock a vessel appear'd turning P Levy to the inconceivable joy of all who saw her: the news soon reached every pillow in town, people half dress'd ran down to the Grand battery to feast their eyes with the sight of a ship of war displaying the Union flag.

She made signals of friendship & proved to be the **Surprize Frigate** commanded by **Capt: Lindsay**, part of the 29th Regiment with the **Marines** belonging to that Ship were immediately landed; the **Isis & Sloop Martin** arriv'd the same tide, their **marines** were also landed; the whole made about 200.

The drums beat to arms; the different Corps assembled on the Parade.

It was there propos'd that the **Volunteers** of the **British & Canadian Militia** shou'd join the troops & **Sailors** to engage the **Rebels** on the plains; to their credit be it said that almost to a man both corps were anxious to be led to action.

The General at the head of about 800 men march'd out at 12 oclock; the little army extended itself quite across the plains making a fine appearance. The **Rebels** saw us very formidable.

A few shots were exchange'd by our advanc'd party & the rear guard of the enemy, their balls whistled over us without hurting a man—they fled most precipitately as soon as our field pieces began to play on their guard houses, & advanc'd posts, they left cannon, mortars, field pieces, muskets & even their cloaths behind them. As we pursued them we found the road strew'd with arms, cartridges, cloaths, bread, pork, &c.

Their confusion was so great, their panic so violent, that they left orderly books & papers, which for their own credit shou'd not have been left. Look whatsoever way one wou'd, he saw men flying & loaden carts driving full speed.

We took possession of their **Gen: Hospital** & of a guard house two miles beyond it, of **Holland house**, **Mr Dupres** &c—there & at **Sillerie** we found provisions & artillery stores.

We return'd to Town about 4 o clock—the **Surprise** & **Martin** sail'd up the river to destroy the enemys craft. A guard was posted at the **General Hospital** in the evening.

7th Every thing was quiet in the night. This Morning the Priests from the adjacent Parishes came to town with chearful countenances to pay their respects to the Governor, & to render their devoirs to the Bishop; the steady & distinguish'd loyalty of the Canadian Clergy will ever redound to their honour.

All men entitled to the name of Gentlemen in this Country have behav'd like good & faithful subjects: many of them at the risk of their lives have shewn their attachment to the Kings Government—not a few of the Nobless are now Prisoners with the Rebels; they voluntarily offer'd their services to oppose the Rebel invaders of Canada, & by the chance of war fell into the hands of the Rebels.

People are flocking into Town from all quarters—many of them hang their heads.

The Peasants come sneaking in with a few eggs or a pat of butter—conscious of their disloyal conduct, they are meanly submissive; ask any of them the price of what he has, “Ah mon cher Monsieur, says he, c'est a vous a faire le prix, ce qui vous plaira me contentera.

Party's are detach'd all around. The Rebels abandon'd the Gaspey on the approach of our ships. she was half prepar'd as a fire ship, we found two other Vessels without any body on board.

The frigates fir'd on bateaus full of runaways; the turning of the tide unfortunately forc'd them to come to an anchor, & the bateaus row'd close to shore & got off.

To lighten their boats they inhumanly threw out many of their sick men upon the beach, some of them expir'd before our parties cou'd get to their relief, those objects of compassion whom we found alive were sent to the Gen: Hospital.

Thus was the country round Quebec freed from a swarm of misguided people, led by designing men, enemies to the libertys of their country, under the specious title of the Assertors of American rights.

They preach'd up moderation in all cases; they gave

us a few samples of it; their unremitted persecution of those who are attach'd to their sovereign, prove their great regard to the doctrine they preach.

These very moderate men whilst they were planning the invasion of this province were solemnly assuring the world that they wou'd not attempt to disturb the peace of Canada:—these peaceful protestations were intended to lull us asleep, for they were immediately follow'd by a hostile entry into this government; they took St Johns Chambly & Montreal, & block'd us up in Quebec in hopes of starving us into a compliance with their demands dictated by sedition & rebellion; their leader did every thing in his power to intimidate us; letters which he wrote to some of the principal Merchants in Town were taken in the possession of an old woman, he made them great promises, on condition that they wou'd not oppose his entry into Town. At the same time he wrote a letter to Gen: Carleton which for its originality ought to be recorded—it was conceiv'd in the following words—

HOLLAND HOUSE, Decr: 6th

Sir,

Notwithstanding the personal ill-treatment I have received at your hands—notwithstanding your cruelty to the unhappy Prisoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourse to this expedient to save you from the Destruction which hangs over you. Give me leave Sir, to assure you, I am well acquainted with your situation. A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of sailors, the greatest part our friends; of citizens, who wish to see us within their walls & a few of the worst troops, who ever stiled themselves Soldiers. The impossibility of relief, & the certain prospect of wanting every necessary of life, should your opponents confine their operations to a simple Blockade, point out the absurdity of resistance. Such is your situation! I am at the head of troops accus-

tomed to Success, confident of the righteousness of the cause they are engaged in, inured to danger & so highly incensed at your humanity, illiberal abuse, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the mind of the Canadians; that it is with difficulty I restrain them till my Batteries are ready, from assaulting your works which afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance, and just retaliation. Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among savages, prevents my taking the ordinary mode of communicating my sentiments. However, I will at any rate acquit my conscience. Should you persist in an unwarrantable defence, the consequences [redacted] upon your own head. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, Public or Private, as you have done at *Montreal* & in Three Rivers; If you do, By Heaven there will be no mercy shewn.

RICHD: MONTGOMERY,

Brigadier Gen. Cont. Army

His Excellency

MAJOR GENERAL CARLETON.

Quebec.

Finding his threats & promises equally ineffectual he resolv'd to storm the city; but he was at a loss how to perswade his Troops, as he call'd them, to march up to so desperate an attack; Plunder he imagin'd wou'd be the strongest inducement to his followers to attempt to get into Town; he sat himself down & wrote the following Orders

HEAD QUARTERS HOLLAND HOUSE

near Quebec 15th Decr. 1775.

Parole—Connecticut

Countersign—Adams

The General having in vain offer'd the most favourable terms of accomodation to the Governor of Quebec,

& having taken every possible step to prevail on the inhabitants to desist from seconding him in his wild scheme of defending the Town—for the speedy reduction of the only hold possess'd by the Ministerial Troops in this Province—The soldiers flush'd with continual success, confident of the justness of their cause, & relying on that Providence which has uniformly protected them, will advance with alacrity to the attack of works incapable of being defended by the wretched Garrison posted behind them, consisting of Sailors unacquainted with the use of arms, of Citizens incapable of Soldiers duty, & of a few miserable Emigrants”

“The General is confident that a vigorous & spirited attack must be attended with success.”

“The troops shall have the effects of the Governor, Garrison, & of such as have been active in misleading the Inhabitants & distressing the friends of liberty, equally divided among them, except the 100th share out of the whole which shall be at the disposal of the General to be given to such soldiers as distinguished themselves by their activity & bravery, to be sold at public auction: the whole to be conducted as soon as the City is in our hands and the inhabitants disarm'd.”

Mr. Montgomery had his reputation as a Soldier at stake, he aim'd at the title of Conqueror of Canada:—The Congress had great dependance on him—he made the attack & met his fate.

The officers who had seen service made Soldiers of the Citizens.

Colonel M'Lean was indefatigable; he was here, there, & every where in a moment—in the worst of weather, as well as in the best; he was seen at all hours of the night as well as of the day.

Capt: M'Kenzie of the Hunter Sloop of War did duty as Major in the garrison—he was beyond conception active: the rebels batteries bear testimony of his assiduity, & of his skill in gunnery. He has much merit for bringing his Sailors under strict discipline—for Jack hates land service—he cannot brook restraint.

Major Cox Lieut: Governor of Gaspey cheerfully underwent the winters fatigue: he was remarkably zealous for the service. His engaging method of instructing the young soldier made his lessons to be much sought for.

Major Ecuyer who has likewise been long in the Army, took his turn of duty with the other field Officers; nothing was neglected by him to forward the service. By his example & by his precepts the British & Canadian Militia benefited not a little.

Major Lemaitre, major of brigade merits much applause for his good services.

Never was there a more active indefatigable careful officer than Major Faunce the Town Major.

The Canadian Militia officers were likewise very assiduous in their devoirs—in short the Officers in General did their duty, & the men follow'd their example.

The activity of individuals had a very visible effect on the whole.

If ever Emulation was conspicuous it was under General Carletons influence in the garrison of Quebec.

As the humanity of the following Proclamation, sets that goodness of heart for which the General is universally esteem'd in a proper point of view, it shou'd not here be omitted.

His enemies will love him; those who have fallen into his hands will bless heaven. Esteem & reverence must fill their souls, & many a prayer be put up for his preservation.

“WHEREAS I am inform'd that many of his Majesty's deluded subjects of the neighbouring Provinces labouring under wounds & divers disorders are dispers'd in the adjacent woods & Parishes, & in great danger of perishing for want of proper assistance; All Cpts: & other Officers of Militia are hereby commanded to make diligent search for all such distress'd persons and afford them all necessary relief, & convey them to the General Hospital, where proper care shall be taken of

them. All reasonable expenses which shall be incurr'd in complying with this Order shall be paid by the Receiver General.

And lest a consciousness of past offences shou'd deter such miserable wretches from receiving that assistance which their distress'd situation may require, I hereby make known to them, that as soon as their health is restor'd, they shall have free liberty to return to their respective Provinces.

Given under my hand & seal
of arms at the Castle of St
Louis in the City of Quebec
this 10th day of May 1776 in
the 16th year of the reign of
our Sovereign Lord George
the third.

GUY CARLETON

*By his excellency's
Command*

H. T. KRAMAHÉ

GOD SAVE THE KING





APPROXIMATE SITE OF THE SAULT-AU-MATELOT BARRICADE, AT JUNCTION OF ST. JAMES AND SOUS-LE-CAP STREETS

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JOURNAL

of

THE MOST REMARKABLE OCCURENCES

IN QUEBEC

since

ARNOLD APPEAR'D BEFORE THE TOWN

on

THE 14th NOVEMBER

1775

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4

Journal of the Most Remarkable Occurrences in Quebec, since Arnold Appear'd before the Town on the 14th November 1775

1775

In the beginning of November, the enemys of Government made themselves busy in spreading intimidating reports of the valour and astonishing success of the Congress troops, they multiplied the numbers that were on their march to this place under General Montgomery, and they trebled the number that accompany'd Arnold from Cambridge thro' the woods to Point Levy; they industriously gave advice to the wavering English and French in Town, and they preach'd to the Peasants who came in their way; Their harangues were intended to shew the folly of resistance, "Our force is nothing said they, theirs is great and daily encreasing, if we resist, our property will be destroy'd for we cannot long hold out, they'll starve us into compliance, or batter our Town to the ground—common prudence dictates to Capitulate to save our lives and effects." The Boston mode of Town meetings was adopted; in these disorderly assemblys, the sentiments of the people were discover'd, we found that we had but too many among us, in the rebel interest—nay if report speaks truth some people had actually drawn up a sketch of the articles of Capitulation.

On the 13th in the night the rebels cross'd the river St. Lawrence and landed at Wolfs Cove, on the 14th. they appear'd within 800 yards of the walls gave three huzza's, and retir'd.

On that day our garrison consisted of Eleven hundred and twenty six men, vizt.

British Militia	300
Canadian do	480
Arriv'd on the 12th. Col Maclean with ..	200
Seamen on shore wth. Capt. McKinzie..	24
Recruits from Newfoundland, Emigrants.	90
Artificers from Newfoundland	32

Total 1126

On the 22nd. General Carleton published a proclamation ordering every person who was not determined to defend the Town to the last. to depart in four days; From that hour the King's friends look on themselves as free from treachery, and good was augur'd by the remaining Citizens.

On the first of December the return of the Garrison stood as follows.

70 Royal fusileers
230 Royal Emigrants
35 Marines
330 British Militia
50 Masters & mates of vessels
400 Seamen
120 Artificers
22 Artillery fireworkers &c
543 Canadian Militia

1800 men in all

Great plenty of Ammunition and every kind of Artillery stores. Computed about five thousand souls in Town, for which number there's provisions for eight months.

Firewood, hay and oats, short.

DECEMBER 1ST.

There's a foot of snow on the ground—wind at S W raw weather, snowing—The Hunter sloop of war, the Fell armed Brigantine came down from Richelieu and were laid up in the Cul-de-Sac.

reported that 50 of the rebels were lodged in Menutsse, (a Tavern within a mile of the walls) fir'd some shots and dislodg'd them.

Clear weather in the west.

1 Cloudy, the wind S W, much floating ice in the river. yesterday a man of Lorette was drum'd out of town for having industriously made many disheartening speeches concerning the strength of the rebels, and for uttering ridiculous untruths, to instill fear into the minds of the lower class.

Arnolds party came thro' the woods in canvas frocks, those who saw them first, reported them to be *vêtu en toile* this report went from mouth to mouth, the word toile, was at length chang'd into tolle, and the country people absolutely believ'd that Arnolds party were cas'd in sheet iron—The rebels are canton'd from La pointe aux trembles to Old Lorette, and small partys of them make excursions towards the Town patrolling in all the roads leading to the City to prevent provisions from getting in—The Peasants, or as we call them the *Habitants* behave in a dastardly manner—it is not quite clear whether ingratitude, or fear of the resentment of the rebels works most with them in keeping them from Town, be that as it will we suffer by their conduct. The people of la pointe a l'ecaille have prevented Mr. Dambourges from sending up his vessel which he had loaded with live stock for the garrison—It is said that the rebels have threatened to punish any parish that shou'd dare to send any supplies to Quebec—Shou'd a few starved stragglers intimidate thousands of well fed peasants who adore money and on other occasions have gone great lengths to procure it!—They wish to remain neuter, they have been taught that the quarrel is between Englishman and Englishman, and that they are no further concerned in the dispute between the mother country and the Colonys than that if the latter bring Britain to

their terms, the Canadians will live free from taxes: from hence it is plain that if they take any side, it will be the rebels.

.3d. Rainy sleeting morning, wind N E. afternoon clear and cold with S W wind, many people heard great guns at a distance to day. A Canadian reported that there was a fleet in the river with 7000 Russians on board, he is sent to prison until they arrive. Some peasants say that the rebel army at Pointe au tremble is 4500 strong, with many cannon, and that Mr. Montgomery heads them.

.4th. It froze hard in the night—the wind is at W to day, the air clear and cold.

The habitants inform us that the rebels are lodged in St. Foix Parish & in the parish of little River, none of them are much above two miles from our walls. One Jeremiah Duggan, formerly a hair dresser here, is now stil'd Major and heads 500 Canadians.

.5th. Last night Jere Duggan with a party enter'd the suburbs of St. Roc, the inhabitants tho' of the french Militia did not oppose him, but many suffer'd themselves to be disarm'd.

A soldier of the British Militia tried by a court martial for refusing to do duty: acquitted.

Firing on a house within less than a mile of the walls, behind which (it was said) the enemy are raising a battery.

Our strength will not admit of sending out reconnoitring partys, we must be content with such information as chance may send us.

6th. Wind W S W cold and cloudy. A woman of St. Roc inform'd the officer of the guard at Palace gate that some rebel soldiers were willing to get into Town, and that many of them were drunk in different houses. She was told to tell the men that such as chose to come wou'd be received and well treated—four came in consequence of

this message—Many small partys lurking behind houses in St. Rocs & in hollows near the walls kept popping from their rifles—we return'd their fire, but no hurt was done on either side.

Cloudy weather with easterly wind—The deserters say that Mr. Montgomerys army is 2000 strong including 500 Canadians, head quarters at Holland house two miles from St. Johns gate—guards are placed all round the country to prevent the habitants from getting to Town. Their plan of operation, is to canonade and bombard the Town, and after having harrassed us in this way for some days they are to make a vigorous assault and take us. One of these men was formerly a soldier in the Royal Americans; he had often said that he well knew the strength of the walls, and that it would be no easy matter to get over them—An officer, after a volley of injurious words ask'd him if it was his intention to intimidate the men, & he added ill usage to bad language: this determin'd him to hasten his departure from the rebels which he had long plan'd; “he says he's no Yankey, but a loyal native of “good old Ireland.”

There fell above six inches of snow last night, to day the wind is S W with fine clear frosty weather; they are firing as usual on our sentrys—A horse standing at Menuts door was kill'd by a cannon ball, a few minutes after Mr. Montgomery got out of the cariole.

Pleasant soft sunshine, wind at West, Various are the reports of the number of the enemy.—from what the deserters have said join'd to the accounts of the habitants, there cannot be above 1500, Canadians not included—many of the rebels are sick. It is also said that the small pox is among them, to an American constitution it is a dreadful distemper—We have long had it in Town.

Wind N E cloudy and very cold—At two this morning the enemy threw shells into Town from

St. Rocs, one went thro' the roof of a house, and that was all the mischief that was done—they are not above 5½ inches—At day light we discovered a fascine battery, 800 yds west of St. Johns Gate—we fir'd many shots through it. As the tops of the houses in St. Johns suburbs cover'd the battery of the enemy we set fire to them to procure a full view—The people had strange fears when they were told that the rebels would throw bombs into Town, at present they have very little dread of a shell.

- 11th. A rainy bleak day, the wind strong at S W—in the night 43 shells were thrown into Town without doing any damage; by the appearance of the battery this morning they have not been idle these last twelve hours. about midday the wind came to N W it blew a mere hurricane and froze so hard that in half an hour the streets and ramparts that run with water were but one sheet of ice.
- 12 Wind at W freezing hard—40 bombs were thrown into Town in the night. The enemy skulk'd behind walls and under fences in St. Johns & St. Rocs suburbs, firing all day on our sentrys and on any other who appear'd at the embrasures—we had one man shot thro' the heart; we answer'd their fire briskly whenever any of them shew'd their heads.
- 13th. Wind at W with soft fine weather—Three shells that were thrown into Town last night pierced the roofs of two houses but hurt no body. It is reported that the rebels intend to erect a battery at Point Levy to play on the Town from that quarter and that a body of men are now lodged at Magnans ferry house on the other side the River—Fir'd a nine pounder from the King's wharf, the shot went through the house, a number of men ran out of it and made the best of their way up the hill where they stood and discharged their muskets, the distance is above 100 yards.

Skulking partys are abroad in St. Rocs firing on whoever appears on the walls—Some rebels got into the Cupola of the intendants & fir'd from thence; a shot from a nine pounder soon dislodged them—We killed four to day, we saw the enemy carry off the dead and wounded in sleighs—

We plainly saw them at work in their battery, our shells and thirty two pound shot annoy'd them very much.

- 14 No shells thrown into Town last night; some snow fell before morning; the wind is West, the weather mild and lowring; we kept up a constant fire on their battery—we sent many shot thro' it. At midday they open'd it with five Guns—six, nine, and twelve pounders, their shot made no manner of impression on our walls, and no damage at all was done in Town.

- 15th. Mild with an easterly wind: no kind of disturbance last night—they are popping from their battery this morning—

About 9 o'clock, two men in blanket coats (with a drummer), carrying a bit of white rag at the end of a stick approach'd the walls, one of them told our sentry that he desir'd to be admitted to speak with the General—A message was despatch'd to his Excellency who return'd for answer that he wou'd not admit him, neither wou'd he receive any letter from him, nor hear what he had to say—that he wou'd have no manner of communication with rebels, these men said—Then let him be answerable for all consequences, and went off.

Towards evening they began again to fire from their battery—we have quite torn up their works by our shot, our fire has been exceeding hot to day.

- 16 Fine mild weather wind S W—no firing from their battery this morning; we imagine that we have disabled some of their guns.

This afternoon they fire from three guns—they throw some shells into Town—The riflers wounded three men on our walls to day, they fire from garret windows in St. Rocs—we threw shells into St. Rocs.

17 At 4 o'clock this morning a sentry behind the Artillery barracks alarm'd the guard at Palace gate, he aver'd that he had seen above 600 men in the streets in St. Roc—on this report the drums beat to arms, every man ran to his alarm post and there remain'd until daylight, but nobody appear'd to attack us in any quarter—they must be very alert if they take us by surprise—the voluntary pickets in the upper and lower Towns are very strong—it blew very hard last night and snow'd a great deal—the wind to day is easterly, stormy & cold, no firing from the enemys battery.

18 Wind at S with snow the air mild, shells were thrown into Town to day, we threw some into St. Roc—very few of the enemy seen any where—we cannot see the guns, they have drawn them in, or have carried them away, their fascines are cut to atoms.

A soldier was shot thro the forehead to day as he stood on the two gun battery the ball came from a garret in St. Roc, wou'd that suburbs were burnt to the ground!

19 Last night we threw some shells and burnt four houses in St. Roc—this morning the wind is S mild with snow—The rebels skulking in St. Johns suburbs in the night and firing wherever any noise directs them, this is a constant practice; it renders our sentrys vigilant—we generally silence them by grape shot fir'd at random among the houses—The days report is that Mr. Montgomery is at old Lorette. Wind S W afternoon, and very cold.

20 Wind west and very cold—nothing remarkable happened to day. It is impossible that men in such

weather can accomplish anything where activity is required—the cold chills ones blood, and benumbs every sense. The people put a threat into Montgomerys mouth—they say that he told his soldiers, “that he will dine in Quebec on “Christmas day or in Hell”—we are determined that he shall not dine with us—One of our townsmen who is detained prisoner among the rebels found means to send a letter to Town, he writes that “their Canadian aids leave them very fast “and that their own people are tir’d of the expedition.”

On our side there’s a conspicuous martial spirit, and a good opinion of our own strength—it may be expected that we’ll make a brave defence if the rebels attack us.

The great quantity of ice and snow lying in the ways leading to the passes we lately reckon’d to be the weakest renders these places at present very strong.

- 21 Wind W N W exceedingly cold, nothing remarkable.
- 22 Wind W S W excessively cold—Colonel Caldwell’s clerk who has been a prisoner with the rebels for some days escap’d from them, and brought one of them along with him, they came in at Pres de Ville at 10 at night.
- 23 Cold in the morning—at noon mild wind S W—Col: Caldwell’s clerk reports that Mr. Montgomery has plan’d to storm the Town this night. “He has hitherto found it very difficult to persuade his men to undertake an attempt so very “dangerous; plunder has been held up as an “object to induce them to get over the walls. The Europeans (he has a great many in his army) say the Americans shou’d mount first, “the Americans wou’d willingly cede that honor “to their friends from the mother country; they “have 500 scaling ladders made in a very clumsy “manner.”

How can they hope to pass the ditch loaded with ladders in the face of our fire!

The enemy are about 2000 in number, they are sickly—the small pox makes havock among them.

A soldier was shot on the two gun battery to day, from St. Roc.

- 24th. Wind N E cloudy. nothing happened last night, above 1000 men were under arms expecting an attack, the rest of the garrison slept in their cloaths with their musket lying by them ready on the first alarm.

A deserter (formerly of the 28th) came to St. Johns gate, fir'd his musket in the air, club'd it, calling to be let into Town—the gate being block'd up ropes were let down into the ditch and he was drawn up—He reports that “the intended attack was put off on acct. of Col: “Caldwells clerk's escape, but that they'll certainly attempt to storm us to night, if his escape does not prevent them.”

- 25th Mild S W wind—Last night was remarkably quiet—Many signals by fire were perceiv'd all around us. Two thirds of the garrison under arms expecting, and ardently wishing for the long threaten'd attack, but daylight came to shew us that they were not near our walls.

It is said that the rebels offer the congress bills to the peasants, who refuse to take it before the Town is taken.

General Carleton, and most of the upper Town Gentlemen off duty sleep in their cloaths at the Recollets, and the Gentlemen of the lower Town have a strong voluntary picquet there.

- 26 The last night was clear, and most excessively cold—the wind is N W to day accompany'd with intense cold there's no handling of arms in such weather.

- 27 Hazy cloudy night—wind W N W this mornin with snow, no alarm in the night.

- 28 The weather was clear and mild last night—this day is soft with sunshine.
- 29 Clear weather last night—no alarms, fine weather this morning—we got no intelligence from the country—we perceive the rebels crossing the street in St. Rocs suburbs threes & fours at a time, many of them have the uniforms of the VIII and XXVI Regts.
- 30 Wind easterly very mild—In the night a deserter from the rebels came in at Palace Gate—he reports, “that if the Canadians are included the “army under Mr. Montgomery may amount to “between two and three thousand, that they have “been new cloath’d lately, and that they are most “plentifully supply’d by the country people who “are paid in hard money—they have got shells “lately from Montreal—the small pox rages “among them.
- “The General order’d the Army to be assembled at head quarters, it was given out that they “were to attack the Town that night—Mr. Montgomery harangued them, praising their spirit, “and zeal in the glorious cause he inform’d that “some unexpected events, made it prudent to “put off the attack for that night, but that he “wou’d soon lead them to an easy conquest— “The Americans pretended to be anxious to proceed immediately but it was the deserters opinion that they’ll be backward whenever they “come within reach of our guns.” He says all the people from the Old country wish “to be at “home they are not fond of attacking the “Town”—thirty shells were thrown into Town, a third part did not burst This man says we’ll be attack’d on the first snowy or stormy night.
- 31st Wind N E snowy and cloudy, we may expect to be attack’d if what the deserter says is true. Capt. Malcolm Fraser of the Royal Emigrants in going his rounds between 4 and 5 o’clock this morning perceived signals from the enemy he

immediately alarm'd the guards and picquets, who stood to their arms—all our sentrys saw flashes like lightning all round, those between St. John's Gate and Cape Diamond saw an avenue of lanterns set up on poles at regular distances. Rockets were thrown up, and immediately a hot fire of musketry was kept up from behind some ridges of snow within 80 yards of the walls at Cape Diamond—The drums beat to arms, the bells rang the alarm, and in less than ten minutes, every person able to bear arms was in motion—even old men upwards of 70 were forward in appearing arm'd for defence of the Town. A party of the British Militia under Col Caldwell was immediately detached by Col. McLean to reinforce Cape Diamond as it was said an attack would be made there where he posted the party & return'd to the parade. Mr. Montgomery attack'd at the same time at* Pres de Ville with 900 pick'd men, and Arnold attack'd at† Sault au Matelot, with 700 chosen fellows, while the fire was kept up at Cape Diamond—a strong party, ('tis said Canadians) appear'd in the suburbs of St. Johns—their bomb battery play'd on us from St. Roc.

The guard at Pres de Ville had perceiv'd the flashes for some time, and every man was ready at his Post, the gunners with lighted matches stood ready to give the rebels a warm reception; tho' the night was very dark with thick snow, yet they were seen approaching; a body of about 150, came within 50 yards of our guns, they made a stand at a narrow pass as if in consultation—Capt. Barnsfare who commanded the guns watch'd the time and fir'd the instant they began to move forward, shrieks and groans were heard but nobody was seen after this cool discharge, he continued his fire nevertheless for some time.

* A strong barrier & guard at the Southern extremity of the Lower Town.

† The battery at the Northern end of the low Town.

At the other end of the Town the rebels had better success, they forced our guard at Sault au Matelot, and penetrated to the end of the street where our people made a stand behind a barrier—a very hot fire began on both sides, the rebels fir'd under cover as much as possible.

At this time General Carleton saw their error and improv'd the opportunity: he sent Capt. Laws with a party out at Palace gate to attack the enemy in rear, & Colonel McLean sent Capt. Macdougall to support him and take possession of the Post which our guard had abandon'd. Major Nairne also of the R Emigrants or Col. MacLeans Regiment, was detached to the Lower Town with a strong party, & Col. Caldwell with a detachment of the British Militia was sent there also.

Major Nairne and Lieut. Dambourges of the same corps, attracted the notice of every body, and gain'd much honor by their gallant behavior. They enter'd a house by the windows, where the rebels had lodged themselves, and with charged bayonets forced them to desert it, and thus secur'd a post which had the enemy kept, must have been attended with the worst consequences for us, for it commanded a principal street, and overlook'd a strong battery on Lymburners wharf.

The General from his perfect knowledge of Military affairs foresaw that the Sortie wou'd be crown'd with success—The dift. corps confiding in his abilitys, march'd with alacrity wherever they were led, and advanced secure of Victory.

Colonel Maclean the second in command, with all the presence of mind which distinguishes the brave soldier, made his dispositions in most excellent order, to counteract the plans of the attackers: in short his indefatigability ever since the Town was invested gave us a favorable pre-sage of our success.

Colonel Caldwell by his example made his

corps of militia emulous to appear where danger made their assistance necessary.

The rebels perceiving themselves vigorously attack'd in front & in rear called for Quarter, which was granted. In this affair we made the flower of Mr. Montgomerys army prisoners, & we have reason to think that many have been killed and many wounded: Arnold was carried off at the first onset, he was shot in the leg, while he passed the pickets behind the Hotel Dieu, from whence an inconceivable fusilade was pour'd on the rebels as they march'd to the Sault au Matelot.

The prisoners say that if Mr. Montgomery's party had attack'd St. Charles de Ville with equal bravery, to that which was exerted at Sault au Matelot, they would have carried the Lower Town.

After the Lower Town is taken it is entirely commanded by the Upper Town.

The rebels had slips of paper pin'd to their caps, with Liberty or Death wrote on them.

We lost this morning 1 Capt. Anderson,
Lt. in the Navy.
5 Privates killed
1 Private wounded

We took, two Royals
three Howitzers,
two brass, three pounders with a
quantity of small shells—

We made prisoners
1 Lieut Colonel
2 Majors
8 Captains
15 Lieuts.
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
4 Volunteers
350 Privates
44 Officers and soldiers—wounded

not wounded

426 In all taken

JANUARY 1ST. 1776.

A very great snow fell last night. The whole garrison lay on their arms, but every thing remain'd quiet—the bodys that lay outside of Pres de Ville were brought in, 13 in number. Two deserters came in to day, who report that Mr. Montgomery is missing—The dead bodys have been view'd and their Generals is found among them, with Mr. McPherson's his aid de camp, and Mr. Cheesemans.

Mr. Lanaudiere attended Mr. Meigs (one of the prisoners stiled Major) out at Palace gate with an intention to accompany him to head quarters to demand the prisoners baggage—but Mr. Lanaudiere perceiv'd by some Canadian rebels that it wou'd be more advisable for him to return to Town—Many Habitants were collected in St. Rocs in hopes of entering the Town that day to share the plunder.

A genteel coffin is order'd by the Lieut. Governor, for the body of Mr. Montgomery—formerly that misled man was known for an agreeable companion, and had the general esteem of his acquaintances here.

2d. All the last night an incessant fire was kept up on the houses at the South end of St. Roc, knowing that a body of the rebels were there assembled. A volunteer in the rebel army came over the ice from Beauport to Sault au Matelot, it was a long while before he cou'd be brought to believe that he was a prisoner: he firmly believed that the lower Town was in possession of Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Meigs went out on his parole to fetch the officers baggage.

3d. A very soft cloudy day; still firing on St. Rocs. Many of the prisoners, officers and men, have been inoculated to day at their own desire.

4. Nothing remarkable happen'd in the night. wind at S W with soft hazy drizzling weather—Capt.

Anderson was bury'd to day with all the honors of War. Mr. Montgomery was bury'd privately at night.

- 5th. wind S W with thaw—it sleeted all last night—making additions to the works at Sault au Matelot—Firing was heard towards St. Foix—Mr. Meigs return'd with part of the baggage.
- 6th. Wind N W—at 4 this morning it began to freeze, the cold encreas'd with the day.
- 7th. Wind at West, very cold. Some of the proprietors in St. Rocs were found there to day and brought into Town—they are suspected of having been aiding to the rebels, and are therefore put in confinement.

It is said that the rebels told the country people, the day after the attack, that we were beat out of the lower Town, 600 of us were killed, and that they lost but 15 men—That Mr. Montgomery was gone thro' the woods to Boston for a reinforcement. Ninety four of the Prisoners all Europeans petition'd to be enlisted for a time in Col. MacLeans corps.

- 8th. Wind N E blowing raw weather. The 94 petitioners took the oaths to serve His Majesty faithfully until the first of June. Before they were permitted to swear they were told that if they repented of their intention, they were at liberty to retract, that nevertheless they should be well treated if they rather chose to remain as prisoners.
- 9th. Wind N E soft snowy weather, a great quantity fell in the night.
- 10 Wind W N W very cold—Last night many flashes of fire were seen, the guards were on that account doubly watchful as an attack was apprehended—they chose similar weather for their last attack.

This morning people were obliged to dig their way out of their houses, the wind had so drifted the great quantity of snow that fell in the night.

Wind W b N very clear, and very cold, it drifted in the afternoon to fill up the streets—In the night rockets were thrown from the General Hospital, St. Foix, Beauport and St. Roc.

Some riflemen in St. Roc firing on our sentrys.

Two recollets carried over some Canadians to point Levy, they had come in after the 31st. They were set free to tell their own story—for all they saw in Town must have convinced them of the good condition of the garrison.

Wind S W fine morning, nothing remarkable happen'd last night—afternoon drifts.

Bad weather last night. Palace gate was open'd with permission to the people to fetch in wood from thence for themselves—a party arm'd was sent to cover the wooding party. About 9 o'clock at night some short lived blazes were seen at the S end of St. Rocs.

Nothing extraordinary happen'd in the night—the weather is excessively cold to day with the wind at W. We perceive something like a pile of fascines at the end of the General Hospital.

It froze very hard last night, this a cold blowy drifts day with S W wind. A report (which cannot be traced) prevails in Town—"The people of Montreal refus'd to comply with an order of their new masters—and that the Canadians refused to attend Old Mr. Wooster to Quebec, after they learnt that Mr. Montgomery and many of his officers had been killed in attacking us."

1. It froze hard in the night; men at work with hatchets in St. Rocs—a fine mild day—The archives were this day brought in from the vaults of the Intendants Palace.

Wind N E mild tho' snowing. A French girl of the Town escap'd to day from the rebels, she had been confin'd on suspicion that she gave us

intelligence. "She says that 200 of them deserted "since their defeat, and that they talk of making "a second attack with 4000 men.

We imagine that they cannot have above 800 remaining, considering how many have been taken, the number killed, and the amount of those who left them lately. If they depend on the Canadian habitants, they'll trust to a rotten support—we within the walls count the Canadians without as nought. We wou'd laugh at an army of ten thousand.

She saw some of the Canadians whom the recollets landed at Point Levy on the 11th.

18 Wind S W & cold—The great Guns were fir'd in Town in honor of Her Majesty—Palace gate was open'd, and a great deal of wood and hay was got in. A horse mill was set going to day—it makes excellent flour.

19 Cold clear westerly wind. Capt. Motte as he call'd himself escorted five baggage sleighs to Palace gate—he held in his hand what they call a flag of truce—He brought a little money for the prisoners.

About 9 at night a fire broke out in St. Roc which burnt furiously, whether it took by accident, or was set on fire by the rebels, we know not.

20 Wind S W with soft snow showers. Firing shot and shells at their guard house S end of St. Rocs, many of them took place. About 10 at night six houses were seen on fire in St. Roc; there's no doubt but that the rebels burn them.

21 Wind S W, mild with snow. Three of the late engaged men deserted last night. They'll no doubt report a true state of the garrison; it will not encourage the rebels to make a second attempt..

In the night about 10 o'clock, a small sloop within 400 yards of Palace gate was seen in a blaze—many small craft lay near her, but no

further damage was done. A great quantity of wood was got in from St. Roc to day.

Wind N E drifty, cloudy and mild, About two this morning more houses were set on fire in St. Roc.

Part of a great quantity of rum, which lies at Mr. Drummond's distillery was brought in at Palace gate to day.

S W wind and mild weather—much wood got in to day—the party was covered wh. a brass field piece.

About 9 in the evening we perceiv'd St. Rocs on fire again, 14 houses were consumed—the blaze have light in every street and alley in Town—the reflection of the flame gave the snow an orange colour—The night was still, the scene new and awful, yet pleasingly grand.

By their conduct in burning the suburbs we judge that they now despair of being able to take the Town—If the General out of his wonted sympathy for the sufferings of the poor people, had not preserv'd it hitherto, their skulking and firing from the houses, would at last have oblig'd us to fire it—they have sav'd us the trouble.

- 1 Mild fine weather wind S W—we fir'd some shot at the enemys guard house. More of Mr. Drummonds rum & melasses got in—A guard of 18 men was posted near Palace gate, outside, under command of an officer, to be continued every night, to prevent the rebels from setting fire to the houses, East of the gate—some were burnt towards the W. end.

Wind at S W mild with sunshine. Palace gate was open'd for the Towns people to get in wood—a strong covering party protected those at work—we had a brass six pounder out, on wheels.

General Carleton and Col. Maclean advanced within musket shot of their guard house—we know not his intention but had the road admitted

that the field piece could advance, we think a good account wou'd have been given of that guard—the wheels sunk in the snow. The enemy kept close—after we got into Town we saw two or three small partys marching from the General Hospital & Menuts towards their guard house. A great many sleighs cross'd from the ferry house towards the General Hospital, we have seen a great many lately coming from Orleans—we imagine they carry provisions—some think they carry rum, the cargo of a vessel put on shore there in November last.

- 26 Easterly wind, mild, heavy sky with a little snow.

A report prevails day, that a shopkeeper nam'd Dumont who is in the Town (thinking to be safe in the country) was plundered at Charlebourg, whether byadians or New England rebels is not said—it is added that one Larche, who forsook his house in St. Roc was killed defending his property from the like attempt at Beauport.

- 27th. Wind S W very cold with sunshine, nothing extraordinary to day. out wooding.
- 28th. Wind S W excessively cold, nothing worth remarking.
- 29 Wind W clear and intensely cold; if this weather continues but for a few days the River will certainly freeze up, an event that wou'd double the duty of the garrison—the Lower Town wou'd be much exposed.
- 30 Easterly wind and cold this morning. Evening milder with high wind & snow, at 10 this night the rebels set fire to some houses in St. Rocs—these burning partys do not come near our out picquet.
- 31 Wind East, dark soft weather, with showers of fine rain—Wood party out, they were fir'd on by four men at a great distance, the covering party

took no notice of them—A gun from the walls made them tumble down in the snow the moment they perceived the flash.

About 9 o'clock as usual, fire was put to some of the remaining houses at the end of St. Rocs—the flame lighted every corner of the city.

FEBRUARY 1ST

Wind S E mild morning air, at midday S W wind, cold with drift.

The rebels fir'd on a working party of ours, we return'd their fire, but as they were at a great distance no damage was done on either side.

An English woman obtain'd the Governors permission to join her husband in the country—The rebels at St. Rocs guard house wou'd not let her pass; she says all the people she saw spoke french.

Wind at West, clear and cold—wood got into Town to day. In the night a house quite at the N W end of St. Roc was burnt.

Wind at West, clear sunshine excessively cold—A cover'd party out for wood,—our workers were fir'd on by a few people conceal'd among the ruins of St. Roc, a shell from Town directed towards their lurking hole made them retire precipitately.

In the night a small party of the enemy was discovered stealing cautiously forward towards the East end of St, Roc; the eagerness of our out picquet guard to take them, made them uncautious in their advancing, they saw them and retir'd. We imagine they intended to set fire to the houses in that quarter.

Wind West, still clear and exceeding cold, If it continues in this degree and shall be calm, the river will inevitable freeze next low tides.

5 Wind West, cloudy—milder than yesterday; it blows, a circumstance against the freezing of the River.

6 West wind, a blowing drifting day, & cold. In the night three of the new recruits to the emigrants deserted: they let themselves drop from the wall behind the artillery barracks, among deep snow; if the sentry who was posted at about 30 yards from the spot had done his duty, they could not have escaped—Three of the same set are confin'd for having declar'd their intention to follow them.

7th. Wind S W clear and cold—Last night we discover'd the houses in the S, of St. Johns suburbs on fire—three houses were consum'd. There's both hay and firewood there; no doubt we will endeavor to get both in, before the rebels destroy them— they steal in at dusk kindle a fire on the floor & walk off, they are out of reach of our guns before the fire breaks out.

Some say they have seen armed men in the street, and that they have seen five men at their old battery to day.

8th. The night was quiet, the morning is soft and clear—The Towns people now find wood very scarce in St. Roc, the picquets are buried in snow.

Three men were seen on the ice, bending their course towards the Town—A party of 16 or 18 was seen to march after them from Beauport, and carry them back.

Major Nairn of the R. Emigrants with 30 men guarded St. Johns suburbs last night.

9th A heavy wind at N E with thick snow, the storm encreas'd until evening when it blew a mere hurricane—it was impossible to face it.

A sailor is missing—he may be found buried under the snow in the streets—in some places it is driven by the wind to twenty foot deep—If he got over the walls attempting to desert he must inevitably have perished.

- 10 Wind still at N E and but very little abated, it is impossible to walk in many parts of the Town without snow shoes: the first storys of many houses are under the snow, the windows of the second level with it, and serve as doors.

About 8 at night the wind abated suddenly, and it ceased snowing.

- 11 Cold westerly wind. A man (the new recruits called him Capt. Felton) carrying a white handkerchief on a short stick, was seen approaching the walls on snow shoes, the sentry permitted him to advance within call. He said he had letters for Governor Carleton from Mr. Abbot and Mr. Schaulk of the R. Artillery—He was told to remain until a message could be sent to the Governor—Col. Maclean return'd with the Generals order, that he shou'd go back from whence he came for that no letter, no message could be received thro' the channel of the rebels, and desir'd him never to attempt any thing of that kind.

- 2 Wind S W a fine moderate day; numerous partys employ'd in clearing the ditch & ramparts from snow—many people walk from the embrasures into the ditch on snow shoes—In some places the snow was two or three feet over the guns altho from their muzzles to the bottom of the ditch is not less than 30 foot.

- 3 A fine moderate day. All the officers & men off duty employed in clearing away snow—above a hundred of the prisoners have been sent sick to the Hospital, within a few days.

- 4 Wind at S W with fine weather. Above 80 loaded sleighs have arrived at Menuts from all quarters—we see two field pieces at his door and a great many people going in & out, and much passing and repassing to & from the General Hospital—we fired a good many shot at Menuts, some of the balls went thro' the house—After

keeping up a pretty smart fire from the ramparts, we perceived a person in a cariole coming towards the Town, he wav'd something tied to a stick—he pass'd the guard house at the end of St. Rocs and made a stand two or three minutes waving his handkerchief—we took no notice of him, but continued to fire at Menuts—he turn'd about, and we saw no more of him. These people were told on a former occasion that the Governor would not receive any letter or message from rebels, or by ^{their} hands—Some people imagine that they were endeavoring to stop our fire for a little, until somebody or something in the house cou'd be moved, for most undoubtedly they must have found Menuts house too hot for them. Three of the Emigrants are missing to day. Above a hundred men were seen at their guard house half a mile W of St. Johns suburbs, & some were seen in their old battery to day, it is probable they intended to set fire to the suburbs also. There has been a great stir among them within these four & twenty hours. Three huzzas were plainly heard from about the General Hospital last night—Perhaps they have been reinforced from Montreal, may be they have received assurance of reinforcements by way of the Lakes, or their leader may have been spiring them on to a second attack, the three cheers may have been in approbation of that proposal. If they wait for reinforcement by the Lakes their courage will cool ere it arrives; if they make a second attempt they will repent of their rashness—but we'll see.

- 15 A dark heavy sky with a cold N E wind. About 11 last night the sentrys at St. Johns gate saw light in two houses in the suburbs, a little while after the flames burst out at the windows. Six in all were consum'd. We fired some grape & canister among the houses—not a soul was to be seen.
- 16 Wind westerly, a fine mild day—a strong party clearing away snow from the walls outside—even

after this days work, ladders of 14 feet will reach from the top of the bank of snow, to the embrasures in one or two places at Cape Diamond. About 10 last night, the rebels set fire to the vessels at the wharf at St. Rocs, and to a house in St. Johns suburbs but neither of them burnt. In the evening a gun was fir'd by the rebels, the 12 lb ball fell in St. Louis street, some say it came from their old battery, others that it came from their guard house W of St. Johns gate.

Six of the late prisoners who enlisted with Col. McLean deserted last night, two of them knock'd down a French sentry & disarm'd him. This morning the remaining 84 were put under close confinement, as it wou'd appear that they enlisted to procure an opportunity to run away—We took them rebels, and it seems the greatest part of 'em still wish to join their rebel friends without, —Self preservation dictates to keep them close, 'tis hard on those indeed who are really loyal, but how distinguish!

People were seen in their old battery to day—a man in green (supposed to be a deserter from us) was very busy pointing to different parts of the walls, particularly towards Cape Diamond —Many sleighs going from all parts towards the rebel head quarters. It is recommended in orders as a step conducive to our safety for all officers and men of the Militia off duty to meet at night in the Recollets there to form a voluntary picquet.

17 Westerly wind, clear & cold.

Some well directed shot sent thro' Menuts. Extra picquet to be at Mr. Drummond's and Mr. Collins's in St. Louis street, being much nearer the ramparts than is the Recollets.

There has no smoak been seen at Woodfield (a mile & half S W of C. Diamond) since Decr. last, there's fire in the house to day—Our 32 lb shot went over all

At 10 at night some houses in St. Johns suburbs were fired—the sentrys were fir'd on by some skulkers behind walls &c—A gun loaded with grape fir'd among the houses sends them skulkers off.

18 Wind westerly exceeding cold, and clear. Nothing worth remark happen'd last night, a few shot were fir'd at random now & then among the houses in St. Johns suburbs. This night at 10 fire was set to some houses there, and seven were consumed. A white smoke flying at Menuts to day. There's crowds of people ever at the door and numbers of carioles passing between it and the General Hospital.

19 Moderate weather W wind—We have 112 pieces of cannon mounted, besides mortars, Royals & Howitzers—the guns were scal'd to day, disagreeable work to the rebels.

20 Wind westerly, clear weather,—at 10 at night the house nearest to St. Johns gate, one excepted, was set on fire by the rebels, no body was seen tho' the distance is not 50 paces from our sentrys—The whole is now nearly consum'd.

21 A cloudy heavy morning with westerly wind. About 7 this morning, Major Nairne with a party of 100 men march'd out to the S. end of St. Johns suburbs to prevent the rebels from burning the remaining houses. Twelve shot were fir'd in the forenoon from the enemys guard house, there's a rising ground between it and the walls, they must elevate their guns very much to throw shot into Town from thence.

We saw men in their old battery; if they had guns there they wou'd most undoubtedly have fir'd on us, as the suburbs is quite expos'd to it.

Two men stood on the ice about half a mile from the walls towards Palace Gate, they seem'd willing to advance, an officer was sent to conduct them in, but our sentrys by some mistake fired on the officer, and the two men went off.

We continued a hot fire on their guard house until evening that Major Caldwell with 110 men relieved the party that went out in the morning.

22 The weather was mild last night and clear, the northern lights were equal to a moon. This morning the wind breez'd up at N E very cold—much firewood got in from St. Johns suburbs—There was no guard outside in the night.

23 West wind, heavy sky, cold. About four this morning we heard the rebels drums from Menuts & St. Foix—Rockets were seen at the General Hospital, answer'd from Beauport. The picquet guard march'd out at St. Johns gate before six to cover a wooding party. About dusk a number of people were seen at the enemys guard house at St. Roc, we fir'd a few shot at them.

24 Wind S W moderate weather.

Last night a deserter came to Port Louis, he was drawn up by ropes—He reports that “General Clinton commands, and that he has had reinforcement of 400 from Montreal and that but “few were left there—

“A reinforcement of 3000 under General Lee “had been ordered, but he was afterwards sent “to Long Island to attack Governor Tryon who “was entrenching himself there with a body of “3000, including negroes.

“Next, General Schuyler received orders to “march to this Country, but he was also countermanded, and order'd to attack Sir John Johnston who headed five hundred friends of “Government with some mohawk Indians at “Johns Town; that nevertheless some small “bodys of 20, 30, and fortys had arriv'd in the “country and that the Lakes had been sooner “passable this winter than at any time for 30 “years back. He has also said, that it is rumour'd “among the rebel soldiery, that the Congress has “sent positive orders to casheer the first officer

“who shall propose to storm Quebec; notwithstanding, 800 ladders are order’d to be made forthwith to be ready before the reinforcement arrives. A great many women and children (soldiers wives) perish’d in the snow, on their way over the Lakes. All the Gentlemen who took arms under General Carleton are order’d to deliver up their commissions; on refusal they are to be sent prisoners to Hartford.”

“The friends of Government back of Pennsylvania have been worried by the rebels.”

“Governor Dunn calls Hell hounds, as his adherents are called have been let loose, and they have burnt Norfolk and Williamsburg.”
“Two thousand of the friends of Government are in arms in South Carolina.”

“The rebels have shown 16 pieces of cannon, the heaviest, 12 pounders. Duggan the Quebec barber, a rebel Minister, thinking his services not sufficiently rewarded has set out to apply to the Congress for promotion equal to his merit.”

- 25 Wind at N E—warm and pleasant. The rebels threw some 12 pound shot into Town from their guard house W of St. Johns gate. Got much firewood into Town to day.

49 men with muskets havresacks and snowshoes were seen marching up from Point Levy followed by many sleighs, every thing round us seems in motion.

- 26 Wind N E dark, sleety, moderate as to cold. The garrison lay on their arms last night, the weather being favorable for an attack, however every thing remain’d very quiet. A man was sent over to Orleans about 7 in the evening, he is to return in a day or two—From the continued barking of the dogs in the country this evening there’s certainly some movement among the rebels.

- 27 Small breeze at S E sultry close weather. About 5 o’clock this morning signals by fire were made

in different places in the country all around us. Two men advanced so close to the walls at Cape Diamond as to be heard distinctly to call "good morning Gentlemen." Drums were heard at St. Foix and a regular platoon firing for a short while. People singing out as seamen when hoisting a great weight, were heard from behind the rebels battery.

28 S E wind with soft snow—sometimes it rains—there's a thorough thaw—every thing remain'd very quiet in the night. A Canadian came in at Sault au Matelot. He says he is but 13 days from Chambly, Col. Maclean knew him there, and rewarded him for some services when he was up the country last fall. He wishes well to Government, and from a desire to give intelligence to General Carleton, he ventur'd down to inform His Excellency, That, "he had learnt that General Amherst was at New York with ten thousand men from England. A person had been sent by the Congress after Mr. Montgomery's death to take the command of the rebel army in Canada, he arriv'd at Montreal & staid there but two days, and declin'd the command given him—it seems he was disgusted at some arbitrary proceedings at Montreal."

"The affair of the 31st. Decr. lessen'd the rebel army 750—The Canadians who have taken arms against their King, threaten to cut the remainder off, if they do not make a second attempt on the Town.

"It was industriously reported after the attack, that we were savagely cruel, that we had taken 60 Canadians prisoners and hang'd them up, without giving them time to implore the mercy of Heaven, & then we threw them over the ramparts.."

"Say the rebels, fight for your lives, attack the Town with manly vigour, overcome; for you see what the Canadians have to expect if the

“Royalists keep the country.” All will not do,
“Canadian Habitants will not attempt our walls.

“The Canadians keep a very constant patrol
“to block up every passage to Town.

“Orders are issued by the rebel Commander
“to the Peasants round the Town to provide
“quarters for 7000 men.”

- 29 High wind at S W with hard frost. every thing
remain'd quiet in the night. A good many men
were seen walking Beauport, towards the
General Hospital with knapsacks and muskets.

MARCH 1ST.

N W wind, very cold. The voluntary picquet
was very strong last night. Afternoon some
people were seen on the other side of the little
river opposite to Mr. Drummonds distillery—A
24 pounder dispers'd them. About seven in the
evening a house under the gun behind the Hotel
Dieu, was perceiv'd to be on fire, it burnt to the
ground; we imagine the wadding of the gun fell
on the roof, and that the wind blew it to a flame
—some people think the rebels may have set it
on fire in hopes to burn the Town, the wind was
favorable for that attempt. The house was near
the distillery, and the still house just under the
picquets, which are near the sailors barracks,
had that catch'd the conflagration wou'd in all
probability have become general.

- 2d. In the evening six or seven muskets were fir'd on
the sentrys of our out picket in St. Rocs. The
Canadian who went for Orleans the 26th is not
come back—The Canadian patrol may have
taken him.
- 3d. Wind West clear and cold—Extra picquet re-
duced while the moon continues to light us all the
night.

Three of the R. Emigrants deserted in the

evening—a party tract them, but they got off. At ten in the evening we made signals by rockets at Cape Diamond.

- 4th The air soft inclining to easterly—a thorough thaw—At three this morning a rocket thrown at P. Levy was answer'd by a gun at St. Foix.

A party cut two deep trenches in the ditch facing the curtain at Cape Diamond.

In the evening we threw fire balls from a mortar, they gave great light. A composition was hung over the angle at Cape Diamond it threw much light around it finished with petards and hand grenades which scattered balls & fragments of iron in all directions.

- 5th. Wind strong at N E, with a heavy sky and cold rain.

At day light we discovered a red flag flying near Mr. Grants wind mill by the side of the little (or St. Charles's) river about 800 yards from the Palace gate; we suppose that it is in commemoration of the day on which a mob at Boston, by their outrages forced the civil magistrate to call the assistance of the military to disperse the rioters; some people (part innocent) were unfortunately killed in the streets—That transaction is called the Bloody Massacre.

As the year comes round, inflammatory discourses, are deliver'd in the meeting houses, in the true spirit of virulent invective.

Children are brought to look on the King as a Tyrant, and to abhor all His Majestys Ministers and servants.

It is proposed to raise a company of invalids in Town—some people do no duty because their ailments incapacitate them from mounting guards, others well able to serve sham themselves sick, & under various pretences dictated by laziness & cowardice, sleep soundly at home; such as are able to bear arms, and whose laziness,

“Moses Hazen a New England man, formerly a
“captain of rangers on whom General Wolfe had
“great dependance in scouting, is appointed a
“Colonel of rebels—he has rais’d 150 Canadians.
“Edward Antill, of the Jerseys, who practiced
“as a lawyer for some years in this Province is
“his Lient. Colonel. John Wells a merchant of
“Quebec, is Deputy Commissary General, and
“acts for Price, who, with Walker the noted Jus-
“tice is gone down to Philadelphia to give
“evidence before the Congress against Brigadier
“General Prescott, who is accused by Walker for
“burning his house, and confining him in irons,
“as being guilty of various conspiracys against
“the Kings Countr

“Such Gentlemen have refus’d to give up
“their commissions these arbitrary invaders
“have been sent to Hambly, St. Johns &c,
“among whom are Messieurs Dufy and St.
George, and Mr. Gray.

He says nothing of the troops, which were
said to be landed at York.

Our sentrys at Cape Diamond hear working
partys in the night above Wolfs cove or nearer—
they have been seen to carry away planks boards
& square timber from thence, perhaps intending
to build batteaux and floating batterys for the
attack of Pres de Ville, or perhaps to pass that
post and fire the ships in Cul de Sac—Or may
be they are building batterys and laying plat-
forms for the 16 guns they got from above.

We have for some time perceived small partys
marching and countermarching between Beau-
port and the General Hospital.

The men who would willingly pass for Valetu-
dinarians were paraded to day, they are 180—
a hundred of whom were found very fit for some
necessary services in case of an attack—they
were embodied arm’d, and appointed to serve
under Capt. Joseph Francis Cugnet, Esq.

We saw the flashes and heard the reports of many muskets which were fired on the ice half way between Beauport and the Town, as near as we could judge; we imagine the rebels have pursued and taken some people who have been doing their endeavour to escape to us.

9th Wind to the Northward of West, cold & clear, there fell a little snow last night; the river is not very full of floating ice—the outermost vessels in the cul de sac, have their sterns free—Men seen in the rebels old battery to day. A working party throwing up an ice bank to obstruct the enemys approach to Lymburners battery in the lower Town.

There's 114 pieces of cannon on the walls, none under six pounders are reckoned, There's a great number of small guns.

0 Wind westerly, clear and cold. Picquet's are order'd to assemble at retreat beating.

At about ten at night the drums beat to arms, the bells rang the alarm, the Picquets were ordered to reinforce Cape Diamond—The English and French Militia off duty assembled in a few minutes on the parade under arms and there impatiently waited for orders to march, but in less than a quarter of an hour they were order'd home. The alarm was given by our out sentrys at Cape Diamond; they saw in the hollow at l'ance de mer a number of men, 200 as near as they cou'd guess, they were advancing, they heard voices on the ramparts, they halted a minute, faced about, and fil'd off.

Some people suspected that the prisoners would be very troublesome on an alarm but both officers and men behav'd with great propriety. They put out their lights and went to bed.

11 Wind at West—cold and clear.

The British Militia were reviewed on the Parade; they made a very good appearance and had their arms in excellent order. A deep and

12

With a N E wind there fell a foot of snow last wharf, and a ditch at the curtain near Port Louis. Fire balls were hung out over all the salient angles; two were lighted, they made a great blaze, showing the faces of the bastions very clearly.

A sailor attempted to desert from the Sault au Matelot guard at night; the sentrys outside of Palace gate stopt him, and sent him back prisoner.

12

With a N E wind there fell a foot of snow last night—it clear'd up the afternoon with a hard N wester. Some strong rebels fir'd at a great distance on our fatigued party without the walls but did no hurt.

13

Wind N W sharp and fair.

It is rumour'd to be that the Indians in the upper Countrys have proposed among themselves to come down to the relief of this place—This report may have sprung from good intelligence tho' it cannot be traced. Col. MacLean sent 17 seamen commanded by Capt. LittleJohn to reconnoitre at l'ance de mer—the party got near an advanced sentry, on the hill above L'ance, he fir'd his musket, dropt it, and rol'd down hill among the snow—Our people march'd on and discover'd as near as they cou'd guess about 100 men, they fir'd on them, on which the greatest part of them ran away, leaving their jackets and tools behind them: some of the enemy return'd the fire, but hurt none of the party. We talk of fitting out two batteaux with six pounders in their bows, to row along shore to discover what the rebels are about above.

The prisoners are remov'd from the Recollets to a stronger prison in the Dauphin barracks—the men who engaged with Col. MacLean are remov'd to the Artillery barracks.

14

Wind Easterly, heavy snow.

In the evening an officer in blue with buff facings carrying something white tied to a stick, came from the rebels guard house preceded by a drum; we allow'd him to advance under the angle at the two gun battery. He demanded admittance having letters for the Governor—The General was inform'd of this, he sent his Major of Brigade to tell him, he cou'd not be admitted, nor wou'd he be allow'd to speak, but in imploring the King's mercy. Then says the man I will obey any commands you give me; the command was, return from whence you came: he wheel'd about & went off.

- 15 A great thaw. Two batteaux order'd to be fitted out with six pounders for reconnoitring—in the meantime a canoe was sent on the look out—it kept near the other shore, two Canadians on the P. Levy side hail'd they inquir'd if they cou'd go over to Town with safety, being answer'd, yes, they said they'd be over the next day.

Two Canadians arriv'd in the night from Beaumont in a canoe. They reported “the Canadians “below point Levy as ready to take arms to drive “the Bostonois out of the country—they say “that the rebels have no money and seem to hang “their heads: they have long beat up for recruits “they have got together about 100, the outcasts “of Canada. They are at work on a battery at “P. Levy oppoiste to cul de sac, where they have “a howitzer and one gun mounted. Provisions “for a thousand men have been sent to meet that “number expected from Montreal.”

- 16 Wind N E—There fell about two inches of snow last night—heavy rain.

- 17 It rain'd all last night, and tho' the wind is about to S W it rains still. The men from Beaumont say, that the rebels inform'd the peasants, that we die daily in great numbers of a Pestilential distemper. The Voluntary Picquet in the upper Town is very strong every night, every body not

on duty sleeps in his cloaths with his musket by his side. Capt. Harrison & Capt. Lester two companys of B. Militia do extra picquet duty in the Lower Town—There is not a man within these walls who do not most ardently wish the approach of the enemy, absolutely assur'd in his own mind that they'll be better received than they were on the 31st Decr.

Fatigue partys continued working in the ditch—Some of the Canadians, Royalists, (I fear they are very few) at Fort Levey, told the rebels in answer to questions concerning the look out at Cape Diamond—"It is a wooden horse with a bundle of hay befoll him, Genl. Carleton has said that he will not give up the Town, until that horse have ate the hay."

Six Canadian Militiamen refus'd to do duty on Mr. Drummonds Barricade; some were afraid of the enemy some of the rebels—they were sent prisoners to the main guard—next day they were shewn on the Parade to their corps, and reprimanded for unmanly behaviour. The Beaumont Canadians return'd in the night with some late printed Gazettes; they will endeavour to be back again soon. We saw about 500 men drawn up before Holland house and about 200 at Menuts.

- 18 Wind S W, thawing weather all day; in the evening the wind changed to N E dark & raw. The batteaux ready for launching, but there's too much ice in the River this evening—From the look out we have seen many men about Holland house, and all along the St. Foix road.
- 19 Wind N E with snow and rain—in the evening it clear'd up at west. Two batteaux and two cutters were sent up as far as Sillery to reconnoitre—Major Nairne, with Capt. Owen of VII went out at Cape Diamond with a party as far as the hill above l'ance de mer, they saw nobody. A batteau was seen to cross over from Sillerie to the opposite side, then a gin was erected, pro-

bably to hoist out a gun to carry to P. Levy battery—A body of men seen near the old battery to day—there's a line of sentrys close posted from the brow of the hill at St. Rocs above their guard house, all the way across the heights to the River St. Lawrence, to prevent desertion.

- 20 A little easterly wind, a little cloudy; About 4 this morning a number of men were discover'd by the outside sentrys near the W end of St. Johns suburbs. The Picquets were ordered under arms—To day 12 horses were seen drawing something seemingly weighty on the P. Levy side we think it may have been a cannon.

We heard a gun fired about St. Foix—Three canoes seen crossing over to Sillerie—there's a market kept there. The spot where we suppose they are erecting their battery on the P. Levy side, is removed 600 yards from high water mark, and from thence to the Town has been measured 1100 yards.

- 21 It freezes hard with N W wind—seven canoes with 9 men in each seen crossing over to Sillerie.

- 22 Wind easterly cold and cloudy—we plainly see people at work on the other side—we are busy laying platforms for some large guns to be mounted on the grand battery—we have clear'd away the snow from some large mortars—we disturbed the people at work by firing some shot & throwing shells among them, From the situation they have chosen, we judge their intention is to hurt the sipping and batter Pres de Ville and Sault au Matelot, if they have heavy metal, which we doubt—Our fire at any rate will be infinitely superior to theirs.

- 23 It was very dark last night—we apprehended an attack—it snow'd to day. The wood in the barrack yard will not serve the guards two days.

- 24 Last night was dark and cold—nothing remarkable to day.

25 Wind N W excessively cold—clearing up. Chabot the first man who came in gave us room to apprehend an attack between the 15th. & 25th.—we have been at all times in readiness to receive them. We make a signal by fire on the top of the look out at Cape Diamond at two in the morning; at three, rockets were fired at the Artillery barracks.

26 The cold was excessive last night—The rebels lighted a fire ball at Primonts about two this morning and fired a musket. We threw some shells and fired some heavy shot at the rebels at P. Levy—We see a good many fascines.

Two men from the point of Orleans seem'd to bend their course towards—A party from Beauport intercepted them, and carried them along with them. Preparing to lay platforms near the citadel for the 32 pounders to batter the enemys works in the park.

Many men seen at St. Foix—heard three cheers.

27 Wind S W mild—all was quiet last night. Signals by rockets from Cape Diamond, answered at the Artillery barracks. The large house belonging to the priests of the Seminary, which served the rebels as a guard house at the Canardiere, was this morning burnt to the ground, no doubt by accident as it was a convenient post for the enemy. Many armed men seen on the P. Levy side to day, Canoes and boats frequently crossing the river to day, two or three miles above Town.

Counted 96 armed men in Indian file walking towards Beauport.

An arm'd batteau sent up along shore to reconnoitre—Saw nothing.

28 and 29 Nothing extraordinary.

30 Wind N cold and clear—A gin was set up at the battery at P. Levy, We disturb'd them with our shot and shells.

Seven men appear'd at their guard house end of St. Rocs. fir'd cannon at them, one man fell—Five appear'd between Port Louis & Cape Diamond. Our grape shot made them scamper—one of them was in blue faced with white. Much wood got in at St. Johns gate. Men lurking behind their old battery fir'd on our working party, but they were at too great distance to do hurt. A 36 pounder from us, stopt their fire. We saw three small partys 30 or 40 each, marching up from Beauport on the ice. Our sentrys perceiv'd a man dodging backwards and forwards among the ruins in St. Roc, we sent out and brought him in—he was very drunk; he said he had lost his way, that he had only arriv'd from P. au tremble in the morning one of five companys of the 1st Batalion of Philadelphians, he says three other companys are expected, and the second Batalion is soon to follow, each company consists of 65 men. He knows nothing of their Generals plan, but he knows they are soon to take the Town. Colonel Hazen he says gets no recruits.

Wind S W with snow, the gutters running. About two this morning, our sentrys at Cape Diamond saw flashes and heard reports of muskets about Pres de Ville, the picquets stood to their arms on this alarm, and messengers were dispatched to enquire what the matter was—At Pres de Ville they saw the flashes at Point Levy, and heard the reports plainly from that way. The prisoner taken yesterday is sober to day, he adds nothing to his first story. The cellar door in the Dauphin barracks, where the private men of the rebel prisoners are confined, was discovered to have been forced—two of the hinges were broken, it hung by a third which they did not perceive having wrought in the dark—the prisoners were immediately suspected and examin'd—the only Englishman among them discovered the plot. A few days before, one of them got out of prison, and found means to get out of

Town, to inform their friends how far they had proceeded towards effecting an escape—It was concerted, that on the first dark or rainy night, they were to break forth, headed by officers whom they had chosen—they first to disarm the twenty men who guard them, proceed about 150 yds to St. Johns gate, disarm the guard there, then turn some cannon on the Town to guard the gate while they open'd it for the admission of the rebels who were to be ready to rush in in an instant—they were to set fire to different parts of the Town as well to divert our attention, as to serve for a signal that the work was begun—If they cou'd not open the gate, they were to secure their own retreat by ladders which they were to take from the roofs of the prison and the adjacent houses—they were to throw all the rammers sponges and powder over the walls—The officers, prisoners in the Seminary knew nothing of this affair—This Englishman and two of their own country men, wash'd their hands of any concern in this plot. the two plead ignorance of the matter and will not speak. A great part of the prisoners have been put in irons since—The General in hopes of drawing the rebels to an attack has order'd that the signals shall be given in the night, and that every thing shall be carried on, as if these men had really made their escape & were proceeding on their plan of operation. The garrison is order'd to be under arms on the ramparts at two in the morning—Bonfires are prepar'd. The Governor thinks it will be best to lose no time, for fear some deserter may inform the rebels that the plot is discovered.

At 4 o'clock in the evening a deserter from the 1st. B. Phila. troops came in—He says they desert daily, he adds nothing to the last report.

APRIL 1ST.

Hot sunshine, S W wind—In consequence of the Generals commands, every man not on guard

was under arms at his alarm post at two o'clock—Unluckily the weather was uncommonly serene and the moon shone bright. The bonfires were lighted, a hot fire of musketry was kept up for ten minutes, a confus'd mixture of cries was heard, then three cheers was followed by fire from two six pounders well served and turned towards the Town—the musketry still firing, now and then huzzas—tho' this was carry'd on for a considerable time, not a living creature appear'd—we neither saw signals, nor heard drums—We were all ordered home at daylight. This feint will have a happy effect, it will shew the rebels that we wish heartily to see them, it will give them a dread to approach. The General was dubious of the success of the plan before it was put in execution.

We see four embrasures in their Point Levy battery, we can also see a large bank of snow at one end, perhaps that bank masks more.

The deserter who came in yesterday says, that in crossing Lake Champlain, "he met many "small partys of threes, fives, sevens leaving "Canada; that a Lieut. had deserted, they "brought him back, but he got away at last; he "says he can encircle the largest gun they have "with his arms.

"Sometime ago two of our shells fell without "bursting, those who found them took out the "powder and sold it to the commanding officer "at a dollar the pound; he says they have now "but 13 rounds." This afternoon another deserter came in; he says "they have but 15 men "on guard at the end of St. Rocs." This morning's feint alarm'd the rebels, they beat to arms, "and stood expecting us until seven in the "morning—he says many of them want to come "over to us." Mr. David Wooster arrived from "Montreal with an escort of 40 men. Great "numbers of the rebels are sick in Hospitals."

Firing shot and shells at their battery to day. Voluntary picquet ceases to be general, until the dark moon.

- 2d. Wind S W, warm clear sunshine—three men were seen to day within 400 yards of the gate at P. Louis—one wore a large grey wig suppos'd to be David Wooster, another was dressed in scarlet, said to be Arnold, the third they say, was Colonel Edward Antill, we imagine they were showing the walls to the General.

A large party were under arms drawn up near the General Hospital. A single shot dispers'd them. Some men have been seen working near their old battery—several small partys seen marching to the different guard houses, some people have been seen from the look out, or thought they saw ladders heaped up in different places not far from the walls—A cutter was sent in the evening to look into Wolfs cove—She got enclosed in the ice opposite to it & floated up with the tide, she was fir'd on from six pounders—an armed batteau was sent out after her, the men in the cutter broke their way thro the ice with the butt end of their muskets & got clear.

- 3 Cloudy soft morning with Easterly wind.

The rebels opened their battery at Point Levy with 5 guns, 9, 12 and 24 pounders; some of their shots fell into the River, and some fell spent in Palace Street in the upper Town.—Their object seems to be the shipping—they have damaged the foremast of the Lizzard Frigate.

We heard the report of five guns as if at two or three leagues down the River—the air is heavy small guns may seem large in such weather, it is by far too early to look for any thing from England.

One Chabot who commanded a small arm'd Schooner last fall, left vessel guns and all on the Island Orleans—they have no doubt got her

afloat, and have been scaling her three pounders. The enemy threw three 8 inch shells from P. Levy, they did no damage.

The enemys fire soon slackned after the flankers at the citadel began to play; we made many excellent shots from thence, and from the Grand Battery. Very heavy rain afternoon.

- 4th It rained all night—the wind is about to the S W, —we keep up a hot fire on the enemys battery—now and then they venture to fire a shot, many of their balls fall short—they have as yet done no damage—we see but few men. Ten rockets were fir'd at the ferry house on the Little River at midnight, they were answer'd by a cannon from Point Levy battery.
- 5 Wind this morning to the Northwards of West with a cold thaw—An eight inch shell burst above the shipping in cul de sac, a piece of it cut a sailor in the head—They fir'd 5 guns and threw two shells early, drew in their cannon and ran from the battery—We threw many shot and some shells into their works. They burnt a shallop and some boards at l'ance de mer—clearing the ramparts of snow to day—101 men marched up in Indian file from Beauport towards the ferry house—carried out the timber of a block house to be erected without side between Cape Diamond & Port Louis. One Loiseau an honest Canadian came in at Saut au Matelot at ten this night.
- 6th. Wind Easterly, sky heavy, it thaws much; a deserter came in this morning; He reports that “General Lee is on his way to this place with “4000 men, he was taken with a fit of the gout “which obliged him to halt; many of his men “have deserted.”
- “At South River 50 or 60 miles below P. Levy, “sixty Canadians took arms in order to surprise “the rebels guard at P. Levy, and join the Kings “friends in Town, some traitor among them— “selves inform'd the Rebels of their plan, a

“strong party was sent from Point Levy to take
“them, an engagement ensued in which five Cana-
“dians were killed, and Monsieur Baillie their
“priest who headed them was dangerously
“wounded—Six of the rebels fell—These friends
“to Liberty carried off 34 Canadians and sent
“them prisoners to head quarters.

“This man further says that “they have or-
“der’d those priests who refuse to give absolu-
“tion to the rebellious Canadians, to be sent to
“the camp. They have appointed one Lot-
“biniere formerly a priest, to absolve the people
“under a salary of 1500 livres, and the promise
“of a Bishoprick. They have promised to re-
“ward the habitants who follow them, with
“houses in Quebec, they already transfer them
“as their own property, many a good house has
“been lost and won a hundred times this winter,
“at a game at Mariage or Brelan. When the
“rebels tell the Canadians that they are to batter
“us from all quarters and crush us with shells,
“they think the Town must fall into their hands,
“yet they sometimes tremble lest we may keep
“the City.”

“There’s great sickness among the Rebels,
“many of them under inoculation. The New
“Yorkers, whose engagement with the Congress
“will finish on the 15th of this month, have de-
“clared their intention to serve no longer, but to
“return home.”

“Two gentlemen from N. York with letters
“for General Carleton were taken by the rebels,
“but they found means to destroy their des-
“patches. We killed three, wounded two men,
“and dismounted two guns on their battery; they
“do not now fire more than two guns at a time,
“and that but seldom, without doing us the least
“hurt, altho’ they make their balls red hot.”

“Our feint of the 1st. in the morning alarm’d
“the rebels, and kept them under arms until
“seven, when they were dismissed quite dis-

“satisfied, hinting that they had been made April
“fools.”

7 Every thing remain'd very quiet last night,
Rain, hail sleet with easterly wind. The rebels
did no hurt with their shot and shells to day.

8th Soft weather with southerly wind. As the day
dawns the rebels fire 4 guns and a howitzer, then
draw them behind the merlings and make off—in
the course of the day they give us a shot or two
now and then—they cannot stand our fire.

In the evening a ricochet shot enter'd a window
of a house in the Upper Town where the family
sat round the tea table—The eldest boy of ten
years had the back part of his skull carried away,
before the eyes of his Father and mother.

9th. Easterly wind with soft drizzly weather, much
firing from our batterys, very little from theirs.
Before dinner, a decent looking man who calls
himself Chaucer came in from the enemy. He
says “General Lee who was on his march hither
“was ordered back, and to proceed to New York
“—The rebels without are about 1800, above a
“third of their number in Hospitals—They pro-
“pose to storm the Town between this and the
“15th. they are to attack at Pres de Ville, Saut
“au Matelot, and Cape Diamond, The people
“from N. York and the southward are dissatis-
“fi'd with the conduct and behaviour of the
“YANKEYS as they call them, meaning the N.
“England people, they affect a disgusting supe-
“riority taking the lead in every thing, looking
“on themselves as the promoters, and the very
“soul of the glorious struggle for liberty”—
“They are to open a battery before St. Louis
“gate, not more than 500 yards distant—they
“have five howitzers which are to play on the
“Town from behind the ferry house at St.
“Charles's (or little) River. They have two
“gondolas out in the river, they are preparing a
“fire ship, to burn all the vessels in the cul de
“sac.—The Canadians are very much discon-

“tented, as they can get nothing but congress
“paper money, of which they’d willingly give a
“handful for a dollar. They have condem’d a
“Canadian in an arbitrary manner, and have
“whipt him, for speaking in favor of the Royal-
“ists, and they have maltreated a gentlemen of
“Montreal, for—beating an insolent fellow, who
“was giving himself too many libertys in speak-
“ing of the Kings friends.”

“Arnold is to leave the camp tomorrow and
“hasten to Montreal to send down all possible
“reinforcements.”

The roads are so bad he will require three or four days to get up, a body of men cannot get down less than eight or ten days; from hence we conclude that they will not attack us on the 15th. but come when they will we are prepar’d to receive them.

Boats row guard every night,—we have guns on all our wharfs and quays, in the outermost vessels in cul de sac, & we have strong guards, and well fill’d picquets in different parts of the lower Town. Every man in the garrison not on duty repairs in the evening arm’d to his picquet, there to pass the night.—Thus the whole garrison is ready to give the rebels a warm reception at whatever place or places they may think fit to attack us.

☞ Mr Chaucer has said a great deal; we suspect that he comes in with no good intention—he will be taken care of.

10th. Wind Westerly, a soft fine day, but the streets are almost impassible from the deep runs of water—the snow that remains is porous, nay rotten; step but to one side of the beaten track, and you sink to the knees—It will be impossible for these people to get near the walls without giving us a fair opportunity to mow them down. A young man (Pepper) came in this morning from Cap Rouge, who confirms what Chaucer has said

concerning the disgust of the New Yorkers, and the discontent of the Canadian peasants, for the rebels despairing of success have thrown off the mask and show the MASTER by enforcing unreasonable oppressive commands.

He says they are to run the fire ship full sail into cul de sac.

- 11 Wind N E blowing hard with heavy rain, their battery is silent to day—it is thought that it is full of water being situated on swampy ground—we aim'd well to day. At midnight we made signals by rockets at Cape Diamond, St. Johns gate and Palace gate. Three were thrown by the rebels about ten at night at the ferry, Menuts & Holland House.

- 12th. Wind easterly with sleet. from one until three this morning fire balls burnt in grates hung over the angles, to light the ditch and faces of the bastions. The rebels did no damage to our shipping tho' they fir'd a good deal at cul de sac.

- 13 West wind, gloomy freezing weather. fire balls were lighted at one, and signals given by rockets at Cape Diamond, St. Johns, and the two gun battery.

A shot from Point Levy went thro' the Hunter sloop of war's cabin. To day it was discover'd that the prisoners in the Dauphin barracks had procured files, and some of them had filed off the rivets from their hand-cuffs, and replaced them with leaden ones; If the armourer had not examin'd them very narrowly they might have gone on until they had all been free from their fetters to put in execution whatever plot they had concerted.

People discovered at work on the heights, the the situation is well chosen if it is the place where they intend to erect the battery which Chaucer mention'd—we fir'd on them, they still continued to work; it froze hard in the night.

- 14 Every thing quiet last night, the weather clear and warm, wind westerly—fire balls lighted and rockets thrown as usual. The shot from Point Levy hit the Lizards stern, and hurt the main mast of a transport—There was a general Picquet this night, above 1800 men were under arms waiting the expected attack. The block house about 100 yards outside Port Louis was finish'd to day and a guard of twenty men posted there in the evening—Every body in the country round seem'd in motion to day.
- 15th. Frosty clear weather last night—every thing remain'd quiet—as usual fire balls were lighted and rockets thrown.

This afternoon we heard a distant noise of men as if moving some heavy body, in the evening a great number of men were assembled near Menuts, we heard three cheers from that quarter distinctly. It is supposed by many that the N. Yorkers may have reenter'd into the rebel service; some think that the commanding officer may have found it necessary to harangue his men to keep them in spirits, promising them speedy and strong reinforcements, and that much glory and great profit will be their portion when they enter Quebec; fir'd with this prospect, they gave three cheers in approbation of the speech—It is confidently said, that Mr. Montgomery had made an estimation of the value of the effects of the Royalists in Town, and that he found that it wou'd amount to Two hundred Pounds a man for his army, and that he actually promised his followers the plunder of Quebec—But those who knew him possess'd of honor sometime since will not allow it to be possible that he wou'd suffer any person to be rob'd, and that this story has been rais'd to throw an additional odium on the Congress, their General and army. The Congress sent these honest Gentlemen to protect Quebec, not to plunder its Inhabitants, say your waverers.

A drifting Shallop, gave the alarm at the Point

of Orleans, signals were made, and much firing ensued.

16 Last night was mild and clear, the fire balls were not necessary—Rockets were thrown as signals, at the usual places at one in the morning—Out pickets at the Cape Diamond and Port Louis Block-houses, to be continued—We fir'd at both batterys—the rebels did not fire a shot—The measur'd distances from their battery on the heights is 716 yds 2 feet—a rainy evening.

17 Wind at N E—there fell two inches of snow in the night. Fire balls were lighted at one this morning, and rockets as usual. Canoes & bat-teaux passing and repassing opposite to Sillerie full of men—The rebels fir'd none to day.

Capt. Laforce went in a canoe to reconnoitre, he was hail'd from the Point Levy side, he ask'd the Canadians why they do not come to Town, they answer'd that they have no canoes, and are closely guarded—They press'd Laforce to come on shore, but knowing the Pointlevians too well to trust himself among them, he bid them adieu & paddled on his way.

18 Wind S W, showers of snow. Fire balls lighted and rockets thrown at the usual hour—The rebels fir'd from P. Levy early in the morning. Canoes crossing over to the other side full of men—Wood got in from St. Rocs—In the afternoon we had two deserters from the rebels—They report “That the N. Yorkers, to the number of 300 were “call'd together on the 15th., every argument “was us'd to perswade them to renew their en-gagement which ended that day, but before they “were assembled they had determin'd among “themselves to withstand the most pressing “solicitations of their former commanders— “they represented that the congress had deceiv'd “them, that their wages were still due, that they “had been in a manner forced to make a second “engagement after their first was ended—in “short they were now determin'd to serve the

“congress no longer, for they saw their folly, & “wou’d not return to their duty, they had firmly “resolv’d never to fire a musket against the “Kings friends—Their speaker ended with a “huzza and the three hundred heartily join’d “him. Immediately their drums beat to arms,— “these men were surrounded; they were ill us’d, “and confin’d, a set of rascallions of Canadians “were the most forward in this service.”

“These men further report, that, “the rebels “are 1800 strong. if they have in Hospitals “may be counted— do not include the Cana- “dians whom tl on as nought among “them. The rel ise the Canadians still “with hopes of sta and speedy reinforcement “and promise the h plunder.”

There is not at thi , a man within the walls who does not most ely wish that the rebels may attack us—we prepar’d a proper reception for them; now that their leaders dread it, notwithsta g their feign’d bravery, but their men, nor o Canadian rebels have not yet forgot the 31st of Decr: If any thing can tempt them forward it will be the hope of plunder.

The ice of Lake St. Peter passed the Town to day; now the navigation to Montreal is open.

19 No disturbance last night, it froze hard and was clear—fire balls and rockets as customary. Wood got in from St. Rocs—A few shot from the rebels pointed at the shipping.

20 All was quiet in the night—Rockets and fire balls à l’ordinaire—wind S W cloudy and cold to day—wood got in—A few shot on the shipping, from the battery at P. Levy.—Two men who left Quebec last fall came down from Cap rouge in a canoe—they say that “The rebels have made a “fire vessel of the Gaspey arm’d Brigantine and “have offer’d 20,000 livres to any person who “will steer her into cul de sac & fire the train— “no Yanky, no Yorker, nor ere a Canadian has

“yet been found to offer his service—An Acadian
“has said that he will undertake it for 30,000 en
“bon argent sonnant comptant, they know not
“if his offer was accepted.

“Colonel Caldwell with the VIII Regt. is on
“his way down from Niagara wh. a number of
“Indians, and that little Arnold posted away
“to Montreal the moment this news arriv’d at
“the rebels camp.”

We have almost finish’d the embrasures and
platforms of a battery for five 24 pounders be-
hind the Hotel Dieu, from whence with two guns
we have already batter’d the ferry house.

These people and others who have come in say
“that some of those who left the Town last fall
“have done every thing in their power to engage
“the Canadians to assist the rebels in every
“shape, representing that if they are driven
“from Quebec, the Peasants in this country will
“remain a parcel of miserable slaves forever.
“They say that Chaucer is a spy—that he was
“made an offer a few days before he came in:
“he promis’d to return in three days if alive.
“They also add that one of the rebel Prisoners
“found means to send letters into the country—
“agreed on signals by which he shou’d know the
“numbers of the reinforcements, and the time of
“the intended attack, that they within, might co-
“operate with those without.

Every thing remain’d quiet in the night, it was
clear and serene—Fire balls were lighted, no
rockets thrown. The rebels beat to arms at three
in the morning. Their battery on the heights
does not advance that we can perceive—They
fir’d on the Town from P. Levy at the hour of
going to Mass, ’tis a diabolical spirit—what ser-
vice can the sacrifice of a few people do unto
them! They may plainly see that they cannot
hurt the Town—hitherto they have only killed a
boy, a cow, wounded a sailor and a turkey, and
frightened an old woman into fits.

Fine weather with S W wind, swallows seen to day—we batter the ferry house from behind the Hotel Dieu, from the two gun battery at the end of the Artillery barracks, and from a battery between that barrack and St. Johns gate; they cannot show their heads.

At dusk Laforce's armed schooner with 30 fine fellows, was haul'd out into the stream, the rebels fir'd at her from Point Levy and beat to arms. The ice drove the schooner up to Pres de Ville and from there near to Wolf's cove; the Lizzard sent a boat to her assistance with a cable and anchor. When they got her off, they were very near the shore the rebel guard fir'd on them, and directed by the flashes they fir'd on the rebels in return.

22 Last night was soft and serene. Fire balls were lighted at one, they went until day—the wind N E with snow. This morning the rebels open'd their battery at the ferry, with two guns—it is behind a very thick breast work which the French threw up in 1759, the embrasures are cut thro' it, 'tis faced with fascines—they fir'd between 30 and 40 shot at us; as they are oblig'd to elevate their guns they did no further damage than piercing a few roofs, and deranging some chimneys—we return'd them five guns for one. The red flag which has hung out since the 5th March was taken down last night—some people pretend to say that the prisoners know what that means,

23 There has fallen above three inches of soft sloppy snow since yesterday morning; it was dark and gloomy all the night, seemingly favorable to the rebels if they shou'd choose to attack us—The garrison was not asleep—A canoe with six people from Montreal went on board Laforce.

Rockets and fire balls at one were lighted, the weather dark and heavy this morning. The people who came from Montreal were examin'd this morning: Mr Rousseau says "He left N.

“York the 27th. march, there prevail’d a report
“at that place that seven and twenty sail of large
“ships had been seen off R. Island—that the
“troops had evacuated Boston—That he passed
“Mr. Thomas (lately an apothecary or Surgeon)
“a rebel stil’d General, with 1200 men as rein-
“forcement to the rebels in Canada, on the 3d.
“april he passed their advanced party at Still
“water, 27 miles this side of Albany—There was
“80 bateaux waiting them at Ticonderoga—Lake
“George was not passible. They bring six iron
“24 pounders with them, which detain them very
“much. It has been reported at Albany with
“fear, and talk’d of confidently at Montreal that
“Col. Caldwell with the VIII Regt. and a number
“of Indians are on their way down from the up-
“per Countrys, He says that if a number of bat-
“teaux cou’d have been collected, between six
“and seven hundred Canadians would have come
“down along with them.” General Lee is gone to
“Virginia.”

The rebels fir’d from P .Levy and from the
ferry house, they have damaged a few chimneys.
We made a great number of good shots to day
at both batterys—about 10 at night they threw
six small shells from their new battery on the
heights, directed for the blockhouses but they
fell short—we gave them six 13 & 10 inchers in
return—Signal Rockets thrown as usual.

24 It was clear and cold last night; the wind shifted
to N W where it continues with delightful sun-
shine. The rebels fir’d red hot balls into Town
to day; they hurt some chimneys—their fire
slackens, ours encreases—they fire on the ship-
ping from P. Levy.

25 It did not freeze last night—Rockets were fir’d
at one this morning at the customary places—
The Little River is clear of ice, the rebels must
now cross higher up than the ferry, or cross in
reach of our guns—Mounted a 24 pounder against
their battery which faces Port Louis—They can-

not sweep our streets from either of their batteries, the balls that do not fall short may hurt more chimneys and roofs of houses—wind shifted suddenly to N E it blew and rained excessively hard—Very little firing to day on either side—Twelve or fourteen guns were heard from below some people please themselves in the hope that they were fir'd on board one of His Majesty's ships.

- 26 The last was the worst night we have had for many months—a most violent storm at N E, the rain was remarkably heavy—It clear'd up this afternoon, firing began on both sides.

Capt. Laforce chased a parcel of canoes, the people got on shore at P. Levy—he upbraided them for not coming to Town—they answer'd that they had inclination enough to go, but dar'd not, because the moment they shou'd be reported absent, their houses wou'd be set on fire and their cattle seized—He told that now a fair opportunity offer'd for them to retrieve their character, a few days wd deprive them of it—they made no answer, and he row'd off.

- 27 The last night was very foggy, it was impossible to see across the ditch from the ramparts; therefore we were much on our guard—This morning is clear with sunshine.

At one in the mornnig just after we had fir'd our signal rockets five shot were thrown into Town from the ferry battery.

At one in the morning just after we had fir'd remov'd from the Seminary for attempting to escape from thence.

Between ten & eleven at night the Cathedral bell rang the alarm, the drums beat to arms—the whole garrison was posted in a very few minutes, the different corps stood ready to repulse the enemy—It was a false alarm, a house on the beach on P. Levy side or a great parcel of brush purposely collected at the waters edge appear'

in a blaze in an instant—The sentrys call'd out “the fire ship, the fire ship”—the call of fire ship spread like lightning.—As soon as the matter was known, the different corps were order'd to their barracks & homes.

The rebels fir'd, but hurt nothing. we were not idle, our shot and shells flew thick.—

28 It froze last night—fine weather this morning, wind westerly. There has not been much firing on either side to day.

29th. Wind S W, serene mild weather. four muskets were fir'd on the heights in the night.

The rebels fir'd red hot balls into Town to day.

30 A small breeze at East with soft rain in the morning—afternoon foggy wth. heavy rain.

Two soldiers of the R. Fusileers having a great deal of money were very strictly examin'd how they came by it. “They confess'd that they had “been bribed by some of the Rebel officers to “favour their escape the first time they shou'd be “placed as sentrys over them—it was concerted “to kill every other sentry in the way to prevent “their giving the alarm—They were to have got “over the wall of the Seminary garden on the “Grand Battery, to walk down to the Sally Port “facing the Canotrie, there leap the wall, and “pass by St. Roc to the nearest guard house of “the enemy.”—On this charge two of the prisoners were removed from the Seminary on board Capt. Laforces arm'd schooner.

The foggyness of the evening made a general picquet necessary, and every man slept in his cloaths with his musket by his side; Guards & patroles were very Vigilant.

MAY THE FIRST

There is not many within the walls, who in November last wou'd not have been very happy

to have been assured, that every thing in the garrison would be as we find it on this welcome day. Our apprehensions before the 31st. of Decr. were neither few nor ill founded, as many imagin'd.

General Carleton indeed, Col. Maclean, and Col. Caldwell, with many other experienced officers, seem'd quite easy. From the Governors looks the Towns peoples fears decreas'd dayly, yet still there remain'd a few anxietys; He was determin'd not to grace their triumph. he wou'd have found many led on by his example forward to exert their every ability to follow him in danger.

The Garrison had occasion but to see him as the primum nobile well; and Col. McLean in his wonted health; with Col. Caldwell to regulate the Militia.

Colonel McLean by his indefatigability gave us a certainty that we should be never surprised, for he was here there and every where at all hours of the day and night.

Much is due to Col. Caldwell for his care of the Militia, and the great fatigues he underwent in the course of the long and severe winter; The satisfaction that every man in Town must now enjoy more than repays him, for all his troubles.

At 4 this morning it began to snow and before 8 o'clock it lay three inches thick on the ground—at noon it clear'd up. The rebels are firing red hot balls from the ferry into Town, and from Point Levy on the shipping—A shot enter'd the cabbin window of the Fell arm'd ship, shatter'd a boys leg, wounded a man dangerously in the back, & slightly wounded two more.

A Canadian fellow came over from Point Levy to day as he says in consequence of what Capt. Laforce told the canoe people on the 26th. He report the rebels to be 11,000 strong, he pretends to be an ignorant fellow but he is known in Town to be more knave than fool, he is therefor sent to prison—A large batteau floated down St. Charles River, we took her up.

2nd. The night past was very clear and very cold it froze standing water above the third of an inch, it freezes still with wind at W N W. The rebels fir'd many red hot shot into Town from the ferry battery passing thro roofs, and spoiling some chimneys. There was a sortie out at P. Louis for wood—behind fences 3 or 400 yards from the walls we found piles of scaling ladders rather better made than those they us'd the 31st. Decr., but yet clumsy heavy and by far too short; we have not touch'd them in hopes that they may attempt to set them up against our walls.

At midnight, rockets and a fire wheel were fir'd on the grand battery and answer'd by rockets from the Hotel Dieu battery.

3 Last night was delightfully clear & serene; this morning the air is easterly with hot sunshine—A fatigue party making a frize of thorn on the glacee.

About 200 men in three distinct divisions were seen marching on the beach below Wolfs cove, the first had red colours, the second blue, the third white; a number of batteaux attended them rowing along shore, they mounted the hill and marched over the plains—we imagine it is part of General Thomas's reinforcement, which Mr. Rousseau pass'd at Still Water.

Rebels firing red hot balls from the ferry battery—some small shells were thrown out of cohorns & royals at the end of St. Roc at their works there—Between nine and ten o'clock at night on the top of the tide, a vessel was seen coming up before the wind, we flatter'd ourselves it was the first of the fleet from England. The General order'd the artillery to stand by the guns—She prov'd a brigantine, she was hail'd three times, no answer was made, the fourth hail was accompany'd with a threat to sink her in case she did not answer, she immediately gave a sheer in shore, then the batterys began to play on her, and in a moment she appear'd all in a

blaze, about 200 yards from the cul de sac—she was very near the shore—Shells, grenades, pots à feu, petards &c, &c. were continually bursting—the vessel seem'd well prepar'd and might have done mischief had she been steer'd into Cul de Sac—A boat was seen to row very quickly from her—It is supposed that she was a Brig: of Arnolds which lay below—some say 'twas the Gaspey which had passed the Town in the night, but most people think that cannot be.

The whole Town was under arms in an instant after the drums beat and bells rang—every man hasten'd to his alarm post, no confusion appear'd, every body cool and wishing the rebels wou'd attack—the night was remarkably fine and clear—we are surpris'd that they chose a night so very light—they must certainly have heard, or are suspicious that the Kings ships are near—Her hull in the morning floated back with the tide—"Twas a noble sight—Every man was order'd to his picquet post to be ready.

- 4th, Wind still Easterly, the sky heavy, it rain'd at 4 this morning, clear'd up at midday with a N W, wind. The enemy fir'd a few shot from P. Levy.
- 5th. Wind continues at N W, it froze very hard last night—all was quiet.
- 6th. It froze last night—there's a gentle breeze at N E—At 4 this morning guns were heard at a distance, the report was heard every two or three minutes approaching.

A woman came early to Palace gate and inform'd the sentry that Mr. Thomas with his reinforcement is arrived, and that Mr. Wooster is gone off, that the rebels appear in great confusion, & that they are loading carts with baggage arms &c.

About six a large ship appeared coming round Point Levy to the inconceivable joy of all those who saw her or heard of her—The grand battery

was crowded with spectators in a few minutes, such shaking of hands & so many congratulatory compliments have not pass'd since Capt. Deanes appearance in spring 1760.—On our firing a gun she hove up in the wind and fir'd three guns to leeward, She proved to be the Surprise frigate commanded by Capt. Lindsay. Part of the 29th Regiment were on board; they with the Marines were immediately landed. The drums beat to arms and all the different corps appear'd on the Parade; it was then propos'd that all volunteers in the English and French Militia shou'd join the regular troops and the sailors, and sally out to engage the rebels on the plains—To the praise of both corps be it said, almost every man in each was forward to be led on.

General Carleton heading about 800 men, Col. MacLean second in command, and Col. Caldwell at the head of his British Militia march'd out at midday—the little army extended itself quite across the plains making a noble appearance: The rebels saw us very formidable: a few of them hid in the bush on the heights and fir'd som random shot which whistled o'er our heads without hurting a man. As soon as our field pieces began to play on their guard houses, there was a general flight; they left cannon, firelocks, ammunition and even their cloaths behind them; as we advanced we found the road strew'd with muskets, cloaths, bread, pork &c—we took some cannon, howitzers, and some cannon ball within a mile of the Town—So great was their panic that they left behind them many letters and papers, of consequence to those who wrote them, and to whom they were written; they even left their orderly books—which way soever one turn'd his head, he saw men flying and loaded earts driven in the greatest hurry.

We took possession of the General Hospital, of a guard house two miles farther of Holland House the Head Quarters, of Mr. Duprés &c.

where we found flower, ammunition and artillery stores—At Sillerie we found guns, flower, &c &c.

In the afternoon two frigates were sent up the River to destroy all their craft along shore.

The rebels stole upon us, and thus they left us.

ORDERLY BOOK

begun by

CAPTAIN ANTHONY VIALAR

of

THE BRITISH MILITIA

THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER 1775, AND KEPT BY HIM TILL
NOVEMBER 16TH, WHEN CONTINUED BY

CAPTAIN ROBERT LESTER

**“ SIEGE OF QUEBEC BY
MONTGOMERY ”**

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**Orderly Book begun by Capt. Anthony Vialar
of the British Militia the 17th September 1775,
and kept by him till November 16th, when con-
tinued by Capt. Robert Lester**

QUEBEC 17th Septr. 1775.

Orders.

Guards to consist of the following numbers 'till
further orders.

Main Guard	13
Cape Diamond	6
Port St. Louis	6
Port St. John's	12
Palace Gate	6
Batteaux guard, which will serve for St. Rocks & Suburbs }	9
Lower Town guard	20
	72

The guards will mount on the Parade Before the
Castle St. Louis every evening at six o'clock.

The Guards will take care to prevent all Disturbances,
or Noise, and every thing that may cause unnecessary
alarms.

Capt. Alexr. Johnston & Captain Ainsley's Com-
panys, for Guard this evening.

Mr. Peter Stuart is appointed Lieutenant to Captain
Thomas Ainslys Company, in room of Lieut. Thomas
Aylwin, appointed to Captain Charles Grant's.

Alarm Posts.

Captain James Johnston, Artillery
Company King's wharf.
Captain Alexander Johnston.... Cape Diamond.
Captain Vialar King's Wharf.
Captain Ainsley behind the Bishop's Palace.
Captain Harrison..... Jesuits College.
Captain Grant..... King's Wharf.

Each Captain will be pleased to appoint Three Sergeants to his Company, one of which must be a man of experience in the Service, who is to do the Orderly Duty, & fatigue of Company, for which he will receive one shilling sterling, and three Corporals.

Effective Rolls of each Company to be given to the Adjutants, as soon as possible. Note the pattern Uniform may be seen at Roderick McClod.

MONDAY 18 September, 1775

Orders.

All Officers of the British Militia are desired to meet Colonels Maclean & Caldwell, at Mr. Prentice this day at 12 o'clock.

(Signed) P. MILLS.

The British Militia, to Parade without arms tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock.

A Return from each Company to be given in to the Adjutants, of the men of their Company's who choose to accept Pay and Provisions.

The Officers to appear in Garrison with their Side Arms and Cockades.

TUESDAY 19 Septemr, 1775

Orders.

For Guard, one Captain, three Subalterns, Seven non-Commissioned Officers, and Seventy three Privates.

	Capt.	Sub.	Sergt.	Private
The Main Guard to consist of	1	1	1	& 7
Cape Diamond.. . . .	“	1	1	12
Port St. Louis	“	“	1	8
Port St. John's.. . . .	“	“	1	12
Palace Gate	“	“	1	5
Batteaux Guard	“	“	1	9
Lower Town	“	1	1	20
	1	3	7	73

The Captain of the Main Guard to visit the Guards in the Upper Town, at 12 o'clock, the Officer at Cape Diamond to visit at Port Louis and Port St. John's—
The Sub'tern of the Main Guard to visit Palace Gate and the Batteaux Guards.

The officer of the Lower Town Guard will go his Rounds at 12 o'clock at night, and half an hour past three in the morning. . . . One man from each Guard to be at the Main Guard every evening at 5 o'clock, to receive candles for the guards, Adjutant Mills will go round the Guards and make a report to the Town Major of what Centry boxes are wanting at the different guards.

Garrison Orders 19th Sept. 1775.

Mr. Johnston to get the greatest number of Canadian Carpenters he can, so many of them to be employed in cutting and preparing Picketts, whilst Mr. Thomson and some others go about setting the Picketts, with all the expedition possible. Some more of these Canadian Carpenters to be employed in laying the platform from Cape Diamond to Port St. John's, in such places as Mr. Rumsey shall point out. Fraser the Carpenter with his men to be employed in repairing the Block Houses with all possible expedition, beginning at Cape Diamond and repair the Sally Port. Major Cox to oversee the repairing of the blockhouses, and laying the platforms & to report daily to the commanding Officer the progress of that work. The British Militia and Cana-

dian Militia to send every day an Orderly man to the Commanding Officer at 6 o'clock in the morning and to remain 'till 6 o'clock at night. Major Faunce will call upon Governor Cramahé and ask him what is to be done with the Canadian Prisoner now in the Barrack guard, as it is inconvenient to keep him in the Barracks. Captain James Johnston, with one sub. & half of his Company to go to the Barracks every day, to be instructed in the exercise of the Great Guns, by a Bombardier, who will attend for that purpose.

Parole St. Andrew.

After Orders.

The Orderly Sergeant of each company to attend every day at the Guard mounting, to receive any orders that may be thought necessary to give out.

The Captains and Commanding Officers of the Companies to give a return to the Adjutant, of the number of Fire-locks received out of the Store, in order that cartridges of different sized balls may be made up for each other.

Each company to be completed to twenty rounds, as they are ordered for Guard. Application to be made for that purpose to Mr. Rumsey. Mr. Miles Prentice is appointed Sergeant Major to the British Militia and is to obey, and he obeyed as such.

No man to absent himself from his Company, when ordered for duty, without his Captain's leave.

The Guards to be mounted by detachments for the future.

	Capt.	Sub.	Sergt.	Corpl.	Private
Main Guard	1	1	1	1	7
Cape Diamond.. . . .	"	1	1	1	15
Port St. Louis.. . . .	"	"	1	"	9
Port St. John's	"	"	1	"	9
Palace Gate	"	"	"	1	4
Batteaux Guard.. . . .	"	"	1	"	9
Lower Town "	"	1	1	1	20
Total.	1	3	6	4	73

20th. September 1775.

Parole, St. John's.

Garrison Orders.

Capt. Johnston of Artillery Company to be out, at the Lower Batteries at 7 o'clock on Sunday for Exercise.

Field Officer of the day to-morrow

Col. Voyer, to make his rounds when he pleases.

21st September 1775.

Parole St. Francis

Garrison Orders.

Field Officer for the day, Major LeCompte Duprés, Major Faunce to acquaint the Adjutant of the Canadian Militia, that he will let his men know, that they are on no account, to fire of their pieces after daylight, under any pretence whatever, particularly the men upon guard, since it may occasion alarms in town.

The British Militia to mount Guard to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

22nd. September 1775.

Parole, Prescott.

Garrison Orders.

Field Officer, for the day, Col. Caldwell. The Guards to mount to-morrow at 8 o'clock. The British Militia for the future to mount guards by companys, the British Militia to be under arms for Exercise Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

QUEBEC, GARRISON, 23 September 1775

Parole St. Anne.

Field Officer for the day, Major Ecuier for Guard to-morrow.

September 24th. 1775

Parole St. Pierre.

Field Officer of the day, Lieutenant Colonel Dumont; for guard to-morrow Captain Harrison Lieut. Fargues, Lieut. Scott and Ensign Willcocks. All those gentlemen who have not yet mounted guard, together with such men of Capt. Vialar and Captain Alexr. Johnston's company's as did not mount guard the 21st. inst. are for guard to-morrow; the men to parade at 7 o'clock in the morning and exercise 'till guard mounting, when the weather will permit, and they are requested to be punctual to the hour, so as not to be obliged to wait for one another, Mr. Sinclair has ordered to provide Scabbards for the Bayonets of the different Companys.

September 25th. 1775

Parole St. David.

Field Officer of the day, Major Nairn. The guards to march of the Parade, exactly at nine o'clock in the morning. The Town Sheriff to provide a Lantern for Port St. John's. The British Militia will not be desired to Exercise, but when their Respective Captains think proper, it's recommended to Officers and non-commissioned officers commanding the several Guards to teach and assist in teaching the gentlemen of their guards off Centry their exercise, particularly the priming and loading motions. A return to be given in of each company of those gentlemen, who wish to have their servants changed out of the companys they now serve.

The commanding Officer of each company to send a report to the officer of the main Guard, every morning at 8 o'clock. The officer of each guard to give the Parole to the Grand Rounds.

September 26th. 1775

Parole St. Augustine.

September 27th. 1775

Parole, Luke.

Field Officer of the day Colonel Voyer.

For guard tomorrow Captain Harrison, Lieut. Stuart, Ensign Meredith. Captain Grant's and Capt. Harrison's Company's for guard to-morrow.

September 28, 1775

Parole, Great Britain.

Field Officer for the day Colonel Caldwell.

September 29th. 1775

Parole St. Joachim.

Field Officer for the day, Lieut. Col. Dumont.

Every person coming into town who has the appearance of a stranger is to be stopped by the Centrys and forwarded to the Chateaux, there to be examined by the Captain of the Main Guard, who they are, from thence they came, or what their business in town, how long they stay, where they reside in town, and to report the same to the Lieut. Governor. Give a receipt for 15 big Pouches and 18 Cartridge boxes.

QUEBEC GARRISON 30th. September 1775

Parole, St. Michael.

G. Orders. Field Officers of the day, Major Le-Compte Duprés. The English and Canadian Militia, to be under Arms at their Alarm post to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

The Officers, Sergeants and Corporals of the different guards are, when they come off guard to take all the ammunition from the men, except that in their fire locks and return it to the Captain of the Main Guard.

The gates are to be locked at 9 o'clock, and the keys to be carried to the Main Guard, and to be fetched again at day light, the key of the Wicket at Palace Gate, is to remain with the Corporal of the guards for the Rounds to pass. The British Militia to take the Guards to-morrow.

R. Orders.

For guard to-morrow Captain Alexander Johnston, Ensign Davidson, Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Drummond with the non-commissioned Officers and Private Gentlemen of Captain Vialar's and Captain A. Johnston's Companies.

October 1st. 1775

Parole, St. Patrick.

Field Officer for the day, Major Nairn.

Oct. 2nd. 1775

Parole, St. Charles.

Field officer for the day, Major Ecuier.

Oct. 3rd. 1775

Parole, Montreal.

Field Officer for the day, Colonel Voyer.

R. O. The British Militia for guard to-morrow.

As great inconveniencys arises from the sergeant's neglect of warning the gentlemen for guard, it is expected that they will be more careful for the future, and that the gentlemen, when warned, will be punctual in their attendance.

For Guard to-morrow Captain Ainsley, Ensign King, Lieut. Fargues and Ensign Willcocks, with the non-commissioned and private of Captain Ainsley's & Captain Grant's Company's.

October 4th. 1775

Parole Ireland.

Field Officer for this day, Lieut. Colonel Caldwell.

Field Officer for to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Dumont.

October 5th. 1775

Parole, Augustine.

Field Officer for the day, to-morrow, Major Le-compte Duprés.

October 6th. 1775

Parole, St. Thomas.

G. Orders.—Field Officer for the day, to-morrow, Major Nairne.

The British Militia, to take the guards to-morrow.

The British Militia to be under Arms on the grand Parade on Sunday morning at eight o'clock.

R. Orders.—Returns from each company to be given in, to Mr. Sinclair, to-morrow morning at guard mounting, of the number of cartridge boxes wanting to complete, and those gentlemen, who dislike the large pouches may return them, and will receive cartridge boxes in the place of them.

For guard to-morrow { Captain Vialars.
Lieut. Scott.
Lt. Aylwin.
Ensign Meredith. } with the non-commissioned

officers, and private gentlemen of Captain Harrison & Captain Vialars Company's.

QUEBEC 7th October 1775

Parole, London.

Field Officer of the day to-morrow, Col. Voyer.

R. O. It is recommended to the captains to provide Sergeants for their Company's to fire at a mark to-morrow morning.

They will receive six rounds per man for that purpose by applying to Mr. Sinclair.

October 8th. 1775

Parole, Alexis.

G. Orders. Field Officer to-morrow, Lieut. Colonel Dumont.

Alarm Post for the British Militia, as regulated this day by Colonel Maclean.

Captain A. Johnston's compy.	Cape Diamond.
Captain A. Vialars	" Drummond's Wharf.
Captain T. Ainsley's	" on the Ramparts between Port St. John's and the Barracks.
Captain C. Grant's	" Ottaways Grenadier Gate
Captain Harrison's	" from the end of the picket- ing tow'd. the Grand Battery.

October 9th. 1775

Parole, St. Francis.

G. Orders.—Field Officer to-morrow Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

The British Militia to take the guards to-morrow, there was an error in the order of yesterday respecting the Alarm Posts, of Captain Harrison's Company, is to line the picketting between Ottways, Grenadier Gate and Palace Gate.

R. Orders.—For guard to-morrow Captain A. Johnston, Lieut. Shepherd, and Ensign Lymburner, with the non-commissioned officers and Private of Captain Johnstons and Captain Ainsley's Company's.

10th October 1775

Parole, Dublin.

Garrison Orders.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major LeCompte Duprés, four men of the Artillery Company to mount Guard daily for the future, to take care of the guns, contiguous to their respective guards, vizt—Cape Diamond one, Port Louis one, Port St. John's one, and Palace Gate one.

October 11th. 1775

Parole, St. Lucia.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Colonel Voyer.

Cape Diamond guard, is always to have its full complement of men, and are to have a sentry day and night at the Citadel.

October 12th.

Parole, St. Vincent.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

Palace Gate guard, is for the future, to consist of one Sergeant, one Corporal, and nine Private and to be always compleat.

The Batteaux guard, is to consist, of one Sergt. and six Private.

The British Militia to take the guard to-morrow.

R. Orders.—For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lieut.

Aitkin. Lieut. Stuart, and Ensign Davidson, with the non-commissioned officers and Private of Capt. Grant's & Capt. Harrison's Company's.

GARRISON OF QUEBEC Oct. 13th. 1775

Parole, Edinburg.

Field Officer, to-morrow, Lieutenant Col. Dumont.

October 14th. 1775

Parole, St. Genevieve.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major LeCompte Duprés.

R. Orders.—A return of the men's names of each company who wants pay, and provisions, is to be given in to Mr. Sinclair, Signed by their respective Captains this evening that a general return may be made out, in order to draw money to pay them according to the number of guards they have mounted since the establishment of the Militia in Quebec.

After Orders.

The British Militia to be under arms to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, on the Grand Parade, with their Arms. clean and in good order, as they are going to fire at a target.

October 15th. 1775

Parole, Montreal.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

The Sergeant of the Palace Gate guard, is not to admit any person to talk with or see the prisoners, without an order in writing from the Lieut. Governor.

The British Militia takes the guard to-morrow.

R. Orders.—For guard to-morrow Capt. Vialars, Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Drummond and Ensign King, with the non commissioned officers and Privates of Capt. Vialars' and Capt. Alexander Johnston's companys, to prevent disputes about taking the right for guard, the company which is first in orders for guard is always to take the right.

October 16th. 1775

Parole, York.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Colonel Voyer.

R. Orders.—A draft of five men, to be made from Capt. Grant's company, to Captain Alexander Johnston's.

October 17th. 1775

Parole, St. Simon.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Damont.

October 18th. 1775

Parole, Anthony.

G. O.—Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

The British Militia takes the guards to-morrow.

The British Militia to be under arms to-morrow on the Parade at nine o'clock, when it is expected none will be absent except those on the King's works.

R. O.

For guard to-morrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Capt. Ainsley} \\ \text{Lieut. Lester.} \\ \text{Lieut. Fargues.} \\ \text{Ensign Willcocks} \end{array} \right\}$ with the non-

commissioned officers and Private of Capt. Ainsley and Capt. Grant's Companies.

QUEBEC 19th. October 1775

Parole, Bristol.

G. O.—Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major LeComte Duprés,

October 20th. 1775

Parole, St. Barnaby.

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Col. Voyer.

The key of the wicket at Palace Gate is for the future to be sent with the other keys to the Main Guard, and when the Rounds go, they are to take it with them. Whatever provisions or necessaries is carried to the prisoners at Palace Gate is first to be thoroughly examined by the Sergt. of the Guard, a loaf of bread is to be cut to pieces.

October. 21st 1775

Parole, St. Felix.

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

The British Militia takes the guard to-morrow.

R. Orders.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Aylwin, Ensign Meredith and Lieut. Patterson, with the non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Vialar's company.

Oct. 22nd. 1775

Parole, Corke.

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lt. Col. Dumont.

QUEBEC, 23rd. October 1775

Parole, St. Stephen.

Garrison Orders.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow Major LeCompte Duprés.

October 24th. 1775

Parole, Chamblee

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

The British Militia takes the Guards to-morrow .

for guard to-morrow

{	Capt. Alexr. Johnston	}	with the non-
	Lieut. Shepherd		
	Lieut. Aitkin		
	Ensign Lymburner		

commissioned officers and privates of Capt. Johnstons & Capt. Ainsleys Companys.

October 25th. 1775

Parole, Gloucester.

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Colonel Voyer.

October 26th. 1775

Parole, Sorrel.

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Dumont.

October 27th.

Parole, St. John's

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.
The British Militia takes the Guards to-morrow.

R. O.—For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Stuart, Ensign Davidson and Lieut. Murray with the non-commissioned officers and Privates of Capt. Grant's and Capt. Harrison's Companys.

QUEBEC 27th. Octr. 1775

Garrison Orders.

All Centrys except those at the Guard Room door, when they challenge, and are answered, Rounds or Patrole, they are to say pass round or patrol, and rest their firelocks and to desire them to stand clear of their arms, as soon as the Centinel at the guard room door perceives the Rounds coming, he should give notice to the guard, that they may be ready to turn out when ordered, and when the Rounds come within twenty paces of the Guard he is to challenge briskly, and when he is answered by the Sergeant of the Rounds, Grand or Town Major rounds, he is to say stand Rounds, after which he is to call out immediately Sergeant, turn out the guard, naming what round it is, no round is to advance after the Centry has challenged and ordered them to stand, upon the Centry's calling, the Sergeant of the Guard is to turn out the guard immediately, with Shouldered Arms, and the officer is to take post at the head of them with his Arms, after this he is to order the Sergt. with four or six men to advance

towards the round and challenge, when the Sergeant of the Guard Comes within six paces of them, he is to halt and challenge briskly, the sergeant of the Escort is to answer, Grand of Town Major Rounds, upon which the sergt. of the guard replies, stand rounds, advance sergeant with the Parole and then orders his men to rest their firelock, the sergeant of the Escort advances alone, and gives the sergeant of the guards the parole in his ear, he then orders the Sergt. to return to his Escort, and leaving the men he brought with him to keep the rounds from advancing, goes to his officer and gives the Parole he received from the sergeant, the officer handing the parole right, orders the Sergeant to return to his men and say "Advance Grand or Town Major Rounds" and orders the guard to rest their arms, upon which the Sergeant of the guard orders his men to fall back and form a lane through which the Roundsmen are to pass, the Escort remaining where they are.

October 28th.

Parole, Berewick.

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major LeCompte Duprés.

The British Militia to mount guard by detachments for the future, till further orders.

October 29th.

Parole, St James.

G. O.

Field officer of the day, to-morrow, Col Voyer.

A roll of each company to be given in immediately, to the Town Major, specifying at the bottom how many are present fit for duty.

October 30th. 1775

Parole, St Christopher.

Field officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

R. Orders.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Vialars, Lieut. Drummond, Lieut. Lester and Ensign King.

QUEBEC 31st. October 1775

Parole, Chester.

Garrison Orders.

Field officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Dumont.

Two sergeants of each company of the British Militia are to receive pay at the rate of two shillings Halifax curr. per day, the Captains of the respective companies will appoint them, and those two Sergeants are to do all the orderly duty of the company, between them, the third Sergeant is only to mount Guard in his turn.

After Orders

The Main and Palace Gate Guards are to be immediately reinforced with three men each, the Main Guard is for the future to consist of its present number of Officers and nine privates, and Palace Gate Guard is to consist of one Sergeant one Corporal and 12 Private.

November 1st. 1775

Parole, St. Gabriel

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major LeCompte Duprés.

The Officers and Sergeants commanding the different Guards are to report those gentlemen who send Substitutes, likewise the name and age of the substitute, any man found drunk on guard, or absent from his duty, for the future will certainly be taken notice off.

November 2nd. 1775

Parole, St. Gabriel

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Colonel Voyer.

The British Militia takes the guard to-morrow.

The main guard is for the future, to consist of one captain, one sub., 2 sergeants and twenty-one private. The British Militia to be under arms on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, it is expected that the sergeants will be very attentive to every part of their duty, and will be very careful to warn every man for guard, it is hoped every man will attend very closely to his duty, no absentee will be dispensed with.

The Artillery Company are to mount with arms.

R. O.—For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lieut. Fargues, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Aylwin, 9 sergeants, 1 corporal, 4 gunners, 104 privates.

November 3rd. 1775

Parole, Old England.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Colonel Voyer.

In case there is a necessity of turning out the whole Militia of the Town, the signal will be three Guns from Cape Diamond, repeated by those on Drummond's wharf, and the Ship of War, stationed in the river, and this signal is to be first given from the Upper, Lower Towns, or Shipping, upon the first discovery of an Enemy's approach, a morning and evening gun to be fired every day comencing from to-morrow The Gates of the Town to be opened at sun rising and shut at six o'clock every evening from this day. The British Militia to be completed to six Rounds of men and three good flints.

The men of Captain James Johnston's Artillery Company who were absent at Guard mounting are immediately to join those guards who are deficient, to wit, Main Guard's 3, Lower Town 10, Port Louis 1, Port St. John's 1, and they are for the future to mount Cape Diamond Guard.

November 4th, 1775

Parole, Henry

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Dumont.

R. O. The commanding officers of companys to send in a return to Quarter Master Sinclair, of the number of English or French muskets in their respective companys that they may receive ammuniion to compleat, each man, to twelve rounds, for which the Captains are to be answerable. The Officers of the British Militia are desired to meet Mr. Prentice this evening at six o'clock.

November 5th. 1775

Parole, St. Joseph.

Field officer of the day, to-morrow, Major LeCompte Duprés.

When the British Militia are ordered for guard, each company to parade before their Captain's Quarters, half an hour before guard mounting, when they are to be carefully reviewed by the captain or officer commanding in his absence who is to see that the number order'd for guard be present, that their Arms are clean and unloaded, their pieces well flinted, their touch holes clear, and that they have their number of cartridges and spare flints, after which they are to be regularly marched to the Grand Parade, by a commissioned officer, so as to be ready to march off at 9 o'clock.

November 6th. 1775

Parole, St. Ours.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

The British Militia takes the guards to-morrow.

For guard to-morrow	{	Capt. Harrison	}	nine Sergeants
		Lieut. Patterson		
		Lieut. Shepherd		
		Ensign Meredith		

1 Corporal, 4 gunners and 107 Private.

November 7th. 1775

Parole, Glasgow.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Col. Voyer.

November 8th. 1775

Parole, St. Michael.

G. O. Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Dumont.

The mens cartridge boxes are to be compleated to ~~12~~ rounds, and the Captains are to receive 12 rounds more p. men, which they are to keep in their own possession 'till wanted, when the British Militia mount Guard, they will receive one cartridge per man, to load their musket, that the twelve rounds in their Cartridge boxes may not be broke upon.

QUEBEC November 9th. 1775

Parole, St. Ann.

G. O. Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Le-Compte Duprés

An orderly Sergt. from each British corps, to attend for orders every day at 12 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Miles Prenties.

The Drummers of the 7th. Regiment and the marines to beat the troop, at nine in the morning, the retreat at Sunset, and at the Tattoo at nine at night, from the Main Guard to the Barracks,—One Subt., 2 Sergts, and 40 Private of the British Militia, to parade at half after 12 o'clock on the Grand Parade, without arms, they will receive one shilling Halifax and a pint of porter, for the service they are to perform. The Officer commanding at the different gates, will send out a small party every morning at day brake, who will examine carefully the environs before he orders the gate he commands to be open'd. All guards to be under arms, an hour before daylight.

The duty of the garrison to be done by Patroles instead of fixed centries. The Patroles to be so order'd from each guard that a constant succession is kept up.

The guards to doubled every day 'till further orders.
The guards cannot be too attentive for fear of a surprise.

November 10th. 1775

Parole, Montreal.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

The whole of the five Battalions of the British Militia to mount guard to-morrow, with a Subt. for each guard.

The Artillery company are to parade, at the same time, to receive instructions from Captain Jones of the Royal Artillery. The Marines and Colonel Macleans Corps, will continue their patrolling parties every morning till further orders. An officer of the Marines to attend this duty to-morrow morning. 1 Sub. 2 Sergeants and 40 men, without Arms of the British Militia, to parade at half after eleven this day on the Grand Parade, 1 Sergeant 1 Corporal & 12 Private of Marines with Arms to parade at the same time.

R. Orders.

For fatigue to-morrow- Lieut. Drummond, Ensign King being absent,—For Guard to-morrow, Captain Grant, Ensign Lymburner, Lieut. Aitkin, Lt. Stuart, Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Lester, and Lieut. Fargues with all the noncommissioned and Private of the Five Battalion companys.

November 11th & 12th. 1775

Parole, Amsterdam & MacLean.

Field Officer to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Dumont.

Every Brittoner in Town, are desired to meet Col. Maclean this evening at Mr. Prenties, at 5 o'clock.

November 13th. 1775

Parole, York.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Duprés.

One Capt. 2 Subs. 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 46 men, of Col. MacLean's Regiment to mount the Main

Guard to-morrow at 9 o'clock. One Capt. 2 Subs. 2 Serjts. and 36 men to mount Cape Diamond Guard. 1 Sub. 1 Serjts, and 16 Private to mount St. Louis, the whole detachment of Marines to be quartered at St. John's under the command of Capt. Laws. Palace Gate guard to consist of 1 Capt.. 2 Subs. 2 Sergeants and 42 men, from which 1 sergt. & 12 men to be detached to the Batteaux Guard. 1 Capt. 2 Subs. 2 Sergeants and 60 men to mount the Lower Town Guard, from which 1 Sub., 1 Sergeant and 20 men are to be detached to the Potasse. The British and French Militia to be under arms to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. All the carts and carters in Town to be at the Market Place immediately, on the King's Service, to be under the command of Lafrance, he is to keep an account of the number of carts daily employed, and to attend in the evening to Mr. Dunns to receive the money that they may be paid daily for their work.

November 14th. 1775

Parole, Sorrel.

G. O.

Field officer of the day, to-morrow, Col. Voyer.

The British Militia to reinforce the Guards this night

	Capt.	Sub.	Serjt.	Corpl.	Private.
Cape Diamond Guard to patrole below the Citadel to St. John's Gate.	"	1	1	1	25
Palace Gate Guard of which 1 Sub. 1 Serjt. and 15 men to join Col. Macleans at Ottaways Grenadier Gate.	1	1	1	3	40
At the Barrier from St. Rocks to Lower Town.		1	1	1	20
Potash Guard.		1	1	1	15
	1	4	4	6	100

Regimental Orders for the Reinforcement, Capt. Johnston, Ensign Meredith, Lieut. Shepherd, Ensign Lymburner.

QUEBEC the 15th November 1775

Parole, Orleans.

Garrison Orders.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Colonel Voyer.

Mr. Chandler is appointed to act as assistant Commissary of Artillery.

The lower room at Mr. Prenties is taken by Col. Maclean, as his orderly room, where an officer & sergeant from each corps must attend constantly to convery orders to their different Corps, exact returns of British and Canadian Militias to be given in immediately after guard mounting, and the Town Major to make a Roster of the proposition each is to give daily for guard, officers to be appointed to the Militias, in the room of those gone to England. A return to be given in immediately of the vacancys. An orderly man to attend the Town Major every day. For guard to-morrow of the British Militia, 1 Capt. 2 Subs. 3 Sergts. and 50 Rank & file.

Regimental Orders.

A Sergeant from each guard, to attend the Town Major, every evening at gun firing, at the Main Guard. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Fargues, Ensign Meredith, Lieut. Shepherd, E. Lymburner.

After Orders.

The Orderly Sergts. of the diff't. companies, to be very exact in the Roster they keep, that the duty may be done equally in each company, an officer of a company is carefully to examine the Arms of the men for duty, that they may be in good order and clean, provided with

good flints, and 24 rounds of ammunition each man. The gentlemen of the British Militia are desired to examine their hammers themselves, as many of them are soft and will burn priming a person will be appointed to harden those hammers that want it and otherwise to keep in order the arms.

November 16th. 1775

Parole, Vienna

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

All orders given to Capt. George Laws, the Engineer to be obeyed, the whole of the British and French Militia are to be under arms every morning, on the Grand Parade, at half an hour after eight, no man to be absent. This will save the Gentlemen much fatigue and trouble, as the whole Guards for the twenty four hours will then be taken at the same time. A small Picquet will be formed, who are to lie with their arms & accoutrements all night to be ready at a moment's warning and immediately on an alarm to repair to the Grand Parade.

QUEBEC 17th. November 1775

Parole, Troy.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

Mr. Prenties and all his artificers, are to be under the command and direction of Capt. Laws, as engineer, no officer to leave his guard, either to go to dinner or any other pretext whatever. Lieut. Robert Lester is appointed Capt. of a company in the British Militia in the room of Captain Anthony Vialars, resigned.

For Picquet this day, Capt. Alexr. Johnston. Lieut. Fargues, Lieut. Scott, 4 Sergeants and 53 Rank & file.

November 18th.

Parole, Paris

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

The Great Bell of the Cathedral, is not to ring, but in case of an alarm, when it does ring, every man to assemble immediately on the Grand Parade. Lieut. Fargues is appointed first Lieut. to Capt. Lester's company, Mr. William Lindsay is appointed second Lieut. in the room of 1st Lieut. Fargues, Mr. Shepherd is appointed first Lieut. to Capt. Harrison's company, in the room of Lieut. Patterson. Mr. Lymburner is second Lieut. Mr. William Grant Ensign, Ensign Davidson is appointed second 2nd. Lieut. to Captain Grant's in the room of Lieut. Aylwin, sick, and Mr. William Grant Ensign, Ensign Meredith is appointed Second Lieut. to Capt. Ainsley's Company, in the room of Lieut. Stuart, and Mr. Samuel Philips Ensign.

Regimental Orders.

A return to be given in before next Monday, to the Quartermaster of the number of men in each company that draws provisions, and also abstracts of pay, due to the several companies signed by the Captains.

A Sergeant from each company to attend with their men on Monday next at 12 o'clock to receive weeks provisions.

The Picquet of the British Militia are to assemble every evening at Tattoo, at the orderly room at Prenties, where a good fire will be provided for them, they are to have no Centrys, and do no duty except in case of an alarm, when they will be ready to turn out.

The orderly Sergeant of each company to give in a Roll to the Captain of the Pickett, of the men for that duty, who will order a roll of the whole to be called over to see that his men are all present, Picquets are not to pass for guards.

Weekly returns of each company to be given in every Sunday at guard mounting mentioning the contingencies of each company, since last return, and including only the men within the walls. All orders respecting those Gentlemen who serve as private in the different companys to be read at guard mounting at the head of each company, the orderly Sergt. of each company, to take care to acquaint the Gentlemen on duty of those orders.

For Picquet to night, Capt. Ainsley, Lt. Lindsay, 2 Sergeants and 40 Rank and file. For guard to-morrow Capt. Alexr. Johnston, Lieut. Lindsay, Ensign Grant, Senr. Lieut. Lymburner, 4 Sergeants and 52 Rank & File.

QUEBEC 19th. November 1775

Parole, Calais.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

Every man who has taken up arms in the British Militia, to be under arms this afternoon at four o'clock, no man to be absent under pain of a severe fine, except those on guard.

Major LeMaitre, to do duty as Major of Brigade, all orders whatever coming from him, are to be obeyed immediately, and are to be looked upon, as the orders of the Lieut. Governor, and of the commanding officers and to be executed accordingly. He is to keep the detail of all the guards, and command on the Parade, in the absence of the commanding officer. It is expressly ordered that no man, under any pretence whatever shall leave his post by day or night, either out of curiosity or otherwise, since such a practice may be attended with dangerous consequences.

Meridith Wills, Gentleman, is appointed Ensign to Capt. Lester's company of British Militia.

November 20th.

Parole, Phillip

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

The guards to mount for the future at 11 o'clock.

Whereas some evil minded persons have spread a report, that the British Militia were to be flog'd, this is to assure them that the report is false, and that no such thing was ever intended.

Effective Rolls, of each company in the British Militia to be given in immediately, specifying every man who has ever carried arms, and now absent themselves from duty.

Regimental Orders

For Picquet to-night Captain Charles Grant, Ensign Phillips, 2 Sergeants, and 40 Rank & File.

November 21st. 1775

Parole, St. Mathew.

G. O.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

R. O. The Pickett is disannuled 'til further orders the officer and private men's attendance of duty is not required, but it is hoped that those men for duty, will give their attendance for guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Meredith & Ensign Wills, 3 sergeants and 40 Rank & File.

After Orders

Orderly time will be for the future, at 11 o'clock, at the Main Guard. His Excellency, the Governor approves of the appointment of the officers of the British Militia, by Lieut. Governor Cramahé, and will order proper commissions to be made out for them, a list of their names to be given to Major Lemaitre, for that purpose. He returns particular thanks to that corps, for the zeal and attachment, they have shown the King's Service, and for the good example they have given their Canadian Brethern, he makes no doubt but that they

will persevere in so laudable a conduct, which must redound much to their honour and interest, and he will always be ready to bear testimony of the zeal they have shown for the public service at this critical juncture.

Col. Caldwell requests the favor of the officer and private gentlemen of the British Militia to meet him on the Parade to-morrow at 10 o'clock, to congratulate His Excellency the Governor on his safe return. A return to be given in immediately to the Quartermaster of the women and children, in each company, that wish to draw provisions, distinguishing the children under 10 years old.

November 22nd. 1775

Parole, Thomas.

Field officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

The guards and patrols, are to take up every person that goes about Town after dark, without a light. Lieut. Col. MacLean, is appointed to inspect the discipline of the Garrison, all reports are to be made to him.

Whenever the guards turn out, they are to face the way the enemy is supposed to approach. The Centrys on the Ramparts are constantly to look towards the Glacis, and give information to the guard of whatever passes on the outside of the Town. No provision of any kind or wood to be suffered to go out of the Garrison, or to be embarked without an express permission in writing signed by the General or Lieutenant Governor.

QUEBEC November 23rd. 1775

Parole, St. Andrew

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

R. O. William Grant, Gentleman, Barrister, is appointed 2nd. Lieut. to Captain Grant's company, Vice Davison gone to England, & the Hon'ble Hugh Finlay to be Ensign, Vice Grant promoted; the orderly Sergeants to give into the Ajudants a list of the mens names for duty, every morning at nine o'clock.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Alexr. Johnston, Lieut. Lindsay, & Grant, 3 sergeants & 40 Rank & File.

November 24

Parole, St. Nicholas.

G. O. Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

The Centrys are to take up, every suspected person they see about their posts, they are to be examined by the guard, and if found not enrolled, for the defence of the Town, they are to be taken prisoners. Mr. Murray will deliver out this day a suit of uniform per company to the British Militia and Canadian do.

R. Orders. For guard to-morrow Capt. Ainsley Lieut. Aitkin, Lieut Lymburner, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals and 40 Rank & File.

A sergeant of each company to receive a suit of cloths each, it is to be made up immediately & directly to the patron which Mr. MacLeod, taylor, will have ready to-morrow, which will be a plain green coat, with Buff waist coat and Breeches, as there will not be green cloth sufficient to make cuffs and collars, Mr. McLeod will give as much green cloth as will serve for that purpose.

QUEBEC 25th November 1775

Parole, St. George.

Field Officer for the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

R. O. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Meredith, and Ensign Wills, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals and 40 Rank & file. Kenith Grant of Capt. James Johnston's company is appointed a Sergeant of Capt. Lester's Company, in the room of Sergeant Jackson.

November 26th.

Parole, St. Phillip.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

R. O For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lieut. Grant and Ensign Finlay, 3 Sergts., 3 Corporals, 40 Ranks & File.

A list of Taylors, to be given in, to-morrow, at orderly time, but none will be exempted, except those who will employ their whole time in working for the British Militia, and they will be excused from all other duty.

November 27th.

Parole St. Peter.

G. O. Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

R. O. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Ensign King and Lieut Scott, 3 Serjts. 3 Corporals, and 40 Private.

November 28th.

Parole, St. Johns

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lieut. Lindsay and Ensign Grant, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals. and 40 Private.

The officers of the several companies, will send this afternoon to the Quarter Master at 3 o'clock for the officer's cloathing. The whole of the cloathing is to be the same and so made up, plain green, with a cuff and collar a pattern of which Mr. McLeod will show.

The Taylors who have given in their names, will be excused from duty while they work, and to work under the inspection of Mr. Sinclair. The men of the several companys, who are now thinly clad, to have their cloathes first made and a return of them to be given to Mr. Sinclair, the rest will be cloathed as far as possible, begining with the oldest company, any Gentleman of the British Militia who chuses to get his own cloathes made up, may have them on application to the Quarter Master.

November 29th.

Parole, St. George.

G. Orders.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

No soldier of Militia, when ordered for guard, is to be taken for any work whatever.

Capt. Law, acting Engineer, is appointed to the command of the artificers, from Halifax & Newfoundland

For Guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lt. Aitkin, Lieut. Fargues, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 40 Private.

QUEBEC 30th. November 1775

Parole, St. Simon.

Garrison Orders.

Field officer of the day, to-morrow, Major Ecuyer.

R. O. Major Cox to do duty as a field officer for the Garrison. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Wills and Lieut. Shepherd, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals. 40 Private.

Sergeant Grant is appointed to duty as Sergt. Major in the British Militia, until the recovery of Mr. Prenties. He is to obey and be obeyed as such.

A Sergeant from each company to attend the Quarter Master this afternoon at 2 o'clock to receive clothing of their companies, according to their present effective strength, including the Noncommissioned Officers.

December 1st. 1775

Parole, St. Mark.

G. O.

Field Officer of this day Major Cox.

Field Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut Col. Caldwell.

The officers at the different Posts, will examine every person who go out, or come into Town, and will take up those he has reason to suspect, and send them to the Main Guard.

R. O. For guard this day Lieut. Grant, in room of Ensign Wills sick. For guard to-morrow Capt. Lester, Ensign Finlay, Lieut. Drummond, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals and 40 Private.

QUEBEC 2nd. December 1775

Parole St. Nicholas.

G. O. Field Officer to-morrow Major Cox.

It is the General's orders that no person under any pretence whatever, shall attempt to go from St. Rocks or St. Charles Street, to the Lower Town, thro' the snow, but are to come thro' Palace Gate.

The officers from the different Posts, to Lymburners, and Palace Gate, are order'd to take them up & send them to the Main Guard.

R. O. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign King, Lieut. Scott, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corls. & 40 Privates.

Ensign Hugh Finlay is appointed 2nd. Lieut. to Capt. Ainsley's Company of British Militia, vice Meredith deserted, Ensign William Grant is appointed 2nd Lieut. to Capt. Harrison's Company, vice Lymburner resigned, and John Renaud, Gentleman, is appointed Ensign Vice Grant promoted. John Lees Junr. is appointed Ensign to Capt. Grant's Compy. vice Finlay promoted.

December 3rd. 1775

Parole, St. Joseph.

G. O. Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Caldwell.

A state of the diff't. Corps to be given to the Major of Brigade every Monday at orderly time. The carters to give in their names to Fielare LaBadie, Sindick.

R. O. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Lindsay, Ensign Phillips, 3 Sergts, 3 Corporals, 40 Private.

QUEBEC 4th. December 1775

Parole St. Anne.

G. O.

Field Officer to-morrow Major Ecuyer.

R. O.

For Picquet this night.

	Cpts.	Subs.	Sergts.	Corpls.	Private
Royal Fusileers	1	2	3	3	50
Seamen	1	1	1	2	20
British Militia	"	"	1	1	9
Canadian "	1	1	1	2	30
	3	4	6	8	109

For Picquet this night at Retreat beating, to assemble at the Main Guard, 1 Corporal and nine Private.

For Guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lt. Aitkin, Lieut. Grant, Barrister, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corpls. and 40 Private.

A Court Martial to sit at the Main Guard, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Captain Harison President

Members

Lt. Murray

Lt. Scott

Lieut. Drummond

Lt. Fargues.

All Evidence to attend at the appointed time.

December 5th.

Parole, St. Luke.

Field Officers of the day, to-morrow, Majors Cox and LeCompte Duprés.

The Fusileers, Royl. Emigrants and Artificers will form into one Corps under the Command of Col. MacLean.

The Seamen will form another Corps under the Command of Capt. Hamilton, who will act as Col. & Mackenzie of the Hunter will do duty as Major.

For the future two field officers of the day, who will inspect the guards in the Upper and Lower Towns and visit them by day or night as often as they think pro-

per. Lieut. Kelly is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Corps of the Seamen.

R. O. For Picquet to night 1 Sergt. 1 Corpl. & 9 Private, For guard to-morrow Capt. Harrison, Lt. Fargues, Lt. Finlay, 3 Sergts. 3 Corpls. and 40 Rank & file.

December 6th. 1775

Parole, St. Foix.

G. O.

Field Officer for the day, to-morrow, Major Mackenzie and Lieut. Col. Caldwell. Mr. Magnant is appointed a Town Adjutant.

The Centry's for the future is not to call *all is well*, The Picquet in the Upper Town will assemble every night at Tattoo beating at the Jesuits Court House; and that of Lower Town, will assemble at the same time at the Nunnery. The Field Officer of the day, will order the Patroles to go every half hour, from the Upper Town, to Patrol the Sault au Matelot, beginning at Mr. Alsopps house to Mr. Drummonds wharf, and to continue their patrolling until 8 o'clock in the morning.

R. O. The officers and non commissioned officers, is desired to be very careful that their men's arms is continually kept in good firing order, & to see that every man is provided with brush & wire.

For Picquet this night at the Nunnery in the Lower Town one Sergt. 1 Corpl. & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow. Capt. Grant, Lt. Shepherd & Ensign Renaud, 3 Sergts. 3 Corpls. & 40 Privates.

QUEBEC 7th. December 1775

Parole, St. Dennis.

G. O. Field Officer of the day, Major Babie, instead of Lieut. Col. Caldwell. Field officers of to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

In case of an alarm the British & Canadian Militias residing in the Lower Town will assemble in the Market

Place. Those residing in the Upper Town will assemble on the General Parade, Capt. Hamiltons Seamen will assemble behind the Hotel Dieu, towards Palace Gate, Col. McLean's Corps will assemble on the Ramparts, from the Barracks to Port St. Louis, the Seamen in the Dolphin Barracks, and the casements, will assemble on the Ramparts from Port Louis to Cape Diamond, the Centrys to be relieved every hour.

R. O. Picquet this night 1 Sergt. 1 Corpl. 9 Private, for guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lieut. Grant and Ensign Lees, 3 Sergts 2 Corpls. & 40 Private.

8th December 1775

Parole, St. Augustine.

G. O.

Field Officer to-morrow Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.
R. O. The officers commanding guards, are immediately after being relieved, to march their men, to a convenient place and order them to discharge their pieces at a mark, and to inquire particularly whose fault it is, if their pieces misfire. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston Lieutenant Drummond, Lieut. Scott, 3 Sergts. 3 Corpls. & 40 private.

Picquet this night, 1 Sergt. 1 Corpl. 9 Private.

QUEBEC 9th. December 1775

Parole, St. Charles.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major MacKenzie & Babie.

The British Militia are all to receive new arms. A return to be given in to the Quarter Master this evening at four o'clock of the number wanted to compleat each company and the companies to assemble, to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, to give in their old arms and to receive new. The men on guard to be marched as soon as they are relieved, in order to exchange their arms, where an officer of each company is to attend.

1 Subt. 1 Sergt. 1 Corporal & 20 men of the British Militia, to assemble on the Grand Parade at two o'clock this afternoon for fatigue.

For Picquet this night 1 Sergt. 1 Corpl, 3 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lieut Lindsay, Ensign Phillips, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 40 Private.

After General Orders.

A fatigue party of 6 men, to parade to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, of the British Militia, to receive their instructions from Ser^{mt}. Macdonald.

R. O. Timothy Connelly. Macnamara and William O'Brien, of Capt. Ainsley's company is transferred to Capt. Alex. Johnston's, William Burnet of Captain Johnston's to Captain Ainsley's.

10th Lumber

Parole, Phillip.

Field Officers to-morrow Lieut. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

The different officers of different corps, will instruct their men where the alarm Posts are, those alarm Posts which are not marked will send half their men to the Grand Parade.

R. O. For Picquet to night 1 Sergt. 10 Private, for fatigue to-morrow at eight o'clock 6 Private.

For Guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Grant, Lieut. Fargues 3 Sergts. 2 Corporals & 40 private.

It is expected for the future, that the commanding officers of Company, will themselves take care that the orders respecting the arms are comply'd with, otherwise any steps that the commanding officer takes in consequence of expecting to find his orders obeyed will be counteracted, the Returns of the strength of the companies not being given in by most of the Captains occasioned great confusion, in the delivery of the Arms, and it was with difficulty for want of those returns, that the commanding officers could procure an order for the delivery of the Arms, to-day—The returns ordered yesterday to be given immediately.

The Captains of the several Companies will order

their companies to assemble at the most convenient place to-morrow under Arms, in order that they may receive new Arms, see that they are properly flinted and give sufficient fire, to burn priming if any of the hammers are too soft, they are to report them to the armoury to be hardened, the carabine and French Musket cartridges that each company had received, to be delivered into the Quarter Master, who has orders to compleat them with a sufficient number of proper musket cartridges, the commanding officers are also to see that their men are provided with priming wires, and when the arms are received, and the cartridge boxes compleated with proper musket cartridges a report of the same to be made to the Commanding officers.

Decr. 11th. 1775

Parole, St. Maloe.

G. O.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major Cox and Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. O For Picquet this night, 1 Sergeant and 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lt. Finlay, Ensign Renaud, 3 Sergts, 2 Corpls, 40 Private.

There are only 14 suits of officers cloathing delivered out for the B. Militia, the officers are requested to meet on the Grand Parade immediately after guard mounting to draw for them.

12th December

Parole, Therese.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major MacKenzie & Babie.

R. O. For Picquet this evening, 1 Sergt.. 1 Corpl. — 10 Private.

After Orders

Mr. Davison who lives in the Navy Hospital is appointed Surgeon to the British Militia.

The orderly sergeants of each company, are to report the sick of their companies to him, with the place of their abode and he will give them due attendance. As

the officers of the British Militia declined drawing for the 14 suits of officers cloathing intended for them the cloathing of the same as the Privates will be order for the whole and if they chuse it, silver epaulets will be given them.

Decem̄ber 13th. 1775

Parole St. Ann.

G. O.

Field Officers of to-morrow, Lient. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

Picquet for the future to parade at 6 o'clock in the evening.

R. O. For guard to-morrow Capt. Johnston, Ensign Lees, & Lieut Drummond 3 Sergts. 2 Corpls. 40 Private.

For Picquet this evening at 6 o'clock. 1 Sergt. 10 Private.

December, 14th. 1775

Parole, St. Paul.

G. O.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Whoever is found drunk on guard or duty, shall be confined 48 hours, on bread and water, and those off duty so offending, shall be confined 24 hours in like manner.

R. O. For Picquet this evening at 6 o'clock, 1 Sergt. & 10 Private. For guard to-morrow Capt. Ainsley, Ensign King, Lieut. Scott, 3 Sergts, 2 Corpls. & 40 Private.

After Orders.

The Quarter Master will not for the future deliver to any single man, any ammunition, the Captain or commanding officer of companys, will make a demand of the Qr. Master in writing, of a certain number of cartridges, who has orders to deliver them, on such orders, when that quarter is expended, on a fresh order, more will be delivered.

An officer a company will be on the Parade every day at Guard Mounting, to examine the arms of the men for guard and to see their cartridge boxes are compleated to 18 rounds per man.

Abstracts from each Company to be given to the Quarter Master, of the pay due to the British Militia.

December 15th. 1775

Parole St. Martin.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major Mackenzie & Major Baby.

Five men without arms from the British Militia to attend Captain Johnston at his house to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

R. O....For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Phillips, Lieut. Grant, B: 3 Sergeants 2 Corporals, & 40 Private. Lt. Lindsay to join Cape Diamond Guard immediately in room of Lieut Scott taken sick.

For Picquet this evening at 6 o'clock, 1 Sergt. 10 Private.

16 Decmr.

Parole, St. Thomas.

G. O. Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

R. O. For Picquet this evening 1 Sergt. & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lt. Lindsay, Lt. Fargues, 3 Sergeants 2 Corporals & 40 Private.

The Taylors are not to be excused duty any longer.

December 17th. 1775

Parole, St. Luke.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Whenever there is an alarm, an officer from each corps, to be sent to the Main Guard to receive orders.

R. O. For Picquet this night, 1 Sergt. & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lt. Finlay and Ensign Renaud, 3 Sergts. 2 Corporals & 40 Private.

A review of arms and ammunition to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at The Recolles. The officers will take care that their mens pieces are unloaded & clean, both without and within.

December 18th.

Parole, St. Nicholas.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow Major MacKenzie & Babie—

No artillery to be fired at, or near the General Hospital.

R. O. For Picquet this evening at 6 o'clock at the Jesuits Colledge, Lt. Shepherd 1 Sergt. & 19 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Grant L. and Lieut. Lees, 3 Sergts. & 41 Rank & File.

Simon Ecuyer of Capt. Harrison's company is appointed Sergeant in that company. The officers of the British Militia, that wish to have private cloathing, may have a suit each, by applying to the Quarter Master.

The commanding officers of companies, that want flints for their respective Compys. may have them by applying to the Quarter Master.

December 19th.

Parole St. Jude.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond, 1 Sergt. 19 Rank & File. For guard to-morrow. Capt. Ainsley, Ensn. King and Lt. Scott, 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals and 41 Privates.

QUEBEC 20th Decr. 1775

Parole, St. Joseph.

Garrison Orders,

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. O. For Picquet this evening, Lt. Scott, in place of Lieut. Lindsay who mounted guard for him, one sergeant 19 Rank & File.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Phillips & Lieut. Grant, B. 3 Sergeants & 41 Rank & file.

Whatever company of British Militia will for the future neglect to give the provision returns, to the Quarter Master, the day before provision day, shall lose that week's provisions, and whatever returns will be ordered in future, to be given into the Quarter Master unless such orders are comply'd with and the returns given in at the time appointed, or soon after, the Quarter Master will be under a necessity of complaining to the Commanding Officer, as no regularity can be carried on in any corps, without paying due attention to the orders they receive.

It is recommended to the Captains or Commanding officers of Company's to see that every man in their company's be immediately supplied with stoppers to their firelocks, and leather straps to the end of their cartridge boxes.

December 21st.

Parole, St. Anthony.

G. O.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major Mackenzie & Babie.

A Garrison Court martial to sit to-morrow morning at the Main Guard. Captain Nunn President.

Members.

Lt. Langercroft

Lt. Littleworth

Lt. Blow

" Watts

R. O. For Picquet this night, Lt. Grant B. 1 Sergt. 19 R & file. For guard to-morrow Capt. Grant, Ensign Wills, 3 Sergts. & 39 Rank & file.

QUEBEC the 22nd. December 1775

Parole St. Francois.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

R. O. For Picquet this night, Lt. Fargues, 1 Sergt. 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lt. Finlay, 3 Sergts. & 40 Rank & file.

The Commanding officer of Companys may apply to the Quarter Master, as soon as they please, for private

cloathing and Epaullets for the officers, and one month's pay for the British Militia, at the same time, they may receive what cloathing they want to compleat their companys. As the Quarter Master is to make a return to the Commanding Officer of what cloathing he received, what he issued out, and return them to the King's Store, which remains in his hands, it is therefore requested whatever companies are now deficient of cloathing, will send for it to the Quarter Master, Sergeant Anderson's house, this afternoon or to-morrow, where attendance will be given to serve them.

December 23rd. 1775

Parole, St. Charles.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. O. For Picquet to night, Ensign Renaud, 1 Sergt. & 19 R. & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lt. Shepherd, 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals & 40 Rank & file.

One half of the officers & men of duty, in the Upper Town, to assemble at the refectoire of the Recollets, this evening at 8 o'clock, half of those of Duty in the Lower Town to assemble at the Nunnery, there.

The remainder are requested not to undress themselves but to be in readiness to turn out at a moments warning. The commanding officers of companies are desired to see that their men's cartridge boxes are compleated with ammunition, and that each man have a package of 10 Rounds besides.

December 24th

Parole, St. John.

G. O.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major McKenzie and Baby *R. O.* For Picquet this night, Lt. Grant L. 1 Sergt. 19 R. & file; for guard to-morrow Capt. Ainsley, Ensign Lees, 3 Sergeants and 41 Rank & file.

December 25th.

Parole, St. Clement.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

R. O. The extraordinary pickett of the British Militia, to assemble every evening in the Upper Town, and Lower Town, till further orders, as ordered the 23rd instant.

It is not expected that they keep a Centry, or do any duty, except in case of an alarm. The sergeants have been very remiss in making their reports of the Sick, if they are not more attentive for the future in that, and other points of their duty, the Commanding officer will be under a necessity of having them brought to a Court Martial who are remiss in their duty, and Broke.

QUEBEC 26th. Decmr. 1775

Parole, St. Therese

Garrison Orders.

Field Officers of the day, to-morrow, Major Cox & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

For Picquet this night Lieut. Scott.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lt. Lindsay, 3 Sergeants & 41 Rank & file.

And the Adjutants and Qr. Master have directions to confine such sergts. as neglect their duty either in attending for orders or warning their men or making returns.

Decmr. 27th.

Parole, St. Phillip

G. O.

Field officer to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

R. O. For Picquet this evening Lt. Grant 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainslie and Ensign Wills, 3 Sergeants and 41 Rank & file.

Sergeant Ecuyer is appointed Sergt. Major to the British Militia, in the Room of Sergeant Grant reduced for incapacity.

December 29th. 1775

Parole St. Charles.

G. O.

Field officers of the day to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés. Every soldier of Militia who shall for the future be absent from the parade, when order'd for guard shall be mulct a weeks pay and Provisions.

The men are not to fire their Pieces in the streets, but when necessary to have them unloaded, an officer per company will attend his own men to the Ramparts of the River side, between the hours of eleven & one, and will make them fire at a mark, it is recommended to the officers to confine any man who is found disobeying this order.

A return of the sick to be given to Dr. Mabane, every Sunday afternoon, Capt. Jones is desired to have locks to all the ammunition boxes immediately and the keys to be given in charge to the officer commanding the gunners, at the diff. guards.

R. O. Picquet this evening Lt. Finlay, 1 Sergeant 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Harrison, Ensign Renaud, 3 Sergts. 41 R. & File.

The officers and men who come of guard and all those who are not for guard each day, are constantly to assemble either at the Refectoire of Recollees, or at Mr. Renaud's house, Lower Town, every evening at eight o'clock 'til further orders.

Decemr. 30th.

Parole, St. Denis.

Field officers for to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Babie.

All the British Militia who are in want of wood are to address themselves to their captains, for a Certificate that they are in real want. The Captains are on no account to grant Certificates, without informing themselves whether the persons so demanding wood, are really in want and after he has made his examination he will grant a Certificate, and those who are so in want

are to address themselves to Capt. Charles Grant, Captain Robert Lester or Lt. William Lindsay, who will receive two dollars for each cord so delivered.

A Court martial to sit immediately at the Main Guard
Captain Ainslie President.

Members

Ensign King
Lt. Lindsay

Lt. Grant, B.
Ensn. Wills.

For Picquet this evening, Ensign Renaud, 1 Sergeant,
19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lt. Shepherd, 3
Sergeants & 41 Rank & file.

December 31st.

Parole St. Augustine.

Garrison Orders.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major.
Ecuyer.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening Ensign Lees, 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Lester, Lieut Murray,
3 Sergeants 41 Rank & file. If Lt. Murray is still to be
excused from duty on account of his Public Employ,
Lieut. Drummond will be for guard to-morrow.

The Commanding Officer of the British Militia, re-
turns his thanks to the officers and men of that Corps,
for their readiness in turning out, and the spirit they
showed this day, in Repulsing the enemy. The officers
and men of the British Militia, are to parade with arms
and three cartridges without Ball, to-morrow morning
at half after nine o'clock, to attend the funeral of
George Kerr & John Fraser, who were killed, bravely
fighting for the King and Country, their memories are
to be honored by every brave man, and their example
worthy of imitation.

The British Militia are desired to get their arms in
good order immediately to review them on Parade to-
morrow morning.

January 1st. 1776

Parole, St. Luke.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow Major Cox and Lt. Col. Duprés.

His Excellency General Carleton returns his thanks to the Officers and Men of the Garrison for their Gallant and spirited behaviour yesterday. The General was particularly pleased to see the Alertness and sobriety of the different corps which greatly contributed to the success of the day. It makes no doubt but that they will persevere in a contest which redounds so much to their honour and security, and which is so much beneficial to the King's service.

A return of the killed and wounded in the several Corps to be given in to the Major of Brigade to-morrow at orderly time. The arms and accoutrements taken from the Rebels to be delivered to Mr. Rumsey.

R. O. Picquet this evening Ensign King, 1 sergt. 19 R. file.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison, Lt. Scott, 3 Sergts. & 41 Rank & file. As the funeral preparations for the enternment of the bodies of the late Messieurs Kerr & John Fraser, were not ready at the time ordered yesterday. The British Militia are to parade for that purpose on the Grand Parade, to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. The Commanding officer of companies will review the arms, of such of their men as were not reviewed, and found in good order this morning.

January the 2nd, 1776

Parole, St. Ann.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Major Baby.

R. O. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Phillips 3 Sergeants and 41 Rank & file.

For Picquet this evening Lt. Lindsay 1 Sergt. 19 Rank & file.

Jany. 3rd. 1776

Parole St. Paul.

Orders.

Field Officers to-morrow Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major
Myer.

The Field Officers of the day, in the Upper Town, to
visit the Prisoners and Hospital.

The General repeats the order, forbidding all persons
from firing in the streets.

O. For Picquet this evening Lieut. Grant B. One
Sergeant and 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign Wills, 3
Sergeants and 41 Rank & file.

Jany. 4th 1776

Parole, St. Thomas.

Prison Orders

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Colonel
Gros.

The General thanks the Officers and Men of the
British Militia for their attendance at the Extra
Picquet and acquaints them, that it is discon-
tinued.

R. O. For Guard this day, Capt. Johnston.

For Picquet this evening Lieut. Fargues, 1
Sergeant & 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Fin-
lay, 3 Sergeants & 41 Ranks & file.

John Laforme of Captain Johnston's Co. is
transferred to Captain Lester's.

James Costineaux do do to
Captain Ainsly's.

All the officers & men of duty, to attend the
funeral of the late Mr. John Lester, and to as-
semble on the grand Parade, at half past twelve
o'clock to-morrow. Captain Harrison's compy
with arms, and three cartridges p. man without
ball, the rest without arms.

The following persons being absent from the Parade at guard mounting are to be Mulet, a weeks pay & provisions, and those absent from 1775 Picquet, and Fatigue to be fined 3 shillings each.

Dec 31	Francis Berthelot	}	Capt. Johnston's Co.			
	Arch Farguson		absent from guard mounting.			
	James Durward	}	Capt. Harrison's do			
	Joseph Wolfe					
1776	4 men names not given in Capt. Grant's do					
Jany 2	Peter Laforme, Capt, Johnston's		do			
	Duncan McDonald Jr.	}	Capt. Grant's Absent			
	Alexr. Wallace		from Picquet.			
	Robt. McLeod					
	John Laforme & 2 of Capt. Ainslie's, absent from men names not given Fatigue					
3rd.	James Gordon	}	do	do	do guard	
	Robert Halden					mounting
	John Bell		do	do	do	Picquet

January 5th. 1776

Parole, St. John.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Major Babie.

R. O. For Picquet this evening Ensign Renaud 1 sergt. 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lieut. Shepherd 3 Sergeants & 41 Rank & file.

January 6th. 1776.

Parole St. Francis

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

R. O. For Picquet this evening Lt. Murray, 1 Sergeant. 19 Rank & file

For guard to-morrow, Captain Johnston, Lieut. Shepherd 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals 41 Rank & file.

All those in Public employ are to mount Picquet, when it comes to their turn, for duty, but are not to be put upon guard. Joshua Wolfe, is appointed to do duty as Sergeant in Captain Harrison's Company.

QUEBEC 7th. January 1776

Parole, St. Joseph.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col Duprés.
R. O. For guard this day Lt. Drummond in place of Lient. Shepherd, taken sick.

For Picquet this evening Ensign King, 1 sergeant and 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lt. Scott, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 Private.

8th January

Parole St. Nicholas.

G. O.

Field Officer of the day to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Babie.

R. Orders. For Picquet this evening Lt. Lindsay, 1 Sergt and 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Harrison, Ensign Phillips, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 41 Rank & file.

9th January 1776

Parole St. Jude.

G. O.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

R. O. For Picquet this evening L. Grant B: 1 Sergt. 19 Rank & file

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensign Wills. 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals 41 Rank & file.

Garrison Orders the 10th Jany. 1776

Parole St. Clement

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox and Lt. Col. Duprés.

A Garrison, Court Martial to sit to-morrow, at the Main Guard, at 11 o'clock, Major McKenzie President.

Members

Capt. Foucks

Capt Nairn

Capt. Owen

Capt Nunn

R. O. For fatigue immediately Capt. Johnston, Lt. Drummond, Lt. Scott, 3 Sergeants & 62 Rank & file.

For Picket this evening Lieut. Fargues, 1 Sergt. 19 Rank & File.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut Finlay, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 41 Rank and file.

Jany. 11th 1776

Parole, St. Denis.

G. O.

Field Officers, to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Babie.

As divers disorders have arisen from the retailing of spirituous liquors, to the great detriment of His Majesty's Service, and to the disturbance of Publick peace and tranquility, His Excellency Genl. Carleton orders that no more licquor be sold to those people who make a practice of Retailing it.

R. O. For Picquet this evening, Ensign Renaud, 1 Sergeant and 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lt. Shepherd, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

QUEBEC the 12th. January 1776

Parole St. Charles.

G. O.

Field Officer, of the day, to-morrow Lieut. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Murray, 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Lees, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

The General has ordered Palace Gate to be opened to-morrow at 9 o'clock, a covering party to go out and take post near Mr. Grant's House, all the British

Militia off duty, have therefore leave to go out to St. Rocks and to continue to forage for wood, within the Cantries, they have leave to bring in any wood they find, in and about the burn'd houses and to cut down and bring in any picketts they find.

Any man that goes out to plunder, or bring anything into Town, but firewood will be immediately confined.

And in order to give the men more time to supply themselves with wood, the guards will not be relieved 'till two o'clock.

January 13th.

Parole, St, Therese.

G. O.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. O. For Picquet this night, Lieut. Drummond, 1 Sergt. 19 R. & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign King 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 41 Private.

QUEBEC 14th January 1776. *G. O.*

Parole St. Phillip.

Field Officer of the day, tomorrow, Majors McKenzie & Babie.

For Picquet this evening Lt. Scott, 1 Sergt. 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lieut. Lindsay, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, & 41 Private.

January 15th.

Parole St. Augustine.

G. O.

Field Officer for to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

R. O. A regimental Court Martial to sit at the Main Guard immediately. Capt. Harrison President.

Members

Lt. Shepherd
Ensign Renaud

Ensign Lees
Ens. Phillips.

Any man who embezles any of his ammunition, will be stopped 4 coppers for each cartridge.

For Picquet this evening Ensign Phillips, 1 Sergeant 19 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lt. Fargues, 3 Sergeants 3 Corporals & 41 private.

January 16th.

Parole St. Francois.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. O. For Picquet this evening, Ensign Wills, 1 Sergeant & 19 private. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Grant B: 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals and 41 private.

January 17th. 1776.

Parole St. Luke .

G. O.

Field Officer of the day to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Babie.

If the weather will permit, Palace Gate will be opened at 9 o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of bringing in wood, & in that case the guards will not be relieved 'till two o'clock.

For Picquet this evening Lieut. Finlay one sergeant & 19 Private. For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Renaud, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

Those Companies who have not three Corporals are to appoint them immediately. Those men who have been absent from duty to be mulct a week's pay and no provisions. And every Sergeant and Corporal of the British Militia, to be provided with a Rolle of the Company, so that he may be able to acc't. for the state of it whenever it shall be called for.

Returns to be given in to the Qr. Master, signed by the Capt. of each company, of the number of men that draw pay, from the 18th. December last to the 17th. inst. enclusively. It is not necessary to specify the names of men as it will save trouble.

Jany. 18th. 1776

Parole St. John.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

R. O. For Picquet this evening Lieut. Murray, 1 Sergeant 19 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign Lees, 3 Serpts. 3 Corpls. & 41 private.

After Orders.

One Capt. 2 Subs: & all the men of the British Militia not for guard, to parade at the Recollets for fatigue to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, as many as can, are to bring Shovells with them.

R. Orders.

For this duty Capt Ainsley, Ensign Phillips, Lieut. Grant B: with a Sergeant, or Corporal, from each Company, and all the men not for guard.

January 19th.

Parole St. Phillip.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lt. Drummond, 1 Corporal & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensign King, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 private.

January 20th.

Parole, St. Nicholas.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Babie.

R. Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Scott & 11 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Lindsay, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals and 41 private.

After Orders for the 20th January continued.

The British and French Militias, to mount guard to-morrow morning at half past eight o'clock. And Palace gate to be opened at half past nine, for the men off duty, to supply themselves with firewood.

January 21st.

Parole, St. Jude.

G. O.

Field Officers, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

R. Orders.

For Picquet this evening Ensign Phillips, 1 Corporal 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lieut. Grant B: 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals, 41 Private.

After Orders.

No more shells are to be thrown, from the mortars, Howitzers or Cohorns, without an express order from the General, except in case of an alarm, on the Enemy's making an attack, on any part of the Garrison or attempting to attack any of our out parties.

Adjutant Mills, Qr. Master Sinclair, a field officer and as many of the British Militia Sergeants as can be got together, are to meet at the Barracks Yard, to-morrow after guard mounting to attend at the Distribution of the wood now bringing into Town.

January 22nd 1776.

Parole, St. Clement

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. Orders.

For Picquet this evening Ensign Wills, 1 Corporal, 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lt. Fargues, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

If the weather permits Palace Gate will be opened to-morrow morning at half past nine o'clock, and every person will have liberty to bring what wood they can for themselves, and the guards to be relieved at nine o'clock.

Mr. Dumas is to give in a return in writing every morning at guard mounting, to the field officer of the day of the quantity of flour ground daily by his Mill .

The officers of the guards are to confine every person seen walking on the ramparts, except those on duty, or the officers of the Garrison.

G. O. January 23rd. 1776

Parole, St. Maloe.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby. R. O. For picquet this evening, Lieut. Finlay, 1 Corpl. & 10.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign Renaud, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals and 41 Private.

G. O. 24th January.

Parole, St. John.

Field Officer of the day to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

For picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensign King, 3 Serpts. 3 Corporals & 41 private.

After Orders.

The guards are to mount to-morrow at half past 8 o'clock.

Palace Gate is to be opened at nine, and each company will be allowed, a King's slay, which Lafrance will deliver at the gate, to the persons appointed to receive them.

G. O. 25th. January 1776.

Parole, St. Francis.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For picquet this evening Lieut. Scott, 1 corporal & 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lt. Lindsay, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

After Orders.

No man to presume to change from one company to another without leave from the commanding officer, nor are the Sergeants or Corporals to consider any man as changed from the companies they now belong to 'till mention'd in orders.

G. O. 26th. Jan. 1776.

Parole, St. Paul.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Major Babie.

R. Orders.

For Picquet this evening Ensign Phillips, 1 corpl, 10 private.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Ainsley, Lieut. Grant B: 3 sergeants 3 Corporals & 41 Private. The guard will mount at half past eight to-morrow morning and each company will receive one of the King's sleds to bring in wood, if the weather permits.

If any man of the British Militia for the future applies to any commissioned or non commissioned officer of his company, declaring he will lay down his arms, and refusing to do his duty, in the company he belongs to, is directed to send, or take him immediately and confine him, in the Black Hole, at the Barrack guard.

Any man of the British Militia who finds himself agrieved in his company, or otherwise, is to apply to his captain, or commanding officer of the company for redress, and if he thinks he does not receive satisfaction from his officer, he will then make application to Lieut. Col. Caldwell, or Major Ecuyer, who will immediately inquire into the affair & see justice done. When any man is warned for duty, he must do the duty he is warned for even though he would think it out of his

turn, but on complaint after the duty is done, if he has been warned out of his turn, he shall have ample satisfaction.

Genl. Orders.

It is the General's orders, that each Capt. shall be answerable for the amunition he receives for his company, and he is directed to stop four coppers per cartridge from each man, who embezles any part of his amunition.

Any of the orderly sergeants who shall for the future absent themselves from orders at the usual time of giving them out, which is immediately after guard mounting, will be mulct a weeks pay.

G. O. Quebec the 27th. January 1776.

Parole, St. John.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

For Picquet this evening, Lt. Fargues 1 corporal & 10 P.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Finlay, 3 Sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 private.

G. O. the 28th January 1776.

Parole, St. Clement.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Ensign Renaud, 1 Corporal & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant. Ensign Lees, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 37 private.

After Orders.

For the out lying picquet at Palace Gate 4 private.

For fatigue at half past nine o'clock to-morrow morning 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, & 18 private, to parade at palace gate to-morrow at nine o'clock, with six of the King's slays to bring in wood for the Recollees.

Regimental Orders.

Hugh Ritchie is transferred from Capt. Johnston to Capt. Harrison's Company.

Garrison Orders Quebec 29th Jany. 1776

Parole, St. Nicholas.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Babie.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening Lieut Drummond, 1 corporal & 10 private.

Outlying pickett at Palace gate 4 pte.

Fatigue to-morrow at half past nine, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal & 18 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensign King, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals 37 private.

The officers of the guards are to confine, every person seen walking on the Ramparts, except those on duty, or the officers of the Garrison. The guards to be relieved at half after 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 30th. 1776

Parole, St. Andrew.

G. O.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

No persons to prevent the chimney sweepers from doing their duty, provided they come at proper time.

The guards to mount for the future at half after eight o'clock.

R. O. For picquet this evening Ensign Wills, 1 corporal & 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Scott, 3 Sergts. 3 corporals & 41 private.

John Tittley and Robt. Jackson are ordered to do duty in Capt. Lester's Company.

31st January 1776

Parole, St. Ann.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox and Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening Lt. Lindsay, 1 Corporal & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Ainsley, Ensign Phillips, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 41 Private.

February 1st. 1776.

Parole, St. Theresa.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Babie.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening Lt. Grant B: 1 Corporal. & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Wills, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

Feby. 2nd. 1776

Parole, St. Phillip.

G. O.

Field Officer to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

For picquet this evening, Lieut. Fargues, 1 corporal, 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Finlay, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals 41 private. The Sergeants to attend for orders at 12 o'clock every day.

The Barrack Master is constantly to repair all deficiencies in the different guard rooms.

3rd. February 1776

Parole, St. Antoine.

G. O.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Major Cox & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Ensign Renaud, 1 Corpl. & 5 private.

Outside picquet 5 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensign Lees, 3 sergts. 3 corporals & 41 Private.

G. O. February 4th. 1776.

Parole St. Therese.

Field Officers of the day, to-morrow, Majors McKenzie and Babie.

For picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond, 1 corporal & 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Lindsay, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 private.

G. O. February 5th.

Parole St. Joseph.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

The field officer will dismiss the picquet a little after day light, unless he finds it necessary to detain them longer.

Regiml. Orders.

For picquet this evening Lt. Scott, 1 corpl. & 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley and Ensign Phillips.

A return of the arms received by each company and now in their possession to be given in to the Qr. Master, to-morrow at orderly time.

G. O. Feb. 6th. 1776.

Parole, St. Charles.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

If any gentleman of the British Militia have found a spy-glass, not belonging to himself, covered with green Baizl, he is to send it to Col. McLean, who has lost it, or if any one has found it they will receive on delivery to the Col. half a guinea reward.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lt. Grant B: 1 corpl. & 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Wills 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 private.

Feby. 7th.1776

Parole, St. Laurence.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Babie.

The General is sorry to find that the officers of both the British and French Militia, have relaxed very much in their duty, and make a practice of leaving their guards to go to supper, it is ordered for the future, that any officer found absent from his guard by the Offr. going the Rounds, shall be immediately relieved and confined, that also they shall not give leave of absence to any of their men after 6 o'clock, on any account whatsoever.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lt. Finlay, 1 corpl. & 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign Renaud 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 private.

February 8th. 1776.

Parole St. Dennis.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lt. Grant L: 1 Corpl. & 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensign Lees, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 private.

G. O. February 9th.

Parole St. Simon.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond 1 Corpl. & 10 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Ensign King, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 private.

QUEBEC the 10th. Feby 1776.

Parole St. John.

Garrison Orders.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Ensign Phillips, 1 sergeant
16 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lieut. Grant B:
3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 private.

G. O. 11th. February.

Parole St. Jude.

Field Officer of the day to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell
& Major Ecuyer.

Every officer and man of duty, to parade to-morrow
morning at the Recollets, at 8 o'clock, and each man to
bring a snow shovel, to clear the Rampts.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lieut. Fargues, 1 sergt. 16
private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Finlay,
3 sergts. 3 corporals & 41 Rank & file.

G. O. February 12th.

Parole, St. Martin.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt.
Col. Duprés.

All the officers & men of duty, to parade at the Recol-
lets with snow shovels and snow shoes, to-morrow morn-
ing at 8 o'clock. The General desires his thanks, may
again be given to this Garrison for the zeal and chear-
fulness, with which they continue to perform their duty,
in this severe season. He has no doubt, but that they
will persevere in the same good conduct to the end.

The order of the 7th inst. was only meant to sti-
mulate and awaken some few, whose attachment to gov-
ernment is undoubted, but their want of experience
might prevent their perceiving how essentially neces-
sary, strict vigilance & attention to military orders,
may prove, even against a defeated Rable. This being

once pointed out to them, he is confident they will follow for the future, the good example of their Brethren.

For picquet this evening Lt. Shepherd, 1 sergt. 16 Rank & file.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign Renaud, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

For Fatigue to-morrow at 8 o'clock, with snow shovells & snow shoes, all the officers & men of duty.

G. O. 13th. Feby.

Parole St. Paul.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lt. Grant L: 1 sergeant & 16 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensign Lees, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 private.

G. O. 14th. February, 1776.

Parole St. Jude.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lt. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

R. Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond, 1 sergeant & 16 private.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Johnston, Ensign King, 3 sergts. 3 corporals & 41 private.

G. O. 15th. February.

Parole St. Ann.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

The order against any person appearing in the street after dark without a light is again repeated, any person who disobeys it, will be immediately confined. The Rounds, Patroles, Reliefs excepted.

All the men of duty to parade at the Recolles to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, with snow shoes, with an officer per company.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lt. Scott, 1 sergeant, 16 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Ensign Phillips, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 private.

Garrison Orders.

QUEBEC February 16th. 1776.

Parole, St. George.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby.

It is recommended to the British & Canadian Militia to form a volunteer picquet, during the dark nights, until the return of the moonlight, they will assemble for that purpose at the Recolles, every evening at eight o'clock.

Regl. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Ensign Wills, 1 sergt. 16 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lt. Grant B: 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 private.

Abstracts of the pay of the different companies to the seventeenth inst. inclusive, to be given into the Quarter Master, at orderly time to-morrow.

John Tittley is to be struck out of Capt. Lester's Company, therefore no pay nor provisions is to be drawn for him in that company.

G. O. 17th. February.

Parole St. Mark.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

The volunteer picquet of the British Militia will assemble at Mr. Drummond's and Mr. Collins, the Centinel at the Barrier, has orders to let them pass till nine o'clock without the countersign.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lieut. Fargues, 1 sergt. & 16 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Finlay, 3 sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

The Captains will enquire into the cause of their men's absence from duty, & report the same to the commanding officer such as have had a reasonable excuse, if it appears that they have not been duly warned, the orderly sergeant or corporal shou'd be mulct in place of the men, whom he neglected to warn.

G. O. the 18th. February.

Parole, St. Matthew.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

All men of duty, with an officer per company, to Parade to-morrow morning immediately after guard mounting with snow shovels & snow shoes.

Reg. Orders.

For picquet this evening Ensign Renaud, 1 Sergeant and 16 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lieut. Shepherd, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals and 41 private.

G. O. 19th February, 1776.

Parole St. John.

Field Officers, to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby.

The guards will endeavour to detect those people who contrary to orders continue to discharge their pieces in the street, that they may be punished for their disobedience.

A Garrison Court martial will sit to-morrow at eleven o'clock. Lieut. Col. Caldwell President, Capt. Nunn & Capt. Foucks, Capt. Nairn & Capt. McDougal, Members. To try all such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Regl. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Ensign Lees, 1 Sergt. & 16 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Grant L: 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

The orderly Sergeants are to keep a particular Roster, for the Picquet, that each man may have it regularly in his turn.

G. O. the 20th. February.

Parole, St. Mary.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell and Major Ecuyer.

Mr. Miles Prenties is appointed Provost Martial, to this Garrison with the rank of Lieutenant, as given him by Genl. Wolfe, in the last war. The guards are to assist him with whatever partys he may demand from them.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lt. Scott, 1 Sergt. & 16 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lieut. Drummond, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, & 41 Private.

Ensign Wills, 1 sergt. & 20 private with arms & ammunition and snow shoes to assemble to-morrow morning at Day Breake on the Grand Parade.

Quebec Garrison Orders. 21st Feby. 1776.

Parole, St. George.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox and Col. Duprés.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, and to assemble on the Grand Parade at retreat beating, Ensign Phillips, 1 Sergt. & 16 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Grant B: 3 Sergts, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

To relieve the volunteer party, on the outside of the walls, to assemble at the same time and place, Lieut. Fargues, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal & 19 Private.

It is recommended to the officers, to see that their men's arms, are in good order, and their ammunition complete.

G. O. Feby. 22nd. 1776.

Parole, St. Francis.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Mckenzie & Baby.

R. Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lt. Finlay, 1 Sergeant & 16 Private.

To parade at St. Johns Gate, to-morrow morning with arms and ammunition, at six o'clock, Lt. Grant L: 1 Corporal & 10 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign Renaud, 3 Sergts. 3 Corpls. & 41 private.

All the men in public employ, in the several companies are to be put on the picquet Role by themselves, the Roster to be kept by the Sergts. of the several companies, at orderly time, what men of that Role, they are to warn for Picquet.

February 23rd. 1776.

Parole, St. Ann.

Field Officers of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ewyer.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Shepherd, 1 sergeant & 16 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Lester, Ensign Lees, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

G. O. the 24th. February.

Parole, St. Nicholas.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Major Cox & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Lost the 31st Decemr last a fusil and Bayonet, steal mounted, makers name, Barber, with inscription on the thum piece, as follows,—The gift of Major General James Wolfe,—left by mistake on the heap of arms, that the Rebels had surrendered that morning from whence it was taken away.

Also lost yesterday, a spy glass, mounted on silver, in joints that shut in, a fish skin outside. Whoever brings the fusil or the spy glass to Lieut. Col. Caldwell shall have four dollars reward.

Regimental Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond, 1 sergt. 16 private.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Johnston, Lieut. Scott, Ensign Phillips 3 sergts, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

G. O. Que. the 25th. February, 1776.

Parole, St. Thomas.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Majors McKenzie and Baby.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Fargues, 1 sergt. 16 Private.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Ainsley, Lt. Finlay, 3 sergts. 3 Corporals and 41 Private.

G. O. February 26th. 1776.

Parole, St. Jude.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Nairn & Ecuyer.

Captain Nairn is to act, as Major of Militia, agreeable to his commission of 9th. September.

Orderly time for the future, immediately after guard mounting.

Regimental Orders.

For picquet this evening, Ensign Renaud, 1 sergeant & 16 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lt. Shepherd, Lieut. Grant L: 3 Sergts, 3 Corpls & 41 Private.

A Court of enquiry to sit at the Main guard to-morrow at 11 o'clock, Capt. Grant, President.

Members.

Lieut. Murray
Ensign King

Lieut. Drummond
Ensign Phillips.

QUEBEC The 27th February 1776.

Parole, St. Charles.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond, 1 sergt. & 16 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign King, 3 sergts, 3 corpls. & 41 Private. All the men of duty, with an officer per company to parade to-morrow morn-

ing after guard mounting, for fatigue, and to bring with them what spades, Pickaxes & shovels they can furnish.

G. O. February the 28th.

Parole, St. Martin.

Field Officers for the day to-morrow, Major Baby & Lt. Col. Caldwell.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Ensign Lees, 1 sergt. & 16 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensign Phillips, 3 sergeants, 3 Corporals and 41 Private.

A monthly return to be given in to-morrow at orderly time specifying all the casualtys, since last return.

The 29th Feby, 1776.

Parole, St. John.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow Majors Nairn & Ecuyer.

All the non commissioned officers &c'' who are not for guard the next day, are constantly to attend the volunteer picquet, & to sleep there 'till further orders. All the men off duty with an officer per company to parade for fatigue, with spades, shovels &c'' immediately after guard mounting, every morning while the weather permits until the Ramparts are clear.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lt. Aitkin, 1 sergt. & 16 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lt. Grant B: Ensign Wills, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 41 private.

When a man is confined, the officer who confines him is immediately to report to the Commanding Officer, specifying the crime, he is guilty of.

When any officer falls sick, or unable for duty, he is to be reported immediately to the Adjutant, & when he recovers again he is to report himself, that he may be put on duty when it comes to his turn.

March 1st. 1776. G. O.

Parole, St. David.

Field Officers, for the day, to-morrow Major McKenzie & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Col. McLean is very sorry to find, that Capt. Harrison neglects his duty in not attending the extra picquet with his brother officers.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lt. Finlay, 1 sergt, & 16 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lieut. Fargues, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 41 Private.

For the extra Picquet, all those who are not for guard to-morrow.

G. O. March the 2nd.

Parole, St. Laurence.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Baby & Lt. Col. Caldwell.

Regimental Orders.

A Court Martial to sit this day at the Main Guard at 11 o'clock. Captain Lester. President.

Members.

Lieut. Shepherd.

Lieut Grant. L:

Ensign Renaud

Ensign Lees.

For Picquet this evening Lieut Shepherd, 1 Sergt. & 16 pvte.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Renaud & Lieut Grant B: 3 sergts, 3 corpls, 41 Pte.

A court of Enquiry to sit to-morrow at the Main guard at eleven o'clock, to enquire into the reasons why the men of the British Militia ordered to be mulct have to give against it. Captain Johnston President.

Members

Lieut. Scott

Lieut Lindsay

Lt. Aitkin

Lt. Grant B:

The Court will take of the fine, from those who have not been properly warn'd or the cause of it by sickness.

G. O. March the 3rd. 1776.

Parole St. Andrew

Field Officers for the day to-morrow, Majors Nairn & Ecuyer.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Scott, 1 sergeant & 16 private

For guard to-morrow, Captain Grant, Ensign Lees, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 private.

Sergeant Donald Fraser of Captain Ainsley's company is reduced to Private & to be mulct a weeks pay. By sentence of a court martial, Colonel Caldwell approves of the sentence of the Court Martial & orders is to be put in execution.

The Artillery are to take their proportion of the extra picquets at Mr. Collins's—for the extra picquet this evening, Capt. Ainsley, Ensign Phillips, 3 Sergts. 3 Corporals & 30 Private.

After Orders.

One Captain, 3 Subs: 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 30 private, from the B. M. are to attend the extra picquet at Mr. Collins' 'till further orders, together with such Gentlemen as chuse to attend them of their own Accord.

QUEBEC; March 4th. 1776.

Parole, St. John.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Lieut. Colonel Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond, one sergt., 1 corpl. 19 private.

For the extra Picquet, this evening, Capt. Harrison, Lt. Gregorie, Ensign Wills, 3 sergts, 3 corporals & 30 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lieut. Lindsay, Ensign Phillips, 3 sergts, 3 corporals, & 41 Private.

March 5th.

Parole St. Jude.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Baby.

One Sub. 1 sergt. 1 corporal & 20 private, to parade at the Recollets, every morning at 8 o'clock, of the B. M. for fatigue.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Grant B. 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, & 19 Private.

For the extra picquet, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Finlay, Ensign Renaud, Lieut. Young, & 30 private.

For fatigue to-morrow, Lieut Fargues, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 20 men.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Aitkin, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 Private.

March 6th. 1776.

Parole St. Michael.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Majors Nairn & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Ensign Wills, 1 sergt., 1 corpl. & 19 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Lt. Fargues, 3 sergts. 3 Corpls. & 41 Private.

Extra Picquet to-night, Captain Lester, Lt. Shepherd & Lt. Grant L: Ensign Lees, 3 sergts, 3 corpls. 30 Private.

After Orders.

Whenever a man is sent to the Garrison Hospital. The Sergeant or the Corpl. of the company he belongs to, will send along with him, a state of his case mentioning particularly the day he was taken ill. The symptoms of his Disorder and the manner of treatment since taken.

March 7th.

Parole St. Luke.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Ensign Renaud, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 private.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison, Lieut. Finlay, Lieut. Shepherd, 3 sergts. 3 corporals & 41 private.

Extra Picquet this night, Captain Alexander Johnston, Lieut. Gregory, Lieut Drummond, Lieut. Scott. 3 Sergeants, 3 corporals, & 30 private.

For fatigue to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, Ensign Lees, 1 sergt.. 1 corpl. & 20 private.

Corpl. Robt. Wilson of Capt. Ainsly's Co. is apptd Sergt. in the room of Sergt. Donald Fraser reduced.

Garrison Orders. March the 8th. 1776.

Parole, St. David.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut Col. Caldwell & Major Baby.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Grant L. 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 Private.

For guard, to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign Lees, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 Private.

Extra Picquet this night, Capt. Ainsley. Lt. Lindsay, Lt. Young, Ensign Phillips, 3 sergts. 3 corpls. & 30 private.

All those who absent themselves, either from the extra pickt or fatigue are to mount an extraordinary guard in the room of that duty, which they have neglect'd.

G. O. March 9th.

Parole, St. Thomas.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Nairn & Ecuyer.

The Lower Town Picquet, to assemble at the House of Mr. Lymburner 'till further orders.

Regimental Orders.

A return to be given in to the Quarter Master, on **Monday next at orderly time**, of those that do not chuse to ware the Uniform cloathing delivered to them, which the Quarter Master will receive again into the store.

For Picquet this evening. Lieut. Lindsay, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 private.

Extra picquet to-night, Captain Harrison, Lieut. Aitkin, Ensign Wills, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals & 30 privates.

For fatigue at eight o'clock to-morrow, Ensign Renaud, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal & 20 private.

G. O. 10th. March 1776.

Parole St. Mary.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

The different corps in Garrison, to be review'd on their alarm posts, by their respective commanding officers as soon as convenient, who will see that their men's arms and accoutrements, are in perfect good order, they will acquaint the Major of Brigade the night before at what time they are to parade.

Regimental Orders.

For picquet this evening Ensign Phillips, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 private.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Aitkin, 3 sergt. 3 corpl. & 41 private.

Extra Picquet to-night Captain Grant, Lieut. Finlay, Ensign Renaud, Lt. Shepherd 3 s. 3co. & 30 Private.

For fatigue this day at one o'clock 1 corpl. & 4 private.

All the B. Militia of duty, to assemble on the Grand Parade to-morrow at 12 o'clock, with their arms in good order and ammunition compleat, no man to be absent.

Duncan Pollock of Captain Ainsley's company is appointed corporal to said company, in the Room of corporal Wilson, preferred.

Garrison Orders.

The Picquet to assemble at retreat beating 'till further orders.

QUEBEC 11th. March 1776.

Parole St. George.

Field Officers, to-morrow, Major Baby & Lieut. Col. Caldwell.

One Captain, 2 Subs. 2 sergts. 2 corporals and 50 private, to assemble at the Grand Parade, this day at 1 o'clock for fatigue, say of the British Militia.

Regml. Orders.

For Picquet this evening Lieut. Fargues, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 Private.

For guard to-morrow Captain Ainsley, Ensign Wills, Lieut. Finlay 3 sergts. 3 corpls. & 41 private.

For extra Picquet, this evening, Captain Lester, Lieut. Grant L: Ensign Lees, Lieut. Drummond, 3 s. 3 c. & 30 Pte.

For fatigue this day at one o'clock, Captain Harrison, Lieut. Shepherd, Ensign King, 2 S. 3 C. & 50 P.

The guards are to mount for the future at 9 o'clock 'till further orders.

G. O. March 12th. 1776.

Parole, St. Nicholas.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Nairn & Ecuyer.

Regimental Orders.

For picquet this evening, Lieut. Shepherd, 1 S. 1 C. & 19 Private

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Ensign Renaud, 3 sergts, 3 corpls. & 41 private.

Extra Picquet this evening, Captain Johnston, Ensign King, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. Lindsay, 3 sergts, 3 corporals, & 30 private.

For fatigue, at one o'clock, this day, Ensign Phillips, 1 sergt. one corporal & 30 private.

In case of an alarm, the British Militia in the Upper Town will assemble on the Grand Parade, and those in the Lower Town at the Market Place. But the officers and non-commissioned officers will repair either to the Upper or Lower Town in proportion to the number of men quarter'd there, the Captains of the different companies will regulate that proportion and report to the Commanding officer.

The Captains will apply to the Quarter Master for a quantity of Buck shott, for the use of the company, and when the men loads, they are to put in three Buck shott, above the Ball, upon the first alarm.

In case of an alarm the Town Sergeant, and Mr. Wall, with the Newfd. Land & Halifax Artifrs., will join the corps de Reserve the whole to assemble on the General Parade, under the command of Major Nairn.

GARRISON ORDERS. QUEBEC.

March The 13th. 1776.

Parole, St. Martin.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Major McKenzie and Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lt. Murray, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 30 pvt.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Grant, Ensign Lees, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals & 41 Private.

Extra Picquet, Capt. Alexander Johnston, Lt. Gregorie, Ensign Phillips & Lieut. Aitkin, 3 s. 3c. & 30 P.

For fatigue to-morrow, Lieut. Fargues, 1 S. 1 C. 20 P.

QUEBEC the 14th. March.

Parole St. John.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Cox & Baby

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond, 1 S. 1 C. & 19 P.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Lester, Ensign King, 3 sergts. 3 corpls. & 41 Private.

Extra Picquet, Captain Ainsley, Lieut. Young, Ens. Wills, Lieut. Fargues, 3 S. 3 C. & 30 Private.

Fatigue to-morrow, at 8 o'clock, with their arms & accoutrements Lieut. Lindsay, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 20 pvte.

All those of the British Militia, who receive pay, and absent themselves from the parade, for picquet at Retreat, will be mulct a week's pay, and those who do not receive pay, being absent are to mount an extraordinary guard.

It is the Generals orders that no man who hath entered into the Militia since last cloathing return, shall receive any, & the commanding officer, wishes that the companies would make up their uniforms as soon as possible, not only because they will appear better under arms, but as an Honorable distinction to those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their King & Country, during the whole of this severe winter.

G. O. 15th. March.

Parole, St. Theresa.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell, and Major Ecuyer.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Scott, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 P.

For guard to-morrow Capt. Alexander Johnston, Lt. Lindsay, 3 sergts. 3 corporals & 41 Private.

Extra Picquet, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Finlay, Ensign Renaud, Lt. Shepherd 3 sergts. 3 corpls. & 30 private.

For fatigue to-morrow, at 8 o'clock, Lt. Aitkin 1 corporal & 20 private.

G. O. QUEBEC the 16th. March 1776.

Parole, St. Ann.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Ensign Phillips, 1 S. 1 C. & 20 P.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Ainsley Lt. Aitkin, Lt. Grant B: Ensign Wills, 3 S. 3 C. & 41 Private.

For fatigue to-morrow, at 8 o'clock, Lt. Finlay, 1 S. 1 C. & 20 P. The Artillery company to take their proportion of fatigue daily until further orders.

It is the Generals orders, that in case of an alarm, Capt. Harrison & Captain Lester's companys shall assemble at the Market place in the Lower Town, & the other Three Companies of the British Militia shall assemble on the Grand Parade. And it is expected that all officers and men who are not for guard next day shall assemble at the Picquets, Capt. Harrison & Captain Lester's at Mr. Lymburners & the other three Companys with the Artillery at Mr. Collins's. Lieut. Grant L. is to do no other duty, but the Extra picquets at Mr. Lymburners, and such other duties as are to be done by day untill further orders.

G. O. 17th. March 1776.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Majors Cox & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

For fatigue to-morrow at 8 o'clock Ensign Renaud, 1 S. 1 C. & 20 P.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Fargues, 1 sergt. 1 corpl & 19 Pvre.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison, Lieut. Finlay, 3 sergt. 3 corporals & 41 Private.

Garrison Orders.

A return to be given in to Colonel McLean, every morning 'till further orders, of the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers & Privates of the British Militia, who attend at the extra Picquet at Mr. Lymburners.

Captain Grant, 1 Sub. 1 sergeant, 1 corporal per company to parade at 10 o'clock, with snow shovels to clear the Batteries.

G. O. March 18th. 1776.

Parole, St. Phillip.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

For Picquet this evening, Ensign Renaud, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Shepherd, Ensign Lees, 3 sergeants 3 corporals & 41 Private.

Extra Picquet, all the officers and men not for guard to-morrow.

The Captains or commanding officers of companies on the extra Picquets, will order a list of their men absent from the same, to be given to the adjutant, every morning at guard mounting.

For fatigue to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, Lieut. Grant L: 1 sergnt, 1 corporal & 20 Private.

G. O. March 19th.

Parole St. John.

Field Officers for the day, to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Murray, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. 19 Pvte.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lt. Drummond, Ensign King, 3 sergts, 3 corpl. & 41 Private.

For fatigue to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, Lieut. Grant B: 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 20 private.

Extra picquet this evening, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.

The officer commanding the Extra Picquet, in the Upper and Lower Town, will order the Rolles, of the respective companies to be called over, in presence of an officer of each company every morning at day Brake & none are to depart 'till they are properly dismissed.

Quebec Garrison Orders March 20th. 1776.

Parole St. Michael.

Field Officers for the day to-morrow, Majors Cox & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lt. Lindsay 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 private.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Johnston, Lieut. Scott, Ensign Phillips, 3 sergts, 3 corpls. and 41 Private.

For the extra picquet this evening all the officers & men of duty & not for guard to-morrow.

For fatigue at 1 o'clock to-morrow, Ensign Lees, 1 sergt, 1 corporal & 20 Private.

It is the General's orders that the cloathing that was given out by mistake to the men, who joined the British Militia since the first giving out the cloathing, be returned into the Captains stores & to be delivered to the men who have done duty the whole winter.

March 21, 1776.

Parole, St. Thomas.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Ecuyer.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lt. Aitkin, 1 sergt. 1 corpl & 19 Private.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Ainslea Lieut. Grant B: 3 segts. 3 Corpls. & 41 Private.

For fatigue to-morrow, Lieut, Drummond, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 20 private.

Extra picquet this evening, all the officers and men not for guard to-morrow.

QUEBEC 22 March 1776

Parole, St. Marck.

Field Officers for the day to-morrow, Major McKen- & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Colonel McLean repeats the order, for the diff. officers commanding the different guards, to send their reports to the Main Guard.

Regimental Orders.

For picquet this evening, Ensign Wills, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 private.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison, Lt. Fargues Lt. Finlay, Ensign Renaud, 3 sergts. 3 corpls. & 41 private.

Fatigue at one o'clock to-morrow, Ensign King, 1 corpl. & 20 private.

Extra picquet this evening, all the officers and men not for guard to-morrow, and all those for the extra pkt. in the Lower Town, are to assemble at the House of Mr. Wilcox, 'till further orders, except Lieut. Grant L.

March 23rd. 1776.

Parole St, Matthew.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major Cox & Major Baby.

The troop to beat, at 10 o'clock, and the guards to march at half an hour after, 'till further orders.

Regimental Orders.

For picquet this evening Lieut. Shepherd, 1 S. 1 C. & 19 P.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Ensign Lees, 3 Serpts. 3 corporals & 41 private.

Fatigue at 1 o'clock, to-morrow, Lieut. Scott 1 S. 1 C. & 19 P.

Extra picquet all the men and officers not for guard to-morrow.

Garrison Orders March the 24th. 1776.

Parole, St. Phillip.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Cols. Caldwell & Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening, Lt. Murray, 1 S. 1 C. & 19 pte.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lt. Drummond 3 Serpts. 3 C. & 41 P.

Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow Lt. Lindsay 1 s. 1. c. & 20 pte.

Extra picquet, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.

March the 25th.

Parole, St. Peter.

Field Officers for the day, Majors McKenzie & Ecuyer.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Nairn.

Regimental Orders.

	S.	C.	&	P.
For picquet this evening Ensign King	1	1	&	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston				
Lt. Scott, Ens. Phillips, Lt. Lindsay &	3	3	&	41
Fatigue to-morrow at 9 o'clock, Lt. Aitkin	"	1	&	20
	4	5	&	80

It is the Commanding officer's orders, that the orderly Sergts. do warn their men for duty every day before three o'clock in the afternoon, and those whom they do not find at their lodgings, they are to leave notes for, expressing their names and the duty they are for, on failure of being mulct, a weeks pay.

For the extra picquet, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.

March 26th. 1776.

Parole, St. Luke.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	Sergts.	C	rpl.	&	Pvte
For Picquet this evening Lieut. Aitkin	1		1	&	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Ains-					
lea, Lt. Grant B: &	3		3	&	41
Fatigue to-morrow, Ensign Wills	1		1	&	20
	5		5	&	80

Extra Picquet all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.

The Commanding Officer is very sorry to be obliged

so often to find fault, with the non attendance of the British Militia, for the ordinary Picquet at the time ordered, it is his positive orders that every man warned for that duty, shall assemble at the Main Guard at retreat beating, from whence when assembled, they will form on the grand Parade and march immediately to Mr. Drummond's. I'ts with the greatest regret, that the Commanding Officer is obliged to make use of harsh methods to inforce discipline, but his duty & the exigencies of the service required it, nor is it reasonable that the good men, of which there a great majority should be kept on the parade, waiting for the indolent and slothful, who must expect, when in fault to be not only fined but otherwise severely punished.

Garrison Orders, Quebec 27th. March 1776

Parole, St. Francois.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell, and Major Ecuyer.

Regimental Orders.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvte.
For Picquet this evening Lt. Finlay	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow Capt. Harrison	3	3	41
Ensign Wills, Lieut. Fargues			
For fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow			
Ensign Phillips &	1	1	20

Extra Picquet all the officers & men of guard & not for duty to-morrow.

28th. March 1776

Parole, St. Paul.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Nairn.

A court of enquiry to sit to-morrow at 12 o'clock at the Main Guard, the British Militia, 1 Capt. 1 Sub. the Canadian Militia 3 Subalterns.

R. Orders.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvte.
For picquet this evening Ensign Lees	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow Capt. Grant,			
Ensign Renaud Lieut Shepherd &	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock, Lt. Grant B.	1	1	20

Extra Picquet, all the officers and men, not for guard to-morrow.

For Court of enquiry to-morrow, Captain Alexr. Johnston & Lt. Grant L:

A list of the names of such persons as are in great distress for wood to be given into the Quarter Master to-morrow at orderly time, as a day will soon be appointed for their going out to Forage.

QUEBEC Garrison Orders, 29th. March 1776

Parole, St. Nicholas.

Field Officer to-morrow Major Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Prts.
For Picquet this evening Lieut. Murray	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Lester, Lt. Drummond, Ensign King	3	3	41
For fatigue Lieutenant Fargues	1	1	20

Extra Picquet, all officers & men, not for guard to-morrow.

After Orders.

The guard to be relieved at nine o'clock to-morrow, & those persons who are in distress for want of wood, will be permitted out, at St. Johns Gate to forage for it. An officer and Sergeant, to attend at the gate, to see that none goes out, but those whose names have been given in to the Qr. Master.

For this duty Lieut. Finlay.

March 30th. 1776.

Parole St. Mary.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Ecuyer.

R. Orders.

For a covering party this day at 2 o'clock Ensign King 1 Sergt, & 10 private.

For picquet this evening Lieut. Scott 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 19 private.

For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Lindsay, Ensign Phillips, 3 sergts. 3 corpls. & 41 private.

For fatigue to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, Ensign Renaud, 1 sergt. 1 corpl. & 20 private.

Extra Picquet, all of the officers & men of duty and not for guard to-morrow.

Weekly and monthly returns, to be given in to-morrow at orderly time.

March 31st, 1776.

Parole, St. Joseph.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Nairn.

The guards to be relieved to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, that those who want wood may have leave to fetch it, from the suburbs of St. Johns.

Regimental Orders.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvte.
For picquet this evening, Lt. Grant B:	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Ainsley Lieut. Aitkin	3	3	41
Fatigue to-morrow at 9 o'clock Lieut. Shepherd	1	1	20
For a covering party to-morrow at 2 o'clock Ensign Wills.	1	1	10

Extra Picquet all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.

QUEBEC 1st. April 1776.

Garrison Orders. Parole, St. Thomas.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvte.
For picquet this evening Lieut. Fargues	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison Lt. Finlay, Ensign Renaud	3	3	41
For fatigue to-morrow, Lt. Grant L:	1	1	20
Extra picquet this night at Mr. Collins's Capt. Grant, E: Lees, Lt. Murray.	2	2	30

And it is expected that all those of duty will sleep in their cloathes so as to be ready to turn out at a moments warning in case of an alarm.

If any of the British Militia have got any powder Horns to dispose of, they are desired to deliver them to Quarter Master Anderson, & Col. McLean will pay for them.

April 2nd. 1776.

Parole, St. Charles.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Ecuyer.

R. O.

	S.	C.	P.
For picquet this evening, Ensign Lees	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lt. Shepherd.	3	3	44
For fatigue at 9 o'clk to-morrow Lt. Drummond.	1	1	20
Extra picquet to-night Captain Lester, Ens. King, Lieut. Scott.	2	2	30
	7	7	113

Garrison Orders. April 3rd. 1776.

Parole, St. Phillip.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Nairn.

The effects of the late Captain Anderson, are to be sold on Friday next, between the hours of 10 & 11 o'clock at the Navy Battalion Mess House, where an Inventory may be seen.

Regimental Orders.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvte.
For picquet this evening, Lt. Drummond.	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ens. King, Lt. Scott	3	3	41
Extra picquet, Capt. Alr. Johnston, Lt. Lindsay, Ensign Phillips	2	2	30
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow, Lt. Aitkin.	1	1	20

April 4th.

Parole, St. John.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Baby.

R. O.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvte.
For picquet this evening Lt. Lindsay	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Johnston, Ensn. Phillips.	3	3	41
Extra Picquet this evening, Capt. Ainsley, Lt. Drummond, Lt. Aitkin.	2	2	30

The General order'd a working party of the whole Garrison to clear the Ramparts. All the officers & men of the British Militia of duty, will assemble on the Grand Parade to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for that purpose, and bring as many tools with them as possible.

April the 5th. 1776.

Parole, St. Jude.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C.	&	P.
For Picquet this evening, Lt. Grant B:	1	1	&	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainslea, Lt. Aitkin, Ensign Wills	3	3		41
Extra Picquet this night, Capt. Harrison, Lt. Fargues, Lt. Finlay.	2	2		30
Fatigue to-morrow at nine o'clock Ensign King.	1	1		20

As many inconveniencies have been found to happen from the doing Duty in the British Militia by Deputy. It is order'd that when any Gentleman wishes to hire his guard, that he acquaints the Adjutant of it, and who he has hired to do his duty, and the Adjutant has orders not to accept of any man, who hath not had a night in bed, or is for duty himself, the next day.

M. Orders:

Lieut. Fargues in room of Lieut. Aitkin taken sick.

Garrison Orders, the 6th. April 1776.

Parole, St. Ann.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvts.
For picquet this evening, Lt. Finlay	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow Capt. Harrison, Ensn. Renaud	3	3	41
Extra picquet this night, Captain Lester, Lt. Gregorie, Lt. Grant L:	2	2	30
For fatigue to-morrow at 9 o'clock Lt. Scott.	1	1	20

After Orders.

For the extra picquet this night, Captain Johnston—
in room of Captain Lester, taken sick.

The 7th. April.

Parole St. Samuel.

G. Orders.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby—

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvts.
For picquet this evening Lt. Murray	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant. Lt. Shepherd Ensign Lees	3	3	41
Extra Picquet this night, Capt. Ains- ley, Lt. Young, Lt. Drummond.	2	2	30
Fatigue to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock Lt. Lindsay	1	1	20
Total	7	7	110

QUEBEC the 8th. April 1776.

Parole St. Mark.

G. Orders.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell
and Major Nairn.

Regimental Orders.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvte.
For picquet this evening, Ensign King	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain John- ton Lieut. Drummond	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow, En- sign Phillips.	1	1	20

The full complement of the extra picquet to be taken from the four companys in the Upper Town, and a Sergeant, a Corporal, & 10 men from the two Companys, in the Lower Town, will form a picquet at Mr. Lymburners under the orders of Lieut. Grant. L:

For the extra picquet in the Upper Town. Capt. Harrison Ensign Wills, Ensign Renaud 2s. 2c. & 30 p.

It is the Commanding officers orders, that when any man of the British Militia, finds himself so ill, as to be incapable of doing his duty, That he immediately informs the orderly Sergeant of his Company of it, who is directly to leave a report of it in writing at the Surgeons quarters.

Garrison Orders April 9th. 1776.

Parole, St. Clement.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Pvte.
For Picquet this evening, Ensign Phillips.	1	1	& 19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Ains- lea, Lt. Scott, Lt. Lindsay	3	3	& 41
Extra Picquet in the Upper Town Captain Grant, Lt. Shepherd, E. Lees.	2	2	30
Extra Picquet in the Lower Town	1	1	10
Fatigue at 9 o'clock Lt. Aitkin.	1	1	20
	8	8	120

Michel Levasseur of Captain Alexander Johnston's Compy. is transferred to Captain Lester's Company.

All those who absent themselves from their duty of fatigue for the future, will be confined in the Black hole. But previous to their confinement, the orderly sergeant or corporal is to bring them to the Main guard, at orderly time, that they may be examined as to the reasons of their absence.

QUEBEC the 10th. April 1776.

Parole, St. Peter.

Field Officer for this day, Lieut. Colonel Duprés, in room of Major Baby.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Cox & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

As the British Militia have hitherto attended at the extra picquets when ordered with commendable exactness, and zeal for the common cause, the Commanding officer flatters himself as the dark nights now coming on, are in probability the last, in which they will have an opportunity of showing their zeal, that no man on any account will absent himself if able to attend.

For the extra picquet this night all the officers & men, of duty, and to assemble as follows:

Every night at nine o'clock 'till further orders vizt. Artillery Company Capt. Alexr. Johnston's and Capt. Ainsley's at Mr. Collins Capt. Grant at the Hotel Dieu, Captain Harrison's at Mr. Willcocks and Captain Lester's at Mr. Printers.

	S.	C.	P.
For Picquet this evening Lieut. Fargues	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow Capt. Harrison, Lt. Grant B:	3	3	41
Fatigue at nine o'clock to-morrow Ens. Benaud	1	1	20

Quebec Garrison Orders 1776.

April 11th. 1776.

Parole, St. Francis.

Field Officers, to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Nairn.

Regimental Orders.

	N.	C.	P.
For picquet this evening, Lieut Finlay	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Grant, Ensign Renaud.	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow, Lt. Fargues.	1	1	20

Extra picquet, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow, and those for guard in case of an alarm, will immediately join their respective Companys, at the diff't. Picquets.

April 12th. 1776.

Parole, St. Luke.

G. Orders.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

	N.	C.	P.
For picquet this evening Lt. Murray	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Johnston, Lieut. Shepherd, Ensign Lees	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow Lt. Drummond.	1	1	20

General Orders.

No cards to be play'd at either of the picquets, whoever disobeys this order shall be confin'd. It is intended that the people of the Extra Picquet should have so much rest as if they were at their own houses.

Regimental Orders.

A return to be given to the Quarter Master to-morrow at orderly time, of the men who have joined since the 14th. December, with the dates of their joining.

For the extra picquet this night all the officers and men off duty & not for guard to-morrow.

April 13th. 1776.

Parole, St. Thomas.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Cox & Baby.

	S.	C.	P.
Picquet this evening, Lieut. Drummond.	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Ensn King.	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow Lt. Finlay	1	1	20
Extra picquet all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

April 14th. 1776.

Parole, St. Clement.

Field Officers of the day to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Nairn.

Regimental Orders.

	S.	C.	P.
For picquet this evening Lt. Scott	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, Lt. Lindsay, Ensign Phillips	3	3	41
For fatigue at 9 o'clock, Lt. Shepherd.	1	1	20
For extra picquet all the officers & men of Guard & not for guard to-morrow.			

The men of Capt. Harrison's Co. who lived in the Upper Town, are for the future to do extra picquet duty, with Capt. Grant's Company at the Hotel Dieu, and the men of Capt. Grant's Company who lived in the Lower Town, to do duty with Capt. Harrison's Co. at Willock's, & the men of the Artillery Company who live in the Lower Town are to do extra picquet duty with Capt. Lester's Company at Printers, and the men of Capt. Lester's Co. who live in the Upper Town, are to do that duty at Mr Collin's.

Roles of that, in the Upper and Lower Towns to be given given to the Sergt of each that when the Roles are called the absentees may be known. It is permitted Lt. Aitkin & Ensign Wills, shall change extra Picquet duty, the latter to do duty in Captain Grant's Company.

G. O. April 15th. 1776.

Parole, St. Paul.

Field Officers of the day, to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

	S.	C.	P.
For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Aitkin.	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant. Lt. Grant B:	3	3	41
For fatigue to-morrow at 9 o'clock Lt. Grant L:	1	1	20
Extra Picquet all officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

The orders given yesterday, concerning the extra Picquets are countermanded. The officers are to assemble at their former picquet Rooms, agreeable to the orders of the 10th instant, & the officers commanding companys, are to send a report, to the Adjutant at orderly time specifying the number & names of their absentees.

Garrison Orders. April 16th. 1776.

Parole St. Charles.

Field Officers to-morrow Majors Cox & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	S.	C.	P.
For Picquet this evening, Ensign Wills	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow Capt. Johnston, Lt. Fargues.	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow Ensign Lees.	1	1	20

Extra Picquet all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.

The Commanding Officer is surprised, that notwithstanding the orders of yesterday, to find that the commanding officers of companys, at the diff. Picquets have neglected sending their reports to the Adjutant,

— 280 —
 by some of the Sergeants neglecting it likewise, the
 general report cannot be made out as ordered by the
 Governor.

Garrison Orders. 17th. April. 1776.

Parole, St. John.

Field Officers of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Col Cald-
 well & Major Mann.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening Ensign Renaud 1 1 22
 For guard to-morrow, Captain Ainslee En- 3 3 41
 sign Lees, Lt. Shepherd. 1 1 20

Fatigue to-morrow at 9 o'clock Ensn. King. 1 1 20
 Extra Picquet, all the officers & men not for guard
 to-morrow.

The guards to be relieved at 8 o'clock to-morrow, &
 the men to go out for wood; at Palace Gate, an officer
 per company will attend their men, and a field officer to
 superintend the whole.

April 18th. 1776.

Parole, St. Phillip.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Lt. Col.
 Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

For Picquet this evening Lt. Murray 1 1 22
 For guard to-morrow, Capt. Harrison, 3 3 41
 Lt. Drummond, Ensign King. 1 1 20

Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow Lt. Lindsay 1 1 20
 For extra picquet all the officers & men not for guard
 to-morrow.

A Court Martial to sit to-morrow at 11 o'clock at the
 Main Guard.

Capt. Ainsley, President.

Members.

Lieut Fargues
Lieut. Finlay

Ensign Wills
Lt. Shepherd.

Quebec the 19th April 1776.

Parole St. Ann.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Cox & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening, Lieut. Lindsay	1	1	20
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lt. Scott.	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow, Ensign Phillips.	1	1	20

The Commanding officer is very much surprised, to find that the British Militia pay so little attention to the orders, with respect to the Parading in time for Picquet, and the more so, as the other Corps, reflect & say, that it is done, in order to sculk from the Block Houses duty. As the British Militia have hitherto supported their credit Col. Caldwell flatters himself they will continue to do so, and that he will not be obliged to punish a neglect of duty wherein the credit of the Corps is so much concerned.

QUEBEC Garrison Orders, 20th. April 1776.

Parole, St. Thomas.

Field Officers for the day to-morrow Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major Nairn.

A Garrison Court Martial to sit to-morrow, at the Main Guard, at 11 o'clock. Capt. Nunn President.

Members

Lieut. Murray
Lieut. St. Andrew

Lieut. Perrault.
Ensign Germain.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Grant B: Ensign Phillips.	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Ensign Wills, Lt. Fargues.	3	3	41
For fatigue Lt. Finlay.	1	1	20
Extra Picquet all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

April 21st. 1776.

Parole, St. John.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major McKenzie & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening Lieut. Finlay, Ensn. Renaud.	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Captain Ainslea, Lt. Shepherd	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow, Lieut. Grant B:	1	1	20
Extra Picquet, all the officers & men, not for guard to-morrow.			

The officers of companies are desired to make themselves masters of the detail of their company's so as to be able to know the number of men, they should have at their extra picquets. The men to be turned out every morning in the front of their picquet Rooms, and the Rolls called in presence of the officer commanding the company.

This order is found necessary to be repeated, as the Commanding officer finds considerable errors in some of the reports given in.

April 22nd. 1776

Parole, St. Joseph.

Field Officers, Major Cox & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening Lieut. Murray, Ensn. Lees.	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison Lieut. Grant L: Lieut. Drummond.	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Ensign Wills	1	1	20

The General desires, that every officer and man not actually on duty will attend the extra Picquet this night.

The Sergeants will enter their men's names, as they come to the extra picquet, and all who do not come before twelve o'clock at night are to be reported in the morning.

Quebec, April 23rd. 1776.

Parole St. George.

G. Orders.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Nairn.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening, Ensign King, Lieut. Scott.	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant, Lt. Lindsay	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow, Lt. Fargues	1	1	20
Extra Picquet, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

April the 24th.

Parole, St. John.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major McKenzie, & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Lindsay, Ensign Phillips	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lieut. Grant B: Ensign Wills.	3	3	41
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow Ensn. Re- naud	1	1	20
Extra Picquet, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

The Bells to be called at the extra picquets, every
night at 10 o'clock & the absentees reported in the
morning.

Garrison Orders. Quebec the 25th. April 1776

Parole St. David.

Field officers, Majors Cox & Baby.

R. Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening Lieut. Finlay	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, En- sign Renaud	3	3	40
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow Lt. Shepherd.	1	1	20
Extra Picquet all the officers and men of duty.			

April the 26th.

Parole, St. Charles.

Field officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell &
Major Nairn.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening, Lieut. Shepherd	1	1	22
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Ainsley, Ensn. Lees, Lieut. Drummond	3	3	40
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow, Ensign King	1	1	20
Extra Picquet all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

If any man shall presume to make a noise on the Extra Picquet, the Commanding officer present, is desired to send him immediately to the Main Guard,

Garrison Orders 1776

QUEBEC the 27th, April,

Parole, St. Ann.

Field Officers to-morrow, Major McKenzie, & Lt. Col. Duprés,

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening, Lt. Murray.	1	1	20
For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison, Ensign King.	3	3	39
For fatigue at 9 o'clock Lt. Grant L.	1	1	20

Extra Picquet, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.

G. Orders.

Captain Ellison, Lt. Minzey are to command the guns on the Grand and Collibogus Battery.

Captain Gosselin, & Captain Gallilly are to command the guns on the Hotel Dieu & two gun Battery's.

Colonel Hamilton will furnish Seamen, to work the guns on the Grand & Collibogus Batteries, & Captain Ellison will furnish Seamen to work the guns, on the Hotel Dieu & two gun Batteries.

They are to be free from all other fatigues, no other person to offer to fire the above guns, on either of those Batteries.

QUEBEC the 28th. April 1776.

Parole, St. Joseph.

Field Officers to-day, Majors Cox & Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening. Lt. Scott, Lt. Grant B;	1	1	19

	S	C	P
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Grant,			
Lieut. Lindsay Ensign Phillips	3	3	40
Fatigue to-morrow Ensign Lees	1	1	20
Extra Picquet, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

The Garrison to hold themselves in readiness for a review of Arms and cloathing, at two hours warning.

R. O.

It is requested that the officers & men of the British Militia will appear in their uniforms when for Guard.

A Court of enquiry to sit at Col. McLeans Quarters immediately. Col. McLean President.

Members

Capt. Foucks
Captain Owen

Capt. Nunn
Capt. Park.

After Orders.

The Court of enquiry ordered this day, having found Captain Barnsfair, innocent of the want of respect to his superior, he is released from his arrest and returns to his duty.

A Garrison Court martial to sit at the Main Guard to-morrow.

Captain Owen President.

Members

Lieut. Dufault
Lieut. Drummond

Lieut. LaCroix
Ensign King.

April 29th. 1776

Parole, St. Luke.

Garrison Orders.

The Garrison Court martial having found Wm. Lean of the B. M. guilty of want of respect to Lt. Liard he will therefore comply with the sentence, ordering him to be mulct 1 weeks pay & provisions, and making an appollogie to Lieut. Liard in presence of two Commiss'd officers of the British Militia.

Field Officers to-morrow Lt. Col. Caldwell & Major Nairn.

Whenever any man is confined he is to be reported to the Commander of the Corps he belongs to.

Whenever any of the guns are out of repair; the officer under whose immediate charge they are, is not only to make the usual report, but is likewise to acquaint Mr. Rumsey Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

The Guards to mount to-morrow at 8 a'clock, and those who are in want of fuel, will be permitted out to gather picketting &c.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening Lient. Finlay	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lt. Fargues.	3	3	40
Fatigue at 9 o'clock to-morrow Lt. Drummond.	1	1	20
Extra Picquet all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

April 30th. 1776

Parole, St. Phillip.

G. O.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Ecuyer.

Any person detected going up the face of the hill, leading to the Upper Town, from Sault-au-Matelot, Pres-de-Ville, or to the Chatteaux Batteries, shall be sent to the Main Guard, for disobedience of orders.

The Guards to mount at 8 o'clock & those in want of fuel will be allowed to go out for it. if the weather permits.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening Ensns. Renaud & Lees.	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Lt. Shepherd, Lt. Grant L:	3	3	40
Fatigue at 9 o'clock Lient.. Scott.	1	1	20

~~Extra Picquet~~, all the officers & ~~men~~ not for guard to-morrow.

Garrison Orders. 1st. May. 1776.

Parole, St. Louis.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lt. Col. Duprés & Major Cox.

The guards to be relieved at 8 o'clock, to-morrow and those in want of fuel, will be allowed to go out for it if the weather permits.

R. Orders.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening Lieut Drummond	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Ainslea, Lt. Scott	3	3	40
Fatigue at 9 o'clock Lieut. Lindsay	1	1	20

~~Extra Picquet~~ all those officers and ~~men~~ not for guard to-morrow.

Garrison Orders 2nd. May 1776.

Parole, St. Andrew.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell & Major Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening, Ensign King Lieut. Lindsay	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison, Lt. Grant B: Ensn. Wills	3	3	40
Fatigue at 9 o'clock Lieut. Fargues.	1	1	20

Extra picquet all the officers and men not for guard to-morrow.

Garrison Orders 3rd May, 1776.

Parole St. Nicholas.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Nairn & Eeuyer.

R. O.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening Lieutenant Finlay	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Captain Grant, Lt. Fargues.	3	3	40
For fatigue at 9 o'clock Ensign Renaud	1	1	20
Extra picquet all the officers and men not for guard to-morrow.			

QUEBEC the 4th. May 1776.

Parole St. John.

Field Officers to-morrow Major McKenzie & Lt. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening Lieut. Shepherd, Lt. Grant L:	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Ensn. Renaud & Ensn. Phillips	3	3	40
For fatigue to-morrow, at 9 o'clock Lieut. Grant B:	1	1	20
Extra picquet, all the officers and men of duty & not for guard to-morrow.			

Garrison Orders the 5th May 1776.

Parole, St. Mark.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors Cox & Baby.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening Lt. Drummond.	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Ensn. King	3	3	40
Extra picquet, all the officers & men not for guard to-morrow.			

May the 6th 1776

Parole, St. George.

Field Officers to-morrow.

Regl. Orders.

	S	C	P
For picquet this evening, Lieut. Scott, Lt. Finlay	1	1	20
For guard to-morrow Capt. Ainslea, Lieut. Grant B: Ensign Renaud.	3	3	39

Garrison orders, Quebec 7th. May 1776.

Field Officers to-morrow, Majors McKenzie & Ecuyer.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
Picquet this evening, Ensign Lees	1	1	21
For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison Lieut. Shepherd.	2	2	24

May the 9th. 1776.

Parole, St. Andrew.

Field Officers to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Caldwell and Major Baby.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening Ensign Wills.	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow Captain Grant, Lieut Scott	2	2	13

May the 10th. 1776.

Parole. St. Phillip.

Field officer to-morrow, Major Nairn.

The gates to be shut at retreat beating & the keys to be sent to the Main Guard.

All the Amunition stores, taken from the Rebels, to be sent without delay to Mr. Rumsey, Storekeeper for the ordnance. All provisions to be sent to Mr. Allsop & all papers & letters to be sent to the Lieut. Governor's, private baggage to be sent to Mr. Murray, Commissary for the Provisions, and the medicine chests and all other chemical Instruments to be sent to Doctor Mabanes.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening Lt. Fargues	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Lieut. Finlay	2	2	13

May the 11th. 1776.

Parole, St. Nicholas.

G. O.

Field Officer to-morrow Major Ecuyer.

Captain Christopher Carleton, is appointed Aid de Camp, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and is to be obeyed as such.

A return to be given in immediately from each corps of the number of men killed & wounded during the siege, and likewise of those killed & wounded up the River last year.

The ammunition in the different Guard rooms to be delivered to the Town Sergeant to-morrow morning.

Regimental Orders.

For guard this day, in room of Lieut. Finlay, Ensn. Renaud.

	S	C	P
For Picquet this evening. Lieut. Shepherd	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Lester, Lieut. Grant B;	2	2	13

G. Orders. Quebec the 12th. May 1776.

Parole, St. Michael.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major McKenzie.

R. Orders.

	S	C	P
Picquet this evening, Ensign Renaud	1	1	19
For guard to-morrow	2	2	13

May the 13th. 1776.

Parole, St. Mark.

Field Officer to-morrow, Lieut. Col. Duprés.

Regimental Orders.

	S	C	P
For guard to-morrow, Capt. Johnston, Ensn. Lees.	2	2	& 13

May 14th. 1776.

Parole, St. Paul.

Field Officer to-morrow Major Cox.

Mr. John Bullen is appointed Surgeon to the Artillery, in the absence of John Gill, 'till further orders.

R. Orders.

For guard to-morrow, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals & 13 private.

The gentlemen who served as private in the B. M. and have not taken pay are exempted from duty untill further orders.

QUEBEC Garrison Orders.

May 15th. 1776.

Parole, St. Jude.

Field Officer to-morrow Major Baby.

R. Orders.

	S	C	P
For guard to-morrow, Captain Ains- lea Ensign King	2	2	13

May 16th. 1776.

Parole, St. Michael.

Field Officer to-morrow Major Nairn.

Lieut. Colonel MacLean is appointed Adjutant General, to the Army, and is to be obey'd as such.

May 17th. 1776.

Parole, St. Patrick.

Field Officer to-morrow Major Ecuyer.

The detachments to Cape Rouge or Lorette, to be

relieved to-morrow, when any party are detach'd from the Garrison, the Commanding Officers are to be particularly careful in preventing their men from plundering, or doing damage to the Inhabitants, the Commanding officers will be obliged to pay for all Damages done, and the men severely punished.

It is the Generals orders, that all the carpenters belonging to the Merchant Ships, or Transports do immediately repair on board the Commodore, in order to be put on board their different ships, as they are at present dispersed about the town and do no duty.

Regimental orders.

	S	C	P
For guard to-morrow, Captain Harrison Lieut. Lindsay, Ensign Phillips.	3	3	39

Garrison Orders. 18th. May 1776.

Parole, St. Phillip.

Field Officer to-morrow Lieut. Colonel Gordon.

For guard to-morrow, 2 Sergts. 2 Corpls. & 13 Private.

May 19th. 1776.

Parole, St. Thomas.

	S	C	P
Field Officer to-morrow Major Cox. For guard to-morrow, Captain Lester Ensign Wills	2	2	13

Garrison Orders, Quebec 20th. May 1776.

Parole St. Phillip.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major French.

The Centrys are to challenge & the guards to turn out to the Rounds for the future.

Regimental Orders.

For guard to-morrow, 2 Sergts 2 Corpls. & 13 Private.

May 21st. 1776.

Parole St. Luke.

Field Officer of the day, Major Nairn in place of Majr. French.

Field Officer to-morrow, Lieut. Col. McKenzie.

The General has appointed William Patterson and John Stephen Dean, to be Surgeon's Mates, in the General Hospital of the Army, and Doctor Macgaulay to be Surgeon to the British Militia.

Regimental Orders.

For guard to-morrow, Captain Johnston
Lieut. Scott.

S C P

2 3 23

Garrison Orders, Quebec.

May 22nd. 1776

Field Officer to-day, Capt. Alexander Fraser in place of Lieutenant Colonel McKenzie.

Field officer to-morrow Captain McDougall.

The General returns his hearty and Sincere thanks, to the British and Canadian Militias of the Town of Quebec, for the Spirit and Perseverance they have shown, thro' the course of a very hard service, during a long and tedious winter. He ever shall endeavor to give them, whether Collectively or as individuals the strongest proofs of his entire satisfaction of their conduct, upon this trying and critical occasion.

The British and Canadian Militia, to be under Arms, on the Grand Parade to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

May 23rd. 1776.

Garrison Orders.

The Captain of each company of the British and Canadian Militia, are to take in the arms of their respective Companies, they will apply to Mr. Rumsey, Commissary of Artillery, who will deliver them proper arm chests, to keep them in. They will also apply Company by Company, to the said Commissary, to have the Arms of their Companies marked and numbered in the following manner.

No. 1. first Company of British Militia.

No. 1 first Company of Canadian Militia and so on, according to the number of Companies in each Corps.

They are frequently to examine the arms, and to see that they are constantly in good order.

QUEBEC the 1st. June 1776.

Garrison Orders.

It is the Generals orders, that the men belonging to the Militia shall have their arms returned to them, with Directions to keep them in proper order for service when called upon.

Regimental Orders.

The Captains of the different Companies, will assemble their men at their Quarters, and Comply with the above Orders, this day or to-morrow as may be most convenient.

100

100

100

Compiled from various official sources by L. HOMFRAY IRVING,
Esq., Librarian of the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto,
for the LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC.

OFFICERS of the 1st BATTALION of THE ROYAL HIGHLAND EMIGRANTS (H. M. 84th REGIMENT)

1775-1778

Colonel in chief	Lt. General Thomas Gage.....	June 13 1775
"	" " Henry Clinton..	Dec. 16 1778
Lieut. Colonel	Allan McLean....	late 114th. Foot June 13 1775
Major	Donald McDonald.....	from half pay Royal Marines, June 11 1775.
"	John Adolphus Harris....	from 34th. Regt. Oct. 22. 1779.
Captain	William Dunbar....	" 44th " June 13 1775.
"	John Nairne....	" 78th " " 14 "
"	Colin Campbell....	" 7th. " " 14 "
"	Alexander Fraser....	" 78th. " " 14 "
"	Malcolm Fraser....	" 78th. " " 14 "
"	Daniel Robertson....	" 42nd. " " 14 "
"	David Alexander Grant..	" 60th. " " 14 "
"	George Laws....	from Capt. Lieut " 21 1777
Capt. Lieut.	John Hay....	from 28th. Regt. Feby. 27 1776
"	" Neil McLean....	" 47th " June 21 1775.
Lieutenant	Neil McLean.....	" 47th. " " 14 "
"	John McLean....	" 114th. " " 14 "
"	Lauchlan McLean....	" " 14 "
"	Alexander Stratton..	" " 14 "
"	Hector McLean.....	" " 14 "
"	Archibald Grant ..	from Ensign (14 June 1775) 21 June 1777
"	David Pryce ..	" Q.M. 53rd. Regt. June 21 1777
"	David Smith.....	July 24 1778
Ensign	John Smith.....	June 14 1775
"	George Daine....	from 8th Regt " 14 1775
"	—May....	" 21 1777
Adjutant	Ronald McDonald..	" 25 1775
Quarter Master	Lachlan McLean..	" 14 "
Surgeon	Alexander Davidson....	" 14 "
Chaplain	John Bethune....	" 14 "

(Officers were principally appeared in Gazette 16th January, 1779.)
The 1st Battalion served through the siege of Quebec, 1775-76.

presented to the LITERARY and HISTORICAL SOCIETY of QUEBEC
by Honorable JUSTICE TASCHEREAU, May 1830

RÔLE GÉNÉRAL
DE LA
MILICE CANADIENNE DE QUÉBEC

PASSÉE EN REVUE LE 11 SEPTEMBRE, 1775

TENUE PAR
GABRIEL ELZEAR TASCHEREAU

*Ecuyer, Capt. Aide-Major
de la Milice, 1775*

AUSSI
NOUVEAU RÔLE
DE LA
MILICE CANADIENNE

QUI A FAIT LE SERVICE PENDANT LE
BLOCUS DE QUEBEC

DEPUIS LE 14 NOVEMBRE, 1775, ET QUI LE CONTINUERA
JUSQU'AU JOUR OU IL PLAIRA À SON EXCELLENCE
LE GÉNÉRAL CARLETON D'EN ORDONNER
AUTREMENT

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

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Rôle Générale de la Milice Canadienne de Québec *passée en revue le 11 septembre 1775, tenu par GABRIEL ELZÉAR TASCHEREAU, Ecuyer, Capt. Aide-Major de la Milice, 1775.*

— A U S S I —

Nouveau Rôle de la Milice Canadienne *qui a fait le service pendant le blocus de Québec depuis le 14 novembre 1775 et qui le continuera jusqu'au jour ou il plaira à Son Excellence le Général Carleton d'en ordonner autrement.*

OFFICIERS

1775	Date des Commissions
Colonel.....	Mr. Noel Voyer, 25 juin
Lieut-Colonel.....	Mr. Jn. Baptiste Dumon, 25 juin

OFFICIERS MAJORS

Major	Mr. Compte Dupré, 25 juin
Capt. Aide Major.....	Mr. Gabriel El. Taschereau, 14 aoust
Serd. Aide Major.....	Mr. Louis Germain fils, 6 octobre
Aide Major Artillerie	Mr. Guicheau, 7 octobre
Sous aides Major.....	Mr. J. Frans. Cugnet fils, 14 aoust
“	Mr Pierre Perras fils, 15 aoust

CAPITAINES

Mr. Louis Dunières.. 4 Aoust	Mr. Alex Dumas..... 9 Aoust
Mr. François Baby .. 5 “	Mr. Louis Fremont.... 10 “
Mr. Jacques Perras.... 6 “	Mr. Henry Morin..... 11 “
Mr. Pierre Marcoux... 7 “	Mr. Michel Fortier ... 12 “
Mr. Charles Berthelot. 8 “	Mr. Henry Laforce... 13 “

CAPITAINES EN SECOND

Mr. Richardiere Corbin. 4 Aoust	Mr. Louis Fornel.. . 10 Aoust.
Mr. Lizot.. .. 5 “	Mr. Pierre Marchand 11 “
Mr. Dufau..... 6 “	Mr. Charles Lambert.. 12 “
Mr. Chabot.... 7 “	Mr. Pommereau.... 15 “
Mr. Louis. Corbin 8 “	Mr. Charles Riverin.. 5 Octobre
Mr. Charles Voyer.... 9 “	Mr. Charles Liard .. 7 “

LIEUTENANTS

Mr. Jn. Dechamblain..	4 Aoust.	Mr. Paul Lacroix....	12 Aoust
Mr. Jacques Perrault..	6 "	Mr. Guerrau..	13 "
Mr. Bouchaud....	7 "	Mr. Raby, fils...	15 "
Mr. Duval, l'ainé...	9 "	Mr. Serindæ..	6 Octobre
Mr. Alexandre Picard.	10 "	Mr. Turgeon.....	7 "
Mr. Liberal Dumas...	11 "	Mr. Pinguet Vaucour..	5 "

ENSEIGNES

Mr. Fortier, fils.....	6 Aoust.	Mr. Louis Marchand.	4 Octobre
Mr. Pierre Perrault...	7 "	Mr. Joseph Noel.....	6 "
Mr. Jean Bte Panet, fils	4 "	Mr. Cureu. St Germain	6 "
Mr. Volan.....	9 "	Mr. René Marchand..	8 "
Mr. Jean B. Chevalier.	10 "	Mr. Amand Primont..	8 "
Mr. Noel Dupon.....	12 "	Mr. Brunau.....	5 "
Mr. François Valin....	12 "	Mr. Larche.....	7 "
Mr. Launiere, fils....	15 "		

ROLE DE LA PREMIERE COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mons Louis Duniere
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Richardiere Corbin
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Jean Dechamblain
<i>Enseigne</i>	Mr. Jean Bte. Panet
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	Jacques Pampalon
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Antoine Jacson

MILICIENS

Rue St. Louis

1 Pierre Montreuil,... Boucher	10 Jean Gagné.
2 Joseph Fortin, Domestique de Mr. Panet	11 Nicolas Lemage, journalier.
3 Simon Barbau, père.	12 Michel Racine, ditto.
4 François Kirouet.	13 J. Dominique Levasseur.
5 Pierre Laurencel, Tailleur.	14 Jn. Baptiste Gacien, Couvreur.
6 Joseph Lunau, Navigateur.	15 Vincent Plaingué } Domestiques du Lieut.-Gouverneur.
7 Pierre Roy, Domestique de Mons. Vialars.	16 Baptiste Duret }
8 J. Bte Voizel, Voilier.	17 François Gagnie, Journalier.
9 Jacques Poussard.	18 Antoine Dubau. ditto
	19 Joseph Michon ditto
	20 Jean Beauché, ditto

Rue St. Ursule ou Des Carrieres

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| 21 Louis Coutan, Menuizier. | 31 Joseph Mommelian, Charpen- |
| 22 Etienne Bois, fils, Peruquier. | tier. |
| 23 Philipe Drolet, Boulanger. | 32 Pierre Philipon, Charpentier. |
| 24 Charles Lamontagne, Journalier. | 33 François Bedouin, Journalier. |
| 25 Louis Petitclair, Chartier. | 34 Antoine Grenier. idem. |
| 26 Joseph Bois, ditto. | 35 Etienne Moras, Tonnelier. |
| 27 Louis Descareaux, Charpentier. | 36 Charles Cochin dit Saintonge, Menuizier. |
| 28 Charles Derome Descareaux. | 37 Alexandre Lafontaine, Vitrier. |
| 29 Nicolas Dauphiné, Tonelier. | 38 Alexis Larose, Journalier. |
| 30 Jn. Baptiste Compau. | 39 Michel Drolet, idem. |
| | 40 Jean Baptiste Lepine, Maçon. |
| | 41 Paul Cambray, Journalier. |

Rue des Grisons, Cartier de la Citadelle

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| 42 Charles Monier, Navigateur. | 65 Jacques Lamontagne, Chartier. |
| 43 Joseph Dussault, fils, Pilote. | 66 Louis Turcot, idem |
| 44 Jean Pierre, Voilier. | 67 Jean Baptiste Girard, Journalier. |
| 45 Jacques Lemage, Père, Journalier. | 68 Joseph Mignerant, Navigateur. |
| 46 Augustin Gelie, Journalier. | 69 Julien Guignard, Cuisinier de Son Excellence. |
| 47 Arnaud Duchemain, Jardinier. | 70 Pierre Belot dit Larose, père, Journalier. |
| 48 Jn. Baptiste Chamberland, Journalier. | 71 Antoine Belot, Domestique de Mons. Johnston. |
| 49 Antoine Simon dit Lafleur, Tonelier. | 72 Pierre Bonhomme, Tonnelier. |
| 50 Joseph Drouin, Journalier. | 73 Antoine Martinet, Journalier. |
| 51 Joseph Silvain idem. | 74 Antoine Baron, idem |
| 52 Charles Pouliot, Chartier. | 75 Etienne Chamberland, fils, Journalier. |
| 53 Thomas Carret Maçon. | 76 Prisque Chamberland, Charpentier. |
| 54 François Malouin, idem. | 77 Florent Dubau, Chartier. |
| 55 Charles Parant, Boulanger. | 78 J. Bte. Demeule, idem |
| 56 Jean Bte. Pasquet, Journalier. | 79 Jean Bte. Petitclair idem. |
| 57 François Godebou, Tonelier. | 80 Louis Charland, père, Cordonnier. |
| 58 Joseph Larivière, Menuisier. | 81 Gabriel Landry, Cordonnier. |
| 59 Louis Lacroix, Journalier. | 82 Joseph Caron, Journalier. |
| 60 Jn. Bte. Hebert, Ramoneurs. | 83 Joseph Moizan, fils. |
| 61 Philipe Philibert, Journalier. | 84 Pierre Laville, Chartier. |
| 62 Pierre Houle, idem | |
| 63 Louis Bireau, idem. | |
| 64 Philipe Galarnau, Navigateur. | |

Faubourg St. Louis

85 Jean Dabin, Jardinier.	88 Antoine Dubau.
86 Joseph Provau, Chartier.	89 Joseph Michon.
87 Jacques Dion, Maçon.	

VOLONTAIRES

90 Mons. Chaussegros Delery.	92 Mons. Panet, Fils.
91 Mons. Panet, Père.	93 Mons Vaucour Pinguet.

Jean Gobert, Chartier.
François Levasseur.
Etienne Bois, Père.
Pierre Provau, Chartier.
Pierre Chamberland.
Jean Moizan, père.
Guillaume Provau, père.

Tous Vieillards et Infirmes ex-
ems de Commandement par ordre
de L'Honble. Lieut. Gouverneur

G. T.

ROLE DE LA SECONDE COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. François Baby
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Louis Lizot
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Pinguet Vaucour
<i>Enseigne</i>	Mr. Armand Primont
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	J. Bte. Durouvray
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Chas. Descareaux

MILICIENS

Rue Champlain

1 François Belette, Navigateur.	8 Joseph Lucas, Orfevre.
2 François Malherbe, Tailleur.	9 Joseph Pellion, Peruquier.
3 Joseph Crite, Peruquier.	10 Michel Audy, Tondier.
4 Louis Borneuf, Marchand.	11 Augustin Martel, Idem
5 François Meurse, Navigateur.	12 Joseph Audy, Idem
6 Antoine Vezinas, Forgeront.	13 Joseph Plette, Tailleur.
7 François Bellette, fils, Navi- teur.	14 Pierre Castagnet, Forgeront.

Rue Sous le Fort

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| 15 Claude Chauvau, Tonelier. | 22 Louis Pilliard. |
| 16 Jean Baptiste Norau, Idem. | 23 Jn. Bte. Carier. |
| 17 Pierre Bonnet, Boulanger. | 24 Antoine Franchair, Tonelier. |
| 18 Jean Baptiste Lachaine, Tonelier. | 25 Joseph Deruissau, Journalier. |
| 19 Michel Chalebrau, Idem | 26 Martin Chennequy, Pilote. |
| 20 Bouchaud, Père. | 27 François Vignau, Journalier. |
| 21 Joseph Onel. | 28 Louis Carignant, Charpentier. |

Rue St. Pierre

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| 29 Pierre Labady, fils, Tonnelier. | 33 Pierre Coté, Navigateur. |
| 30 Antoine Bistodan, Boucher. | 34 François Letournau, Forge-
ront. |
| 31 Jean Baptiste Bonet, fils, Navi-
gateur. | 35 François Bedouin, Idem. |
| 32 Louis Aillot, Journalier. | 36 Charles Marié, Tonelier. |

Rue de la Canotrie

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| 37 Frans. Bussière. | 49 Pierre Beauchesne, Forgeront. |
| 38 Pierre Traham, Maçon. | 50 Joseph Cloutier, Maçon. |
| 39 Augustin Clusau, Navigateur. | 51 René Toupin, Forgeront. |
| 40 Jean Bte Gilbert, Forgeront. | 52 Baptiste Dassilva, Idem |
| 41 Etienne Delisle, Menuizier. | 53 Pierre Labady, Tonellier. |
| 42 François Delisle, Idem | 54 Jean Baptiste Portugais, Ma-
çon. |
| 43 Germain Langevin, Sieur. | 55 François Rouillard, Tonellier. |
| 44 Jacques Langevin, Navigateur. | 56 Joseph Verrau, Maçon. |
| 45 Paul Verrau, Maçon. | 57 Charles Vadeboncoeur. |
| 46 Paul Verrau, fils, Idem. | 58 Joseph Chevalier, Journalier. |
| 47 François Valois, Idem | 59 Louis Tramblay, Idem. |
| 48 Simon Barbau, Tonelier. | |

Rue St. Charles

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| 60 Charles Dassilva, Navigateur. | 68 Michel Cornau, Idem. |
| 61 Joseph Doucet, Distilateur. | 69 Rene Lafleche, Charpentier. |
| 62 Jean Baptiste Marmet, Ton-
nelier. | 70 Thimothé Lafleche, Idem. |
| 63 Pierre Leblanc, Journalier. | 71 Baptiste Poitevin, Tonnelier. |
| 64 Charles Lefevre, Chartier. | 72 François Griphard, Naviga-
teur. |
| 65 Charles Menard, Tonnelier. | 73 François Claisse, Idem. |
| 66 Louis Corbin, Charpentier. | 74 Urbain Pageot dit Langevin,
Menuisier. |
| 67 Louis Larivé, Tonnelier. | |

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| 75 Etienne Dufraine, Tourneur. | 79 Joseph Chevalier, Journalier |
| 76 Louis Oualet, Navigateur. | 80 François Joseph Cugnet, Vo- |
| 77 Thomas Giroux, Idem. | lontaire. |
| 78 Jean Caron dit Chevalier, Ca- | |
| baretier. | |

Charpentier dit Saintonge.
Jean Bte. Govrau.
François Desroches.
Bernard dit Larose.
Louis Provau.
Jean Marie Dassilva.

Viellards & Infirmes exemtés
de Commandeme. par ordre de
L'Honble Lieutent Gouverneur.

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| 81 Jn. Baptiste Dervy. | 88 Pierre Thibau. |
| 82 Jn. Dupon. | 89 Pierre Moizan. |
| 83 Joseph Saussier. | 90 Ephrem Robichaud. |
| 84 Pierre Doucet. | 91 Pierre Turcot. |
| 85 Joseph “ | 92 Jean Bromme. |
| 86 Pierre Sire. | |
| 87 Charles Auclair. | |

G. T.

ROLE DE LA TROISIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

Captaine Mr. Perras
Capitaine en Second..... Mr. Dufau
Lieutenant..... Mr. Perrault
Enseigne..... Mr. Fortier, fils
Premier Sergent..... Joseph Damien
Second Sergent..... Thomas Morin

MILICIENS

Rue de la Montagne

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Joseph David, Tailleur. | 4 Etienne Griaud Larivière For- |
| 2 Jean Bte Onel, fils, Peruquier. | geront. |
| 3 Joseph Laforge, Forgeront. | 5 Louis Parent, fils. |

Rue Sauls au Matelot

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| 6 Jean Baillargé, Pere, Menuizier. | 44 François Blanchard Forgeront. |
| 7 François Baillargé, fils, Idem. | 45 Charles Crochetiere Forgeront |
| 8 Joseph Feuilletau, père, Idem | 46 François Chamberland, |
| 9 Joseph Feuilletau, fils. Idem. | Navigateur. |
| 10 Berthelmy Turier, Boulanger. | 47 Michel Philibert, Idem. |
| 11 Maurice Jean, Idem. | 48 Denis Dutil, Idem. |
| 12 Rodrigue chez Sinai, | 49 Michel Dutil, Idem. |
| Navigateur. | 50 Jacques Valerant, Idem. |
| 13 Rodrigue chez Protin, Idem. | 51 Jean Renaud, Idem. |
| 14 François Sinai, Idem. | 52 Jean Fornel, Idem. |
| 15 J. Baptiste Vozel, fils, Me- | 53 Jean Bte. Amiot, Tonelier |
| nuizier. | Navigateur. |
| 16 Charles Crottau, Journalier. | 54 Alexis Vallé, Navigateur. |
| 17 Jean Plante, Forgeront | 55 Louis Vallé, Idem. |
| 18 Michel Sauvageau, Tonelier. | 56 Yves Lanchot, Idem. |
| 19 Louis Descaraux, Cordonier. | 57 Joseph Girouard, Idem. |
| 20 Joseph Pasquet, Tonelier. | 58 Antoine Leureux, Menuizier. |
| 21 Louis Pasquet, Idem. | 59 Silvestre Dubé, Tonnelier. |
| 22 Pierre Buquet, Idem. | 60 Jean Bte. Dubé, Idem. |
| 23 Jean Lesperance, Idem. | 61 François Gosselin, Idem. |
| 24 Jean Bte Levasseur, Aubergiste. | 62 Joseph Bouvet, Menuizier. |
| 25 Pierre Boivert, Marchand. | 63 Pierre Protin, Navgr & Pla- |
| 26 Joseph Bouvet, fils, Menuizier. | trier. |
| 27 Pierre Cognac, Idem. | 64 Jean Letournau, fils Armurier. |
| 28 Charles Cognac, Idem. | 65 Etienne Normandau, fils, |
| 29 Claude Cognac, Idem. | 66 Benjamin Maillou, Forgeront. |
| 30 Jean Baptiste Montauban, | 67 Elie Laparre, Chirurgien. |
| Journalier. | 68 Charles Babin. |
| 31 François Roza, Tonnelier. | 69 François Bourgnion, |
| 32 Voyer chez Saint Pierre. | 70 Leboeuf, Journalier. |
| 33 Pierre Chamberland, Journa- | 71 Pierre Hamfry. |
| lier. | 72 Joseph Belivau. |
| 34 François Lionnais, Tonelier. | 73 Pascal Letournau, Forgeront. |
| 35 Alexis Dorion, Journalier. | 74 Michel Leparre, fils. |
| 36 Jean Marie Dassilva, Idem. | 75 François Dorval, Boulanger. |
| 37 Nicolas Bergevin, Chartier. | 76 Noel Dubord, Maçon. |
| 38 Baptiste Jourdain, Maçon. | 77 Joseph Dumas. |
| 39 Dominique Tenasse, Commis. | 78 Jean Bte Guste. |
| 40 Claude Chamberland, Journa- | 79 Gille Serindae, Tonnelier. |
| lier. | 80 Jean Baptiste Dumas. |
| 41 Joseph Pasquet, Tonelier. | 81 Raphael Monier. |
| 42 Antoine Creguy, Maçon. | 82 Michel Perrault. |
| 43 Depletres Beaujour, Maçon | |
| Entrepr. | |

ROLE DE LA QUATRIÈME COMPAGNIE

No. 4.

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Marcoux
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Chabot
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Bouchard
<i>Enseigne</i>	Mr. Pre. Perrault
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	Joseph Bonneville
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Pierre Roy

MILICIENS

Rue Sault au Matelot

1 Charles Roy, Journalier.	4 Baptiste Picard, Navigateur.
2 Joseph Gelly, Navigateur.	5 Pierre Cauté, Idem.
3 Jean Baptiste Moré Idem.	

Quartier St. Roch

6 Antoine Richard, Armurier.	27 Louis Odel, Tonelier.
7 Chambau Trudel, Navigateur.	28 Augustin Cottin, Idem.
8 Pierre Duval, Armurier.	29 Bergeront, Journalier.
9 Joseph Arnois, Forgeront.	30 Baptiste Dubois, Idem.
10 Michel Lamontagne Charpen- tier.	31 Charles Navair, Menuizier.
11 Paul François Chalifour, Journalier.	32 Gabriel Cauté, Charon.
12 Pierre Cazau, Charon.	33 Joseph Lepine, Maçon.
13 Baptiste Allard, Idem.	34 Jean Bte. Beaulieu, Charpen- tier.
14 Ignace François, Forgeront.	35 Louis Nollet, Journalier.
15 Jean Lefevre, Forgeron.	36 Jacques Beaulieu, Charpentier.
16 Pierre Poulin, Journalier.	37 Charles Brisset, Journalier.
17 Jean Marie Flamand, Tanne- ment.	38 Joseph Blondin, Idem.
18 Joseph Nollet, Journalier.	39 Joseph Minet, Scieur.
19 Labonté, Idem.	40 Augustin Minet, Journalier.
20 Joseph Parent, Maçon.	41 Jean Tourangeau, père, Idem.
21 Joseph Audy, Journalier.	42 François Tourangeau, fils, Idem.
22 Joseph Gagnon, Cabaretier.	43 Nicholas Curé dit Champagne, Sellier.
23 Pierre Bosquet, Cordonier.	44 Simon Thibodaux, Poitier.
24 François Sasseville, Charpen- tier.	45 Joseph Flamand, Maçon.
25 Charles St. Michel, Boucher.	46 Etienne Robitaille, Poitier.
26 Jean Baptiste Gagné, Tonelier.	47 Pierre Robitaille, fils, Tannur.

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| 48 Pierre Robitaille, père, Idem. | 79 Pierre Lavignon, Tanneur. |
| 49 Paul Lary, Navigateur. | 80 Paul Cochon, Maçon. |
| 50 Jacques Levesque dit Lafrance
Tisserant. | 81 François Burot, père, Menui-
z. |
| 51 Bte Lafrance, fils, Tonelier, | 82 Belanger Journalier. |
| 52 François Dervau, Chartier. | 83 Pierre Chevalier, père, Idem. |
| 53 François Henry, fils, Forge-
ront. | 84 Pierre Chevalier, fils Idem |
| 54 Pierre Lamusique, Chartier. | 85 Joseph Larivée, père Idem. |
| 55 Prisque Lamusique, Idem. | 86 Jean Larivée, fils, Idem. |
| 56 Zacharie Gagnon, Tanneur. | 87 Jean Hermond, Chartier. |
| 57 Louis Beaudouin, Journalier. | 88 Simon Audy, Journalier. |
| 58 Charles Verray, Chartier. | 89 Louis Trudel, Idem. |
| 59 Pierre Cornelier, père, Cor-
donnier. | 90 Baptiste Tourangeau, Idem. |
| 60 Jean Bte. Cornelier, fils, Cor-
donier. | 91 Leonard Broussau, Idem. |
| 61 Pierre Giroux, Tanneur. | 92 Jean Beaulieu, Charpentier. |
| 62 François Deligny, Sellier. | 93 Joseph Dussault, Idem. |
| 63 Jean Primaux, Idem. | 94 Joseph Lafond, Journalier. |
| 64 Bidgaré, Tanneur. | 95 Pierre Tourangeau, Idem. |
| 65 Nicholas Levasseur, Idem. | 96 François Compau. |
| 66 Charles Flamand, Maçon. | 97 Jean Pasquet. |
| 67 Charles Flamand, Tanneur. | 98 Jacques Cochon. |
| 68 Nicolas Venier, Cabaretier. | 99 Augustin Guilmain. |
| 69 François Beaudoin, Journalier. | 100 Louis Bouvet, père. |
| 70 Joseph Cauté, Idem. | 101 Goulet. |
| 71 Joachain Primaux, père. | 102 André Chandonet, père. |
| Tanneur. | 103 François Chandonet, fils. |
| 72 Joachain Primaux, fils, Idem. | 104 Pierre Tourangeau, père. |
| 73 Jacques Fluet, Idem. | 105 Plamondon. |
| 74 Maurice Delignie, Selier. | 106 Joseph Cardinal. |
| 75 Pierre Vincent, Poitier. | 107 Charles Burot, fils. |
| 76 Pierre Mercier, Idem. | 108 Joseph Gagné. |
| 77 Etienne Thibodau, Journalier. | 109 LePetit Jean Bourget. |
| 78 L'Heureux, Idem. | 110 Jean Bourget. |
| | 111 Jean Tourangeau, fils. |
| | 112 Sivrac, fils. |

G. T.

RÔLE DE LA CINQUIÈME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

Capitaine.....Mr. Chs. Berthelot
Capitaine en Second.....Mr. Louis Corbin
Lieutenant.....Mr. Serindet
Premier Sergent.....Frans. Laflamme dit Lafrance
Second Sergent.....Jacques Bizard

MILITIENS

Rue de la Fabrique

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| 1 George Martinau, Econome du
Seminaire. | 5 Antoine Parant, Commis. |
| 2 Alexis Pinet, Marchand. | 6 Jean Bte. Leurope dit Berry,
Tailleur. |
| 3 Augustin Lemire, Forgeront. | 7 Frans. Ranvoizé, Orfevre. |
| 4 Antoine Dénéchaud, fils, Com-
mis. | 8 Jean Delzelne, Apprentis Or-
fevre. |

Rue St. Jean

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| 9 Louis Frerau, Ferblantier. | 25 Joseph Dupon, fils, Boucher. |
| 10 Antoine Destrampe, Commis. | 26 Michel Laporte, Navigateur. |
| 11 Laurent Lassonde, Ferblantier. | 27 Etienne Chevalier, Maçon. |
| 12 Etienne Gastier, Selier | 28 Jean Bte. Thoret, Menuizier. |
| 13 Laurent Bitner, Idem. | 29 Melchior Poncet, Boulanger. |
| 14 Pierre Lamontagne, Idem. | 30 Jean Bte. Chayé, Idem. |
| 15 Jacques Flammand, Idem. | 31 Joseph Pageot, Journalier. |
| 16 Pierre Vezina, Forgeront. | 32 Jean Pageot, Idem. |
| 17 Pierre Vaucel, Idem. | 33 Charles Lorty, fils, Commis. |
| 18 Jean Marie Liberge, Idem | 34 Denis Lebreton Lalancette,
Navigateur. |
| 19 Etienne Garenne, Cabaretier. | 35 George Bizé dit Versaille,
Ramoneu |
| 20 Joseph Vaucet dit Potdevin,
Maçon. | 36 Jean Dalmasse, Idem. |
| 21 Jean Baptiste Brassard, Com-
mis. | 37 Claude Guidet dit Laver-
dure. Idem. |
| 22 François Romain, Vitrier. | 38 François Laroche Idem. |
| 23 Antoine Gosselin, Journalier. | |
| 24 Jacques Boiteau, Menuisier. | |

Rue des Anges

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| 39 Joseph Fouré Lesperance,
Tailleur. | 43 François Descaraux, Maçon. |
| 40 Jean Bte. Metivier, Menuisier. | 44 Louis Fluét, Tanneur. |
| 41 Piere Ratté, Idem. | 45 Joseph Hamel, Menuizier. |
| 42 Armand Chaussat Sain-
tonge. Idem. | 46 Joseph Falardau, Maçon. |

Rue St. Anne

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| 47 Jean Baptiste Dubois, Chartier. | 49 Pierre Morau, Chartier. |
| 48 François Dubois, fils, Jour-
nalier. | 50 Jean Baptiste Brunet, Idem |
| | 51 Charles Bezaü, Idem |

Michel Flamand, Maçon.	60 Jean Bte..Falardau, Peruquier.
Erre Joseph Bezaud, Chartier.	61 Joseph Delorme, Charon.
Erre Bezaud, Idem.	62 Charles Morau, Maçon.
El Pelau, Maçon.	63 Guillaume Deluga, Navigateur.
Nuis Vezina, Menuizier.	64 François Bergnac dit Lafleur, Cabaretier.
Jques Jarnac Saint Germain, Journalier.	65 François Meignot, Marchand.
In Bte. Gernac Saint ermain, Journalier.	66 François Valière, fils Menuizier.
Nuis Levrau, Chapelier.	

Rue des Jardins

ger Lelievre, Boucher,	69 Labranche dit Laflamme Cabaretier.
chery Mondor, Navigateur.	

Rue du Parloir

erre Allard.	} Domestiques des Ursulines	73 Bernard Monié, fils, Chartier.
ptiste Bonhomme		74 Joseph Monier, Boucher.
In Baptiste Manceau.		

Rue, St. Louis

ouard Robochaud.	} Académiciens	78 Jean Baptiste Golin, Tonelier.
vier Leblanc.		79 François Golin, Journalier.
olon Robichaud,		

Langlais, père.	}	Infirmes exemtés de Commandement par ordre de l'Honble Lieutenant Gouverneur.
Langlais, fils.		
l Mary.		
Jean.		
Labreche.		
Robichaud.		

In Pierre Dalmasse, fils,	89 Jean Baptiste Dubois, fils.
urnalier.	90 Pierre Portugais.
colas Patois dit Desrosiers.	91 François Dassilva.
chel Bezaud.	92 Louis Bruchevin.
erre Rafou.	93 Michel Cotton.
erre Caret.	94 Frans. Bergnac, fils.
In Laberge.	95 Mons. Berthelot Notaire.
In Baptiste Olivier dit Saville.	96 Mons. Olry aîné.
Nuis Connefroy.	97 Mons. Olry Cadet.
chel Mayot.	

ROLE DE LA SIXIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Alexandre. Dur
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Charles Vo
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Joseph Du
<i>Enseigne</i>	Mr. J. Bte. Vol
<i>Premier Sergent</i> ..	Charles Gaut
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Augustin La

MILITIENS

Diverses rues de la Haute Ville

1 François Pelisson, Pâtissier.	27 Charles Audy, Idem.
2 Pierre Poulin, Tonelier.	28 Pierre Emond, Idem.
3 Jean Clermont, Domestique de M. Lanaudiere.	29 Joseph Proux, Tonelier.
4 Pierre Duprat Journalier.	30 Antoine Lemire, Armurier.
5 Alexis Charland, Cordonier.	31 Pierre Dachat, Marchand.
6 Jean Briland Domestique de M. Delery.	32 Nicolas Doucet, fils, Domes- tique de Mr. Scott.
7 Antoine Filion Champagne, Cuiziniér.	33 Pierre Auchu, Menuizier.
8 Jean Bte. Normand, Boucher.	34 Pierre Prat, Tailleur.
9 Pierre Carié, Menuizier.	35 Louis Pepin, Forgeront.
10 Jean Berger, Tailleur.	36 Jean Baptiste Lagraix, Be- dau.
11 François Lacasse, Couvreur.	37 Jacques Franchair, Journa- lier.
12 Jacques Amelot, Faiseur de Tabac.	38 Jean Audy, Menuizier.
13 Antoine Lamothe, Peruquier.	39 Guillaume Hervy,, Idem.
14 Michel Letournau, Menuizier.	40 Etienne Hianveu dît La- france, Peruquier.
15 Joseph Morau, Boulanger.	41 Joseph Gilbert, Journalier.
16 Antoine Vidal, Marchand.	42 Louis Denis, Menuisier.
17 Antoine Beaulieu, Menuizier.	43 Bigaret, Idem.
18 François Amiot, Tonelier.	44 Pierre Thomas Forgeront.
19 Maurice Coutlau, Maçon.	45 Michel Parent, Maçon.
20 Jean Garant, Idem.	46 Jean Dassilva Portugais, Chartier.
21 Louis Dumontier, Menuizier.	47 François Allard, Chartier.
22 Pierre Audy, Idem.	48 Etienne Parent, Navigateur.
23 Saint Agnant, Tailleur.	49 Jean Bte. Dubois, Sellier.
24 Gabriel Maranda, Journalier.	50 Jean Cordonier Pret à boir Journalie
25 Louis Leclair, Menuizier.	
26 Pierre Dumontier, Idem.	

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| 51 Jean Doucet, Père, Tonelier | 71 Jean Bte Charland Pilote. |
| 52 François Proux, Tonelier. | 72 Joseph Maranda, fils. |
| 53 Joseph Dassilva Portugais, | 73 Henry Maillou, Navigateur. |
| 54 Joseph Girard, fils. Idem. | 74 Charles Ebert, Idem. |
| 55 Joseph Girard, père, Idem. | 75 Jacques St. Hubert, Idem |
| 56 Thomas Dumas, Menuizier. | 76 Joseph Crequy, Idem. |
| 57 Joseph Trudel, Journalier. | 77 Jean Valière, Idem. |
| 58 André Bernard, Chartier. | 78 Jean Gobert, Idem. |
| 59 Jean Baptiste Belleville, Sa- | 79 Bazil Gosselin, |
| cristain. | 80 Jacques Chuper, |
| 60 Jean Baptiste Pasquet, For- | 81 Joseph Trudel, Boulanger. |
| geront. | 82 Urbain Comté, |
| 61 Joseph Carpentier, Journalier. | 83 Jean François Cordonier, fils, |
| 62 François Ferrière. Idem. | 84 Louis Trudel, |
| 63 Jean Bte Dassilva Portugais, | 85 Pierre Sedra, |
| Chartier. | 86 Pierre Augé, |
| 64 Joseph Sansoucy, Tonelier. | 87 Pierre Gagné, |
| 65 Charles Chenu, Journalier. | 88 Pierre Dupuy, |
| 66 Voyer Paine. | 89 Charlery l'aine, |
| 67 Augustin Mathieu, Journalier. | 90 Laurent Lemelin, |
| 68 Antoine Dassilva, Navigateur. | 91 Pierre Jacques, |
| 69 Michel Charlery, Charpentier. | 92 Joseph, |
| 70 Charles Thomas, Navigateur. | |

Jean Huet,
Joseph Jugon, père.
Joseph Jugon, fils,
Joseph Trudel,
Jean Dassilva.

Viellards et Infirmes exemptés
de Commande par ordre de
L'Honble Lieutenant-Gouverneur.

G. T.

ROLE DE LA SEPTIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Louis Fremont
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Louis Fornel
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Alex. Picard
<i>Enseigne</i> ..	Mr. J. Bte. Chevalier
<i>Premier Sergent</i> ..	Jean Chevalier
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Joseph Cauté

MILICIENS

Rue Couillard

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Charles Carrier, Journalier. | 9 Berthelemy Hince, Menuizier. |
| 2 Guillaume Beriau, Menuizier. | 10 Nicolas, Père, Charpentier. |
| 3 Pierre Deguise, Maçon. | 11 Nicolas, fils, Forgeront. |
| 4 Louis Claisse, Ferblantier. | 12 Bazil Lesperance, Charpentier. |
| 5 Charles Pajeot, Chartier. | 13 George Tranquil, Cordonier. |
| 6 Nicolas Tellier, Péruquier. | 14 François Roy, Marchand. |
| 7 Joseph Parant, Chartier. | 15 Robichaud, Navigateur. |
| 8 St. Pierre, Journalier. | |

Rue St. François

- | | |
|---|---|
| 16 Morin dit Lorbetray, Nav-
gateur. | 20 Jacques Papy Lafleur, Menui-
zier. |
| 17 Charles Duret, Tonelier | 21 Jean Baptiste Chevalier, Pe-
ruquier. |
| 18 Joseph Douvil, Idem. | 22 Louis Dantu, Chirurgien. |
| 19 Etienne Yvon, Navigateur. | |

Rue St. Joseph

- | | |
|---|--|
| 23 Michel Voyer, Navigateur. | 34 François Mathon, Boulanger. |
| 24 Joseph Petitclair, Chartier. | 35 Pierre Levasseur, Chartier. |
| 25 Joseph Richard, Journalier. | 36 Augustin Bedard, Marchand. |
| 26 Antoine Baron, Idem. | 37 Antoine Rigodierre, Idem. |
| 27 Pierre André Spenard, Bedau. | 38 Joseuh Dupéré, père, Journa-
lier. |
| 28 Charles Brousseau, Chartier. | 39 Pierre Picard Dequoy, Relieur. |
| 29 Joseph Drolet, Forgeront. | 40 Pierre Navarre, Tonelier. |
| 30 Joseph Drolet, fils, Idem. | 41 Amand Duga, Navigateur. |
| 31 Jean Amiot, père, Traiteur. | 42 Jacques Bolduc, Journalier. |
| 32 Jean Amiot, fils, Orfèvre. | 43 Louis Renvoizé, Armurier. |
| 33 Louis Amiot, fils, Manchon-
nier. | |

Rue des Pauvres

- | | |
|---|--|
| 44 Jacques Plamondon, Domes-
tique du Jge Descheneaux. | 49 Simon Touché, Idem. |
| 45 Martial Bardy, Marchand. | 50 François Campagna, Journa-
lier. |
| 46 Ignace Gagné, | 51 Charles Martin, Menuizier.. |
| 47 Etienne Perrault | 52 François Bridau, Charpentier. |
| 48 Joseph Baupre. | |
- } Domestiques
de l'Hôpital.

Rue St. Charles

ernard Damien, Boulanger.	64 Louis Lepine, fils, Journalier.
rançois Dlinel, Idem.	65 Leon Gagnon, Chartier.
oseph Metot, père, Boucher.	66 Pierre Point, Navigateur.
imon Donul, Navigateur.	67 Jacques Duchesneau, Tonelier.
ichel Garenne, Menuizier.	68 Joseph Metot, fils Boucher.
harles Larose, Journalier.	69 Pierre Badau, Menuizier.
ichel Godin, Navigateur.	70 Jacques Chevalier, Tonelier.
ierre Chaloup, Boulanger.	71 Chretien Chirugien, Chirurgie
harles Gravelle, Journalier.	72 Pierre Flamand, Maçon.
rançois Breton, fils, Chartier.	73 Jugon, Tonelier.
aptiste Bornay, Journalier.	

G. T.

ROLE DE LA HUITIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>ine</i> ..	Mr. Henry Morin
<i>ine en Second</i>	Mr. Pre Marchand
<i>mant</i>	Mr. Liberal Dumas
<i>gne</i>	Mr. Joseph Noel
<i>er Sergent</i>	Joseph Canac Marquis
<i>d Sergent</i>	Antoine Gosselin

MILICIENS

Cul de Sac et Basse Ville

ichel Levitre, Charpentier.	13 André Vallé, Toneller.
an Forton, Poulieur.	14 François Dupuis, Navigateur
uis Forton, Idem.	15 Joseph Enouille dit Lanoix Journalier.
colas Dassilva, Peruquier.	16 Simon Turcot, Journalier.
omas Brilland, Charpentier.	17 Joseph Bourg, Navigateur.
ugustin Dugal, Navigateur.	18 Antoine Chartrin, Journalier
cques Samson, Chartier.	19 Louis Valerant, Navigateur.
achaim Silvestre, Peruquier.	20 Augustin Gagné, Journalier.
seph Leroux, Navigateur.	21 Jean Bte. Tardy, Navigateur.
an Delisle, fils, Couvreur.	22 Jean Laurent Provençal, fils, Navigateur
ienne Marchand, Journalier.	23 Michel Mutau, Idem.
illaume Garnau, Naviga- tur.	

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 24 Hives Bolvin, Careyeur. | 48 Pierre Berlinguet, fils, Boucher. |
| 25 François Tourangeau, Navigateur. | 49 Pierre Langlais, Domestique de Mons Dufour. |
| 26 Pierre Gagné, Chartier. | 50 Jacques Languedoc, Cabaretier. |
| 27 Amable Drapau, Cordonnier. | 51 Charles Couture, Marchand. |
| 28 René Dupuy dit Caton, Navigateur. | 52 Joseph Vallerant, Navigateur. |
| 29 Olivier Labauve, Idem. | 53 Joseph Cadoret, Idem. |
| 30 François Dupuy St. Michel, Idem. | 54 Charles Garenne, Menuizier. |
| 31 Joseph Descaraux, Idem. | 55 Joseph Drapau, Forgeront. |
| 32 Charles Mars, Charpentier. | 56 Jacques Cramaye, Boulanger. |
| 33 Antoine Descaraux, Navigateur. | 57 François Morin, fils. |
| 34 Joseph Monmeny, Journalier. | 58 François Descaraux. |
| 35 Olivier Servant, Navigateur. | 59 Nicolas Duval. |
| 36 Pierre Tavernier, Navigateur. | 60 Antoine Dabonvil. |
| 37 François Griffard, Charpentier. | 61 Jean Marin. |
| 38 Simon Hot, Journalier. | 62 Hivès Chiquet. |
| 39 Charles Guenet, Navigateur. | 63 Augustin Bourré. |
| 40 Jacques Damien, Boucher. | 64 François Drouin. |
| 41 George Borne, Marchand. | 65 Labady, Navigateur. |
| 42 Étienne Damién, Forgeront. | 66 François Vallerant. |
| 43 François Lepine, Idem. | 67 François Mignau. |
| 44 Pierre Lefrançois, Idem. | 68 Charles Vallerant. |
| 45 Jean Couture, Boulanger. | 69 François Ray dit Crepin. |
| 46 Joseph Ponsant, Comis. | 70 Joseph Rodrigue. |
| 47 Pierre Leclaire, Navigateur. | 71 Jean Descaraux. |
| | 72 René Babinau. |

Jacques Protin.
 François Tirouet.
 Joseph Goupille.
 St. Jean Deliasse.
 Joseph Namur.

Vieillards & Infirmes exemptés
 de Commande par ordre de
 L'Honble Lieutenant Gouverneur.

G. T.

ROLE DE LA NEUVIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Captaine</i>	Mr. Michel Fortier
<i>Captaine en Second</i>	Mr. Charles Lambert
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Paul Lacroix
<i>Enseigne</i>	Mr. Joseph Dupon
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	Joseph Bouvet
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Salomon Petit

MILICIENS

Faubourg St. Roch

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| e Breton, Boulanger. | 36 Alexdre Vaillancour, père, Journalier. |
| sson dit Philibert, Mar- | 37 Alexdre Vaillancour, fils, Idem. |
| nd. | |
| çois Pasquet, Maçon. | 38 Paul Trudel, Chartier. |
| çois Goulet, Navigateur. | 39 Michel Pampalon, Journalier. |
| ph Trambalay, Chartier. | 40 Jean Bte. Delaye, Navigateur. |
| iste Trudel, Idem | 41 Pierre Desgranges, Domes- |
| m Lebeuf, Journalier. | tique du Capt Thompson. |
| iste Thomas, Chartier. | 42 Joseph Gosselin, Charpentier. |
| ne, Boulanger. | 43 Amand St. Martin, Idem. |
| laume Lassainte, Idem. | 44 Jacques Badau, Idem. |
| çois Corbin, Charpentier. | 45 Jean Landry, Idem. |
| çois Alaire, Journalier. | 46 Charles Renaud, Maçon. |
| re Godebou, Charpentier. | 47 Ignace Raté, Journalier. |
| ph Arnois, Idem. | 48 Joseph Dugal, Idem. |
| les Gagnon Chartier | 49 François Rouillard, Naviga- |
| çois Trambalay, Idem. | teur. |
| les Talin, Navigateur. | 50 Louis Pasquet, Journalier. |
| me Talin, Idem. | 51 Champagne, Idem. |
| s Lecomte, Chartier. | 52 Gollin, Idem |
| çois Bilmer. | 53 Theodore Breau, Chartier. |
| ph Arnois, père, Char- | 54 Pierre Chalifour, Idem. |
| tier. | 55 Bernard Diesse, Cabaretier. |
| cinthe Gauvrau, Forge- | 56 Jean Terrien, fils, Journalier. |
| t. | 57 Jacques Frichet, Boulanger. |
| çois Portugais, Journa- | 58 François Geneste, Journalier. |
| | 59 Jean Cazau, Charron. |
| boncœur, Coutellier. | 60 Bertrand Badau, Charpentier. |
| Cardinal, Chartier. | 61 Louis Morel, Journalier. |
| iste Protau, Charpentier. | 62 François Belanger, Charron. |
| les Provau, Journalier. | 63 François Belanger, fils, Idem. |
| ph Chatebrau, Idem | 64 René Brunau, Chartier. |
| re Closel. | 65 Larose, Journalier. |
| çois Delage, fils Cal- | 66 Dassilva Portugais, Idem. |
| ur. | 67 Moran, Navigateur. |
| re Labrecque, Charpentier. | 68 Constantinau, Journalier. |
| ce Pouliot, Journalier. | 69 Jean Marchand, Idem. |
| nas Leroux Car- | 70 Batiste Melansson Galfat. |
| al. Idem. | 71 Charles Nollin. |
| re Leroux Idem. | 72 Pierre Portugais. |
| Quelan. | |

76 Baptiste Govin.
77 Saint Laurant.

} Vieillards et Infirmes exemptes
 } de Commandt par ordre de l'Hon-
 } ble Lieutenant Gouverneur,
 G. T.

ROLE DE LA DIXIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

Capitaine.. .. .	
Capitaine en Second	Mr. Charles Riverin
Lieutenant.. .. .	Mr. Turgeon
Enseigne.. .. .	Mr. Cureux St. Germain
Premier Sergent	Jean Berlin
Second Sergent.. .. .	Deraucher dit la liberté

MILICIENS

Faubourg St. Jean

1	Batiste Mondor, Navigateur.	17	Pierre Beaupré, Marchand.
2	Jean Baptiste Langlais, Forgeront.	18	Joseph Boivin, Menuizier.
3	Pierre Duplessy, Chartier.	19	Louis Tranquil, Journalier.
4	Alexis Elot dit Julien, Idem.	20	Joseph Tranquil, Idem.
5	Louis Marcoux, Forgeront.	21	Louis Tranquil, fils, Idem.
6	Louis Marcoux, fils, Idem.	22	François Roucet, Charpentier.
7	Noel Langlais Marchand.	23	François Perche, Idem.
8	Jean Crottau, Journalier.	24	François, Perche, fils, Journalier.
9	Paul Thibodau, Menuizier.	25	Pierre Lafleur, Idem.
10	Etienne Couture, Journalier.	26	Jean Louis Maillot, Aubergiste.
11	Etienne Mainard, Sellier.	27	Charles Bernard, Menuizier.
12	Jean Girard, Chartier.	28	Charles Auclair, Charpentier.
13	Michel Fizet, Maçon.	29	Charles Guedon, Rammoneur.
14	Joseph, Riopel, Chartier.	30	Jean Robitaille, Charpentier.
15	Joseph Bezaü, Charpentier.	31	Jean Robitaille, fils, Idem.
16	Jean Mate, Idem.		

gnace Moisan, Chartier.	54 Joseph Barbau, Maçon.
risque Lessard, père.	55 Louis Couture, Charpentier.
risque Lessard, fils.	56 Thomas Langlais, Boucher.
rançois Robitaille Chartier.	57 François Couture, Charpen-
ierre Bedard, Boulanger.	tier.
ierre Maurice Jean, Idem.	58 Louis Masse Menuizier.
harles Trudel, Chartier.	59 Louis Goverau, Tanneur.
an Mondor, Tanneur.	60 Claude, Goverau, Idem.
harles Leroux, Journalier.	61 Goverau, Idem.
ierre Bourassa, Navigateur.	62 Jean St. Michel. Idem.
rançois Robitaille, Chartier.	63 Joseph Larose, Idem.
rançois Chennevert, Menui-	64 Jean Morau, Maçon.
zier.	65 Jean Bezau, Chartier,
mery Fournier, Ramoneur.	66 Jacques Boufard, Menuizier.
rançois Basseclair.	67 Fizet, Chartier.
ouis Riopel, Journalier.	68 Cholet, fils, Journalier.
ierre Drolet Chartier.	69 Charles Rancin Menuizler.
ntoine Gauvin, Menuizier.	70 Jean Langlais, Marchand.
seph Lemery.	71 François Tomelet, Sellier.
rançois Vocel, Maçon.	72 Louis Duval.
ntoine Gosselin, père.	73 Charles Falardau,
Maçon.	74 Thibaut, père,
rançois Dorion, Boucher.	75 Boutet.
Jexis Drouin, Chartier.	76 Thibaut, fils.

sh Henry Dubois.	} Infirmes exemtés de Comman-
ent Martin.	
Levasseur, Forgeront.	
	dement par ordre de L'honorable
	Lieutenant Gouverneur.
	G. T.

ROLE DE LA ONZIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>aine</i>	
<i>aine en Second</i>	Mr. Charles Liard
<i>enant</i>	Mr. Guerrault
<i>gne</i>	Mr. François Valin
<i>ier Sergent</i>	Alexis Gauvreau
<i>id Sergent</i>	

MILITIENS

Banlieus—Canardière et Grôpin

1 Michel Normand, Habitant.	10 Étienne Bellanger, Habitant.
2 Joseph Martel, Idem.	11 André Bellanger, Idem.
3 Louis Bedard, Passager.	12 Jean Pasquet, fils, En Ville.
4 François Pasquet, Habitant.	13 François Régis Bellanger, Habitant.
5 Jean Pasquet, Idem.	
6 Charles Normand, Idem.	14 Gil. Chalifour, Idem.
7 Pierre Normand, Idem.	15 Pierre Lagravelle, Idem.
8 Joseph Belanger, Idem.	16 Augustin Plante, Idem.
9 François Bte Belanger père, Idem.	17 Jean Racine, Idem.

Petite Rivière

18 Alexandre Menu, Aubergiste.	36 Louis Loizel, Idem.
19 Louis Galarnau, Habitant.	37 Joseph Falardau, Idem.
20 Philippe Deschamps, Idem.	38 François Lessard, Idem.
21 Joseph Deschamps, Idem.	39 Adrien Parent, Idem.
22 Jacques Vadeboncoeur, Caba- retier.	40 Charles Tartre, Idem.
23 Joseph Gauvrau, fils Habitant.	41 Joseph Drapau, Idem.
24 Joseph Dion, Idem.	42 Charles Lepaye, Idem.
25 François Julien, Idem.	43 Jacques Montreuil, Idem.
26 François Julien, fils, Idem.	44 Nicolas Chartré, Idem.
27 Jean Baptiste Richard, Idem.	45 Jacques Sedilot dit Montreuil, Idem.
28 François Julien Élot, Idem.	46 François Normand, Idem.
29 Claude Petitclair, Idem.	47 Étienne Dorion, Idem.
30 Louis Julien, Idem.	48 Jean Bte. Silvestre, Idem.
31 Pierre Cloutier, Idem.	49 Baptiste Silvestre, fils, Idem.
32 Étienne Dion, Idem.	50 Pierre St. Michel, Idem.
33 Alexis Fluet, Idem.	51 Pierre St. Michel, fils, Idem.
34 Masserol, Idem.	52 François Vezina, Idem.
35 Guillaume Fluet, Habitant.	

St. Jean

53 Charles Grégoire, Habitant.	57 Pierre Boivain, Habitant.
54 Jean Bte Oloncour, Idem.	58 Pierre Lapointe, Idem.
55 François Liberge, Idem.	59 Michel Hamel, Idem.
56 François Boivain.	60 Jean Macarty, fils, Idem.

François Billodau.	}	Vieillards et infirmes exempts de Commandement par ordre de l'honble Lieutenant Gouverneur.
Jean Macarty, père.		
Manicau, Taneur.		

G. T.

ROLE DE LA COMPAGNIE D'ARTILLERY

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Laforce
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Pommereau
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Raby
<i>Premier Enseigne</i>	Mr. Launier fils
<i>Second Enseigne</i>	Mr. Bruneau
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	J. Bte. Vozel dit Belhumeur
<i>Second Sergent</i> ..	Alexis Beranger

MILICIENS

1 Etienne Grenier dit Parisien, Menuizier.	24 Jacques Lafrance, Idem. pentier.
2 Pierre Mainard, Maçon.	25 Pierre Couture, Forgeront.
3 Jean Bte. Lepine dit Lalime, Menuizier.	26 Jean Bois, Tonellier.
4 Louis Vallé, Maçon.	27 Baptiste Dubort, père, Char-
5 François Delisle, Menuizier.	28 Baptiste Dubort, fils, Tonel-
6 Jacques Lemoine, Traiteur.	lier.
7 Jean Racet, Tonellier.	29 Nicolas Segain, Idem.
8 Antoine Parant, Peruquier.	30 Jacques Lessard, Naviga-
9 François Parant, Tonellier.	teur.
10 Louis Parant, Forgeront.	31 François Larivière, Forge-
11 Jean Pierre, Tonellier.	ront.
12 Augustin Normandau, Idem.	32 Pierre Onel, Peruquier.
13 Gabriel Messeiller, Bou-	33 François Bigahouet, Forge
langer.	ront.
14 Pierre Chauvau, fils, Tone-	34 Nicolas Amiot Villenoeuve
lier.	Idem.
15 Antoine Delciat, Traiteur.	35 Germain Tessier, Menuizier
16 Jacques Duval, Forgeront.	36 Joseph Lepine Legris, Forge
17 Joseph Delorme, Charon.	ront.
18 Guillaume Berlinguet, Fer-	37 Michel Jourdain, Maçon.
blantier.	38 Henry Dubourg, Boucher.
19 Joseph Descaraux, Tonellier.	39 Alexis Dauphiné, Tonellier.
20 Augustin Jourdain, Maçon.	40 Pierre Delorier, Forgeront.
21 Charles Hiot dit Lefeuille, Armurier.	41 Gabriel Masse, Idem.
22 Jean Bte. Bonet, Charpen-	42 Joseph Maillot, Chartier.
tier.	43 Louis Bernier, Idem.
23 Pierre Labady, père, Tonel-	44 Jean Doucet, Boucher.
lier.	45 Joseph Quimpert, père.
	46 Biron dit Laliberté, Bouche
	47 Joseph Quimpert, fils.

48 André Hamel, Maçon.	58 Baptiste Dorval, Menuizier.
49 Thomas Damien, Boucher.	59 Joseph Bossu Lionnais, Forge- ront.
50 Etienne Emond, Menuizier.	60 Louis Falardeau, Maçon.
51 Joseph Rainville, Forgeront.	61 Pierre Cochy dit LaCouture, Tailleur.
52 Joseph Monier, père, Boucher.	62 Charles Vezina, Menuizier.
53 Joseph Langlais, Menuizier.	63 Marseille, Peintre.
54 Louis Giroux, Taneur.	64 Joseph Monier, fils.
55 Pierre Atina dit Laviolet, Sellier.	65 Pierre Normandau, Menui- zier.
56 François Vezina, Menuizier.	
57 Ignace Constantinau, Bou- cher.	

G. T.

RECAPITULATION DES SOLDATS MILICIENS

1re Compagnie.....	93 Miliciens
2de ".....	92
3me ".....	82
4me ".....	112
5me ".....	97
6me ".....	92
7me ".....	73
8me ".....	72
9me ".....	77
10me ".....	76
11me ".....	60
12me Artillerie.....	65
	<hr/>
	891

RECAPITULATION COMPLETE

Officiers.....	57
Sergents Majors.....	2
Soldats Miliciens.....	891
Sergents des Compagnies.....	24
	<hr/>
	994 hommes

La Milice Canadienne de Quebec conformement aux Rôles qui j'ai tenu conjointement avec les Capitaines de la dite Milice se monte aujourd'hui. Compris les officiers, Sergents et Miliciens aussy compris les Miliciens partis pour la Pêche depuis le mois de septembre et qui ont servi jusqu'au jour de leur Depart a neuf cens soixantes et quatorze hommes.

Quebec 14 octobre, 1775.

G. TASCHEREAU,
Capt. et Major.

Nouveau Role de la Milice Canadienne qui a fait le service pendant le blocus de Québec depuis le 14 novembre 1775 et qui le continuera jusqu'au jour où il plaira à Son Excellence Général Carleton d'en ordonner autrement.

N.B.— Les Rebels on paru pour la première fois devant les murs de la ditte ville le 14 novembre 1775.

OFFICIERS

Colonel.... ..M. Noel Voyer
Lieutenant Colonel.....Mr. Comte Dupré

OFFICIERS MAJORS

MajorMr. François Baby
Capt a Major.....Mr. Gabriel Elz. Taschereau
Chirurgien Major.... ..Mr. Badelard
Secd. Aide Major.... ..Mr. Germain, fils
Aide Major d'Artillerie.....Mr. Guichaud
Sous Aide Major.....Mr. Perras, fils

OFFICIERS DES COMPAGNIES

CAPITAINES

Jacques Perras.	Louis Fremont.
Pierre Marcoux.	Henry Morin.
Charles Berthelot.	Joseph Launiere.
Alexandre Dumas.	Henry Laforce.

CAPITAINES EN SECOND ET PREMIERS. LIEUTENANTS

Pierre Dufau.	Pommereau.
Joseph Chabot.	Charles Liard.
Louis Corbin.	Louis Fornel.

LIEUTENANTS

Alexandre Picard.....Premier Lieut
Paul Lacroix.....Premier Lieut.

Jacques Perrault.	Antoine Serindac.
Michel Bouchaud.	Louis Turgeon.
Joseph Duval.	Lafontaine.
Pinguet Vaucour.	Bouchet.
Liberal Dumas.	

ENSEIGNES

Jean Bte. Panet.	Brunau.
Jean Bte. Volant.	Joseph Noel.
Jean Bte. Chevalier.	Cureux St. Germain.
Noel Dupon.	René Marchand.
François Valin.	Amant Primont.
Louis Marchand.	

44 officiers.

G. T.

SERGEANTS

Honore Genier.....Premier Sergeant Major
Alexis Jean.. ..Second Sergeant Major

1 Sergent d'Ordre et des Compagnies.	
2 Bouteillé.	15 Jean Bte. Durouvray.
3 Antoine Gosselin.	16 Joseph Lucas.
4 Glené dit St. Agnant.	17 Antoine Jacson.
5 Thomas Morin.	18 Augustin Lavau.
6 Joseph Damien.	19 Alexis Beranger.
7 Joseph Bonneville.	20 Joseph Quimbert.
8 Jacques Pampalon.	21 Mithieu Hianveu dit Lafrance.
9 François Mignau.	22 François Paul Larivière.
10 Pierre Prat.	23 Jacques Brisard, mort en janvier.
11 Jean Chevalier.	24 Laflame.
12 Baptiste Chevalier.	25 Jean Bertin.
13 Canac Marquis.	26 Louis Chabot.
14 Charles Lamontagne.	

G. T.

CAPORAUX

1 Jacques Lanthy.	3 Gil Serindac.
2 François Sinaye.	4 Pierre Morin.

5 Rocré.	18 Joachim Silvestre.
6 Etienne Gastier.	19 Jean Forton.
7 Joseph Fouré dit Lesperance.	20 Nicolas Dassilva.
8 Jean Bte. Metivier.	21 Joseph Bourq.
9 Antoine Parent.	22 Lebady, fils.
10 Antoine Vidal.	23 Urbain Pajot.
11 Pierre Dupuy dit Laliberté.	24 Jean Bte. Messelle.
12 Jacques Franchair.	25 Joseph Onel.
13 Michel Parent.	26 Pierre Emond.
14 Jean Amiot.	27 Pierre Normandau.
15 Louis Amiot.	28 Joseph Descareaux.
16 Pierre Picard.	29 Jacques Lemoine.
17 Nicolas, fils.	

G. T.

ROLE DE LA PREMIERE COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Jacques Perras
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Pierre Dufau
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Jacques Ferrault
<i>Enseignes</i>	Mr. J. Bte. Pabst
"	Rene Marchand
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	Thoms. Morin
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Joseph Damien

CAPORAUX

Jacques Lanthy.	Gil Serindac.
François Sinaye.	Pierre Morin.

MILICIENS

1 Jean Bte. Onel, fils.	10 Jean Bte. Vozel dit Belhumeur.
2 Joseph Laforge.	11 Michel Lapare, fils.
3 Charles Crochetière.	12 Charles Babin.
4 Baillargé, pere.	13 Joseph Belivau.
5 Baillargé, fils.	14 Ignace Samson.
6 Paschal Letousneau.	15 Antoine Crequy.
7 Feuilletau, pere.	16 Louis Pasquet.
8 Feuilletau, fils.	17 Pierre Buquet.
9 Maurice Jean.	

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 18 Jean Levasseur. | 39 Jean Bte. Martinet. |
| 19 Berthelemy Turier. | 40 Vital Lecompte. |
| 20 Pierre Boivert. | 41 Joseph Michaud. |
| 21 Joseph Bouvet. | 42 Antoine Simon. |
| 22 Michel Voyer. | 43 Charles Philip Jaillard. |
| 23 Pierre Cognac. | 44 Pierre Laurancel. |
| 24 Charles Cognac. | 45 Joseph Lunau. |
| 25 Claude Cognac. <i>Blessé à l'affaire du 31 Dec., mort de blessure 2 jours après.</i> | 46 Antoine Dubau. |
| 26 Jean Bte. Montauban. | 47 Pierre Roy. |
| 27 François Roza. | 48 Raimond Ponsant. |
| 28 Pierre Chamberland. | 49 Jean Bte. Vozel, voilier. |
| 29 Alexis Doiron. | 50 François Gagné. |
| 30 Jean Marie Dassilva. | 51 Charles Pouliot. |
| 31 Nicolas Bergevin. | 52 Nicolas Girard. |
| 32 Claude Chamberland. | 53 Joseph Silvin. |
| 33 François Dorval. | 54 Louis Lapart, fils. |
| 34 François Bourguignon. | 55 François Lionais. |
| 35 Antoine L'heureux. | 56 Joseph David. |
| 36 Noel Dûbord. | 57 Joseph Dumas. |
| 37 Jean Bte. Dumas. | 58 Joseph Bauché. |
| 38 Jean Bte. Guste, <i>Blessé à l'affaire du 31 Dec., et mort le 2 Avril.</i> | 59 Joseph Michon. |
| | 60 Pierre Houle. |
| | 61 René Etienne. |

G. T.

ROLE DE LA COMPAGNIE DES VOLONTAIRES

OFFICIERS

Capitaine.....Mr. Pre Marcoux
Capitaine en Second.....Mr. Chabot
Lieutenant.....Mr. Bouchaud
Enseigne.....Mr. Louis Marchand
Sergent.....Joseph Bonneville
Caporal.....Rocray

VOLONTAIRES

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Piere Marcoux, fils. | 5 Antoine Dauphiné. |
| 2 Antoine Beaubien. | 6 Jacques Guichaud. |
| 3 Roch Chevalier. | 7 Pierre Debonne. |
| 4 Antoine Lapommeray. | 8 Pierre Gagnon. |

çois Poitras.	27 René Languetoc.	
ert Lacroix.	28 Michel Perrault.	
mas Quimbert.	29 Louis Marchand.	
re Labady.	30 Panet, pere.	
refils.	31 Panet, fils.	
re Bazin.	32 Pierre Guerron.	
Bte. Drouin.	33 Lamothe.	
ine Hamel.	34 Papineau.	
iel Launiere.	35 Loizau.	
ph Lafontaine.	36 Roussau.	
ph Labroquerie.	37 Maugé.	
ph Vignau.	38 Rainville.	
t Dulude.	39 Brisset.	
de Hubert.	40 Labbé.	
çois Deguise Flamand.	41 Mongeon.	
les Pinet.	42 Soupiran, Chirurgien.	
ph Gautier de Varenne.	43 Dechamblain.	
ues Hubert.		G. T.

ROLE DE LA TROISIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

e	Mr. Chs. Berthelot
e en Second	Mr. Louis Corbin
int.....	Mr. Ante. Serindac
es.....	Noel Dupon
.....	Joseph Noel
Sergent.. ..	François Mignau
Sergent.. ..	Antoine Jacson

CAPORAUX

Gastier.	Jean Baptiste Metivier.
Fouré dit Lesperance.	Antoine Parant.

MILITIENS

er Lelievre.	6 Jean Baptiste Dubois, pere.
çois Gaulin.	7 Michel Laporte.
iel Bezau.	8 François Dubois.
re Rafou.	9 Pierre Caret.
hel Flamand.	10 Joseph Vocel.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Jean Baptiste Brassard. | 39 Laurent Lassonde. |
| 12 François Romain. | 40 Jean Pierre Dalmasse, fils. |
| 13 François Laroche. | 41 Louis Brucheving, <i>mort au</i> |
| 14 Jean Bte. Chaillé, mathurin. | <i>service 23 Mars, 1776.</i> |
| 15 Etienne Garenne dit Valiere. | 42 Antoine Destrampe. |
| 16 Jean Marie Liberge. | 43 Jean Baptiste Gaulin. |
| 17 Pierre Vezina. | 44 Charles Savard. |
| 18 Laurent Bitner. | 45 Jean Baptiste Roy. |
| 19 Pierre Lamontagne. | 46 Louis Vezina. |
| 20 Jacques Flamand. | 47 Jacques Gernac dit St. Ger- |
| 21 Joseph Dupon, fils. | main. |
| 22 Arnau Chaussat dit Saintonge. | 48 Melchior Poncet. |
| 23 Charles Lorty, fils. | 49 Pierre Vocol. |
| 24 Pierre Ratté. | 50 Denis Lebreton. |
| 25 Joseph Falardeau. | 51 François Descaraux. |
| 26 Jean Laberge. | 52 Louis Fluet. |
| 27 Joseph Hamel. | 53 Jean Bte. Leurope dit Berry. |
| 28 François Ranvoizé. | 54 Bernard Monier. |
| 29 Augustin Lemire. | 55 Paul Cambray. |
| 30 Alexis Pinet. | 56 Joseph Fortier. |
| 31 Louis Morau. | 57 François Bergnac dit Lafleur. |
| 32 Louis Conefroy. | 58 Joseph Delzenne, <i>Deserté le 23</i> |
| 33 François Valière. | <i>janvier, 1776.</i> |
| 34 Antoine Denechaud. | 59 Charles Monier. |
| 35 Michel Maillot. | 60 François Bergnac, fils. |
| 36 Pierre Portugais. | 61 Mr. Olry, Volontaire. |
| 37 François Dassilva. | |
| 38 Louis Furau. | |

G. T.

ROLE DE LA QUATRIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Alexdre Dumas.
<i>Capitaine en Second</i> ..	Mr. Fornel.
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Joseph Duval.
<i>Enseigne</i>	Mr. Primont.
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	Augustin Lavau.
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Pierre Prate.

CAPORAUX

Antoine Vidal.	Jacques Franchair.
Pierre Dupuis dit Laliberté.	Michel Parant.

MILICIENS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Pierre Gagné. | 38 Alexis Charland. |
| 2 Pierre Auchu. | 39 Charlery aîné,— <i>blessé à l'affaire du 31 Dec., 1775.</i> |
| 3 Etienne Parant. | 40 Joseph Girard, pere. |
| 4 Jean Cordonier, fils. | 41 Pierre Jacques. |
| 5 Soudry. | 42 Joseph Sansoucy. |
| 6 Thimothé Plamondon. | 43 Antoine Lemire. |
| 7 Pierre Augé. | 44 Etienne Lafrance, fils. |
| 8 Gabriel Maranda. | 45 Joseph Mahy— <i>blessé en plaçant un canon à la Porte St-Jean.</i> |
| 9 Bazil Gosselin. | 46 Joseph Trudel. |
| 10 Joseph Guilbert. | 47 Pierre Carier,— <i>mort au service en Avril, 1776.</i> |
| 11 Louis Leclair. | 48 Joseph Proux. |
| 12 Jean Cordonier, pere. | 49 Joseph Plamondon. |
| 13 Maurice Cortelau. | 50 Charles Parand. |
| 14 Thomas Dumas. | 51 Joseph Migneron. |
| 15 François Amiot. | 52 Louis Birau. |
| 16 Lamothe. | 53 Augustin Gelie. |
| 17 Jacques Amelot. | 54 Philipe Galarnau. |
| 18 Filion dit Champagne. | 55 Jacques Lamontagne. |
| 19 Louis Denis. | 56 Louis Turcot. |
| 20 Louis Dumontier. | 57 Jean Baptiste Girard. |
| 21 Pierre Dumontier. | 58 Joseph Gelie. |
| 22 François Lacasse. | 59 Etienne Boispere. |
| 23 Jean Berger. | 60 Thomas Caret. |
| 24 Jean Morau. | 61 Pierre Duprat, pere. |
| 25 Jean Bte. Normand. | 62 Jean Bte. Portugais, fils. |
| 26 Urbain Compte. | 63 Pierre Moore. |
| 27 Pietre Poulin. | 64 Andre Salois. |
| 28 François Pelisson. | |
| 29 Jean Clairmont. | |
| 30 Pierre Duprat, fils. | |
| 31 Guillaume Hervy. | |
| 32 Charles Chesnu— <i>mort au service en Avril, 1776 sans veuve ni posterité.</i> | |
| 33 Pierre Audy. | |
| 34 Charles Audy. | |
| 35 Michel Letournau. | |
| 36 Jean Baptiste Belleville. | |
| 37 Pierre Sedra. | |

NOTE—65 Louis Duval, et 66 Jean Baptiste Hebert entrés dans cette compagnie en Avril ayant servi sous M. Franks depuis le commencement de l'hiver.

G. T.

ROLE DE LA CINQUIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Ls. Fremont.
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Chs. Liard.
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Ls. Turgeon.
<i>Enseigne</i>	Mr. J. Bte. Chevalier.
<i>Premiere Sergent</i>	Jean Chevalier.
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Bapte. Chevalier.

CAPORAUX

Jean Amiot.	Pierre Picard.
Louis Amiot.	Nicolas, fils.

MILICIENS

1 Guillaume Beriau.	27 Antoine Martinet.
2 Nicolas Tellier.	28 Prisque Chambreland.
3 Saint Pierre.	29 Etienne Chambreland.
4 Berthelemy Hince.	30 Etienne Chambreland, fils.
5 Nicolas, pere.	31 Jean Baptiste Chambreland.
6 Basil Lesperance.	32 Jean Dabin.
7 George Tranquil.	33 Louis Charland, pere.
8 Jacques Lafleur.	34 Charles Charland, <i>recompensé</i> <i>pour s'être distingué dans l'af-</i> <i>faire du 31 Decbr. 1775.</i>
9 Louis Dantu.	35 Antoine Baron.
10 Joseph Peticlair.	36 Pierre Laville.
11 Joseph Broussau.	37 Joseph Moizan.
12 Joseph Drolet, fils.	38 Claude Crochetière— <i>Mort au</i> <i>service en Mars, 1776.</i>
13 Jean Amiot, pere.	39 Jean Baptiste Campau.
14 François Mathon.	40 Louis Descaraux.
15 Pierre Badau.	41 Charles Cocherry.
16 Joseph Duperé.	42 Alexis Lafontaines.
17 Jacques Bolduc.	43 Michel Drolet.
18 Ignace Gagné.	44 Vincent Plinguay.
19 Charles Martin.	45 Bernard Duret.
20 François Bridau.	46 Jean Millieur.
21 François Bornais.	47 Pierre Montreuil.
22 Jacques Chevalier.	48 Louis Coutant.
23 Michel Garenne.	49 Pierre Philiponge.
24 Jean Baptiste Jugon.	50 Joseph Dreuin.
25 Louis Claisse.	
26 Pierre Bonhomme, <i>mort au</i> <i>service en May, 1776.</i>	

51 Jean Leroux.	59 Joseph Leroux, ayant servi une partie de l'hiver en qualité de Canoniers au Poste de Pres de Vile sous L'Inspection de M. Chabot.
52 Gabriel Landry.	60 Jean Migneront.
53 Florent Dubau.	61 Charles Valerant.
54 Jean Berbau.	62 Pierre André Spénard.
55 François Campagnas.	
56 Antoine Grenier.	
57 Pierre Mallouin.	
58 Alexandre Serot, et	

G. T.

ROLE DE LA SIXIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

Capitaine..	Mr. Henry Morin.
Premier Lieutenant.... .	Mr. Alex. Picard.
Lieutenant..	M. Lib. Dumas.
Enseigne..	Mr. St. Germain.
Premier Sergent.... .	Canac Marquis.
Second Sergent..... .	Charles Lamontagne.

CAPORAUX

Joachain Silvestre.	Nicolas Dassilva.
Jean Forton.	Joseph Bourc.

MILICIENS

1 Michel Levitre.	15 Charles Mars.
1 Thomas Brillan.	16 Antoine Descaraux.
3 Jacques Samson.	17 Joseph Montmeny.
4 Joseph Enouil Lanoix.	18 Pierre Tavernier.
5 Simon Turcot.	19 François Grifard.
6 Antoine Chartrain.	20 Charles Guenet.
7 Augustin Gagne.	21 George Borne, Volontaire.
8 Joseph Delisle, fils.	22 Etienne Damien.
9 Louis Valerant, tué à l'affaire du 31 Dec., 1775.	23 Louis Bolvin, fils.
10 Hive Bolvin, mort en Avril, 1776, au service.	24 Joseph Valerant.
11 Pierre Dupuis, fils.	25 Jacques Cramaye.
12 Pierre Gagné.	26 Nicolas Duval.
13 François Dupuis.	27 Antoine Dabonvil.
14 Joseph Descaraux.	28 Hive Chiquet.
	29 François Drouin.
	30 Jean Labady.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 31 François Meignot. | 55 Jacques Chaulet, fils. |
| 32 Joseph Rôdrique. | 56 Jean Bte. Decastel. |
| 33 Jean Descaraux. | 57 Marcial Bardy. |
| 34 Jean Marin. | 58 Jacques Languedoc. |
| 35 François Valeran. | 59 Olivier Servant. |
| 36 Jean Couture. | 60 Charles Beza. |
| 37 Jean Baptiste Laprise. | 61 Joseph Drolet. |
| 38 Pierre Langlois. | 62 Jean Bte. Voxel. |
| 39 François Meignot, fils. | 63 Jean Baptiste Guiot. |
| 40 Michel Daniel. | 64 Jean Gobert. |
| 41 Jean Quessy. | 65 Hive Philipon. |
| 42 Pierre Berlinguet. | 66 Guillaume Turgeon. |
| 43 Pierre Beza, pere. | 67 Etienne Chevalier. |
| 44 George Izola. | 68 Etienne François Morin. |
| 45 Pierre Moizan. | 69 Vincent Couhet. |
| 46 Jean Morau. | 70 René Babineau, <i>noyé dans le</i> |
| 47 Joseph Beza. | <i>Bateau du Capt. Dunier</i> |
| 48 François Voxel. | <i>cette automne.</i> |
| 49 Paul Thibaudau. | 71 François Descaraux, <i>fait pri-</i> |
| 50 Louis Tranquil, pere. | <i>sonier avec le Capt. Dunier</i> |
| 51 Jean Crottau. | <i>cette automne.</i> |
| 52 Pierre Maurice Jean. | 72 Charles Provau, <i>déserté le 14</i> |
| 53 Louis Dumais. | <i>Decembre, 1775.</i> |
| 54 Augustin Bedard, <i>mort au ser-</i> | |
| <i>vice en Mars, 1776.</i> | |

G. T.

ROLE DE LA SEPTIEME COMPAGNIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Launier
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Lacroix
<i>Lieutenant</i>	Mr. Pinguet Vaucour
<i>Enseignes</i>	Jean Bte Volan
"	François Valin
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	Jean Bte. Durouvray
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Joseph Lucas

CAPORAUX

Augustin Labady.	Jean Bte. Messeillé.
Urbain Pageot.	Joseph Onel.

MILICIENS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 René Toupin. | 33 François Letournau. |
| 2 Jean Baptiste Gilbert. | 34 Joseph Crête <i>blessé légèrement</i> |
| 3 Pierre Bauchaine. | <i>à l'affaire du 31 Decem., 1775.</i> |
| 4 Michel Audy. | 35 Germain Morau. |
| 5 Paul Verrau. | 36 Dominique Robichaud. |
| 6 Antoine Franchair. | 37 Louis Turcot. |
| 7 Pierre Doucet, <i>mort de la</i> | 38 Pierre Bonnet. |
| <i>picotte en Fevr. 1776.</i> | 39 Antoine Gossejia, pere. |
| 8 Louis Pillard. | 40 Jacques Labru. |
| 9 Michel Chatelrau. | 41 Charles Monier. |
| 10 Baptiste Carier, <i>mort au ser-</i> | 42 Joseph Larrivé. |
| <i>vice en Avril, 1776.</i> | 43 Joseph Ebert Nicodeme. |
| 11 Charles Auclair. | 44 Jean Marie Dassilva. |
| 12 Joseph Pellion. | 45 Antoine Jean Marie. |
| 13 Charles Vadeboncoeur. | 46 Joseph Chambrelaud. |
| 14 Joseph Duruissau. | 47 Thibau, pere. |
| 15 Jean Baptiste Poitevin. | 48 Louis Tranquil, fils. |
| 16 François Malherbe. | 49 François Couture. |
| 17 Joseph Peltet. | 50 Pierre Thibau. |
| 18 Louis Labady. | 51 Thibau, fils. |
| 19 Antoine Bistodan, <i>Blessé</i> | 52 Augustin Thibau. |
| <i>Légèrement à l'affaire du 31</i> | 53 Baptiste Thibau. |
| <i>Dec., 1775.</i> | 54 Charles Morau. |
| 20 Jean Baptiste Norau. | 55 Quessy, fils. |
| 21 François Meurse. | 56 Louis Couture. |
| 22 Claude Chauvau. | 57 François Roucet. |
| 23 François Bellet. | 58 Jacques Bouffard. |
| 24 Antoine Vezina. | 59 Thomas Langlais. |
| 25 Pierre Castagnet. | 60 Martin Chennequy, <i>Deserté le</i> |
| 26 Simon Barbau. | <i>4 Janvier, 1776.</i> |
| 27 Pierre Cardinal, <i>mort au ser-</i> | 61 François Voyer. |
| <i>vice en Avril, 1776.</i> | 62 Jean Morin. |
| 28 Jean Baptiste Portugais. | 63 Thomas Damien. |
| 29 Nicolas Pizane. | 64 Pierre Leclair. |
| 30 François Corbin. | 65 Joseph Laussier. |
| 31 Louis Metot. | |
| 32 André Bonchaud. | |

G. T.

ROLE DE LA COMPAGNIE D'ARTILLERIE

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>	Mr. Hy. Laforce
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>	Mr. Pommerau
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Mr. Lafontaine
“	Mr. Bouchet
<i>Enseigne</i>	Mr. Brunau
<i>Premier Sergent</i>	Alexis Beranger
<i>Second Sergent</i>	Joseph Quimbert
<i>Troisième Sergent</i>	Jacques Pampalon

CAPORAUX

Jacques Lemoine. }	Pierre Emond.
Pierre Normandau.	Joseph Descaraux.

MILICIENS

1 Jean Baptiste Lalime.	24 Jacques Lessard.
2 Louis Vallé.	25 Pierre Onel.
3 Jean Racet.	26 François Bigahouet.
4 Louis Parant.	27 Nicolas Amiot dit Ville-
5 Jean Pierre.	neuve.
6 François Parant.	28 Michel Jourdain.
7 Augustin Normandau.	29 Germain Tessier.
8 Charles Aillot Lafeuillade.	30 Henry Dubourg.
9 Pierre Chauvau, fils.	31 Alexis Dauphiné, <i>Mort au ser-</i>
10 Jacques Duval.	<i>vice au comme. de Mars.</i>
11 Gabreil Messeillé.	1776.
12 Guillaume Berlinguet.	32 Pierre Delorier.
13 Joseph Quimbert, fils.	33 Gabriel Masse.
14 Augustin Jourdain.	34 Jean Doucet.
15 Pierre Labady, pere.	35 Joseph Monier, fils.
16 Jacques Lafrance.	36 André Hamel.
17 Pierre Couture.	37 Joseph Rainville <i>Blessé à l'af-</i>
18 Jean Bois.	<i>faire du 31 Decmr. 1775.</i>
19 Baptiste Dubord, pere.	38 Pierre Attina Laviolette.
20 Nicolas Segain.	39 Baptiste Dubord, fils.
21 Antoine Dalciat— <i>Mort au ser-</i>	40 David Caret.
<i>vice au commencement de</i>	41 Joseph Gabriel Migneront.
<i>May, 1776.</i>	42 Joseph Dussau.
22 Antoin Parent.	43 Jean Collet.
23 François Larivière.	44 Louis Parent, fils.

45 Joseph Monmellian.	56 Antoine Bellau.
46 Joseph Maillot.	57 Pierre Labreche.
47 François Mallouin.	58 Alexis Larose.
48 Joseph Larivière.	59 Michel Racine.
49 Jean Baptiste Glacien.	60 Joseph Bois.
50 Jacques Lamage.	61 Jean Langlais.
51 François Godebou.	62 Jean Gingras.
52 Jean Marie Flammand.	63 Jean Bte. Grenet.
53 Pierre Bellau.	64 Joseph Monier, pere.
54 Joseph Caron.	65 François Blanchard.
55 Etienne Bois, fils.	G. T.

**ROLE D'UNE COMPAGNIE ETABIE POUR LA GARDE DES PRISONNIERS,
LE 15 MARS 1776**

OFFICIERS

<i>Capitaine</i>Mr. Cugnet
<i>Capitaine en Second</i>Mr. Marchand
<i>Lieutenant</i>Mr. Boissau
<i>Enseigne</i>Mr. Ls. Robin
<i>Sergents</i>	François Ray dit Crespin
"	Devis
"	Pasquet
"	François Paul Larivière dit Lavictoire

CAPORAUX

Alexis Charlan.	Dubé.
Valet.	Laporte.

MILICIENS

1 Cureux St. Germain.	11 Montreuil.
2 Germain, pere.	12 Descaraux.
3 Denechaud.	13 Louis Gagné.
4 Chretien.	14 Cauté.
5 Beaujour.	15 Mathieu.
6 Charles Garenne.	16 Monier.
7 Casse Grain.	17 Caret.
8 Saintonge.	18 Dalaire.
9 Lorty, pere.	19 Jourdain.
10 Toupin.	20 Montigny, Vaucour.

21 Dachat.	43 Mondor.
22 Forget.	44 Dubois.
23 Benerau.	45 Damien.
24 Terrien.	46 Perotin.
25 Picard.	47 Chayé.
26 Michel Joseph.	48 Joseph Gagné.
27 Normandau.	49 Robin.
28 Hornes.	50 Jouinau.
29 Schindler.	51 Drolet.
30 Letournau, pere.	52 Gauvin.
31 Gabriel Maranda.	53 Goupille.
32 Louis Maranda.	54 Babinau.
33 Cholet, pere.	55 Salomon.
34 Maillou.	56 Lachance.
35 Fillion.	57 Poulin.
36 Lampy.	58 Tranquil.
37 Namur.	59 Delzenne.
38 Gobert.	60 Chevalier.
39 Vadeboncœur.	61 Guignard.
40 Brillan.	62 Levasseur.
41 Bedouin.	63 Rouillard.
42 Moizan.	

G. T.

ROLE DES CHARTIERS EMPLOYES POUR LE SERVICE DU ROY

Mathieu Hianveu dit LafranceSindic

1 Pierre Morau.	7 François Allard.
2 Jean Bezau.	8 Jean Peticlair.
3 Jean Bte. Brunet.	9 Joseph Girard, fils.
4 Jean Demeule.	10 Louis Peticlair.
5 Pierre Levasseur.	11 Pierre Bezau, fils.
6 André Bernard.	12 John Tittley.

TAMBOURS

13 Pierre Martinet.	14 Urbain Martinet.
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RAMONEURS

15 Mons. Franks, <i>Inspecteur des Cheminées.</i>	16 Mr. Charles Cuenoud, <i>Assis- tant.</i>
17 Pierre Delmasse.	19 Charles Marie Guidon.
18 George Bizé.	

MEMBRES DE LA MILICE DE MONTREAL, 1776

Michel Racine, homme-charge	Thomas Desjardins, Es.
Amos Le Prie, Le la Compagnie	Pierre Dumas
Edouard	Desjardins
Jean Baptiste Desjardins, port	Desjardins

MILITIENS CANADIENS QUI ONT SERVÉ DANS LA MILICE DE LA MILICE DE MONTREAL

1 Laflamme	1 Desjardins, François
2 Toupin	1 Desjardins, Jean
3 Labadie	1 Desjardins
4 Menager, dit Houssemann	1 Desjardins, Marie
5 Bégin	1 Desjardins, François
6 Ouellet	1 Desjardins, Pierre
7 François Simon	1 Desjardins, Pierre
8 Joseph Tanguet	
9 Levasseur	

G. 7

RECAPITULATION

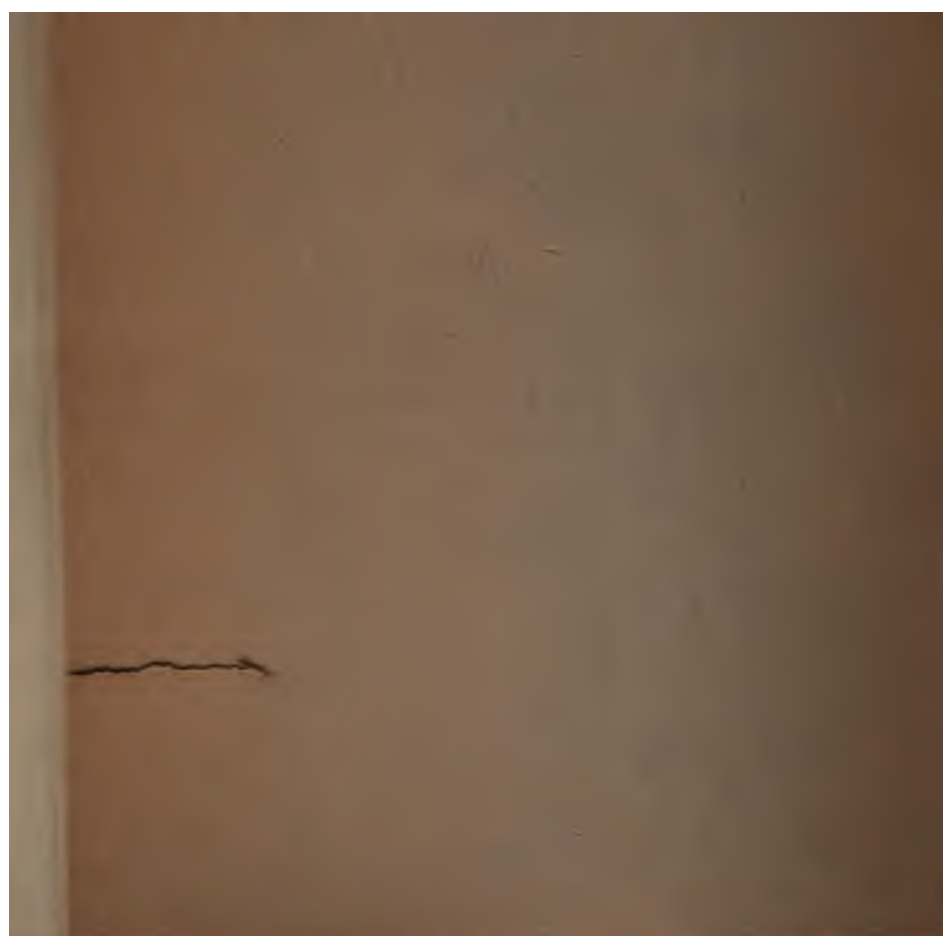
Officiers	42
Volontaires et Compagnie des Fédérés	42
Sergens Majors	2
Sergens	20
Caporaux	20
Soldats Miliens	20
Tambours	2
Compagnie pour la garde des prisonniers	
Officiers, Sergens, Caporaux et Miliens	74
Total	110

Le total de la Milice Canadienne qui a fait le service depuis le 14 Novembre dernier, jusqu'à ce jour, se monte à sept cent dix hommes conformément aux Rôles de la Milice, en conformité avec les Capitaines de la dite Milice.

G. TASCHEREAU.

Le 6 May 1776.







1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the proceedings.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the proceedings.

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